

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. VII.

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No. 40

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

THE Columbian World's Fair is an accomplished enterprise. In ten thousand matters of detail the opening day will not have found it ready; but its majestic buildings are completed, its principal exhibits are in place, and it may challenge the attention of the world without apology. It fitly represents us as we are, symbolizing our national greatness, testifying to our originality and creative vigor, proving the high average level of our civilization, and also revealing unmistakably the incompleteness of our development in some directions, and our inferiority of present attainment in many arts and attributes of which we had been disposed to think ourselves almost monopoly possessors. The Fair will have been of immense value to us if as a mere incident of it we learn—what it is so easy to forget—that while we make progress other nations are making progress also, and that we can as little afford to neglect their achievements as they can afford to neglect ours. In many respects Europe is more open to innovations than America; and fresh ideas find readier acceptance there. It is we rather than they who are conservative. Our Constitution and our governmental organization are now more venerable than those of Europe, and far more difficult to alter. Our religious bodies are more "orthodox" than their denominational counterparts abroad. Our educational system is less flexible, and has yielded less radically to the new conditions of *fin de siècle* life. Our city governments are from ten to twenty-five years behind those of Europe in the use of modern ideas, appliances and inventions. Even in electrical applications the Old World is showing itself more enterprising than the New. In all kinds of scientific investigation, there is a daring and an ardor in Europe that one too seldom meets in America. We have, indeed, our worthy and indefatigable students and our brilliant discoverers; but Europe is producing the Pasteurs and Kochs, and is leading us in almost every field of thought that involves revolutionary methods and perfect daring. In the whole realm of ideas there is a fine ferment in Europe, compared with which our thinking seems dull and stagnant. If it be treason to say these things in a year of American flag-raising and revived patriotism, then

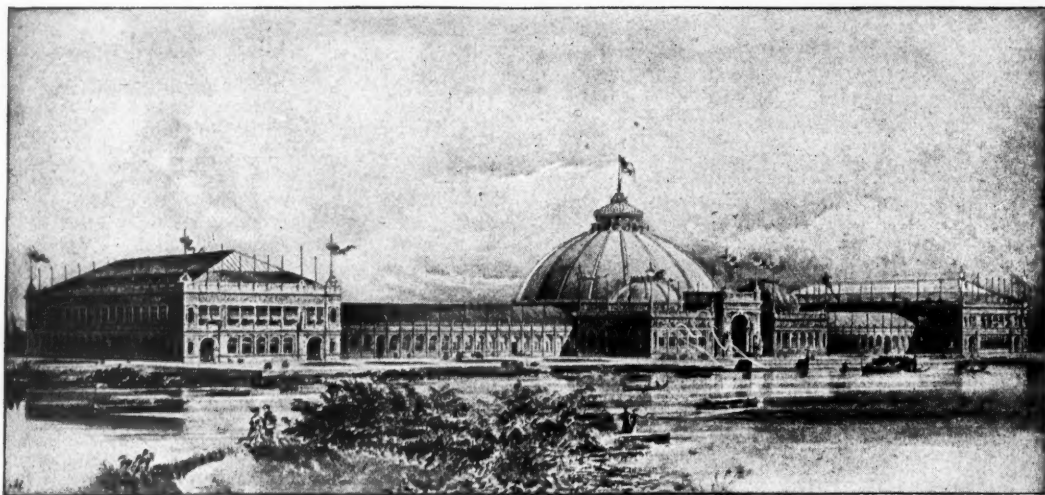
so be it. But six months hence there will be more Americans than there are to-day who will understand that these words are true.

*The National  
Significance  
of the Fair.*

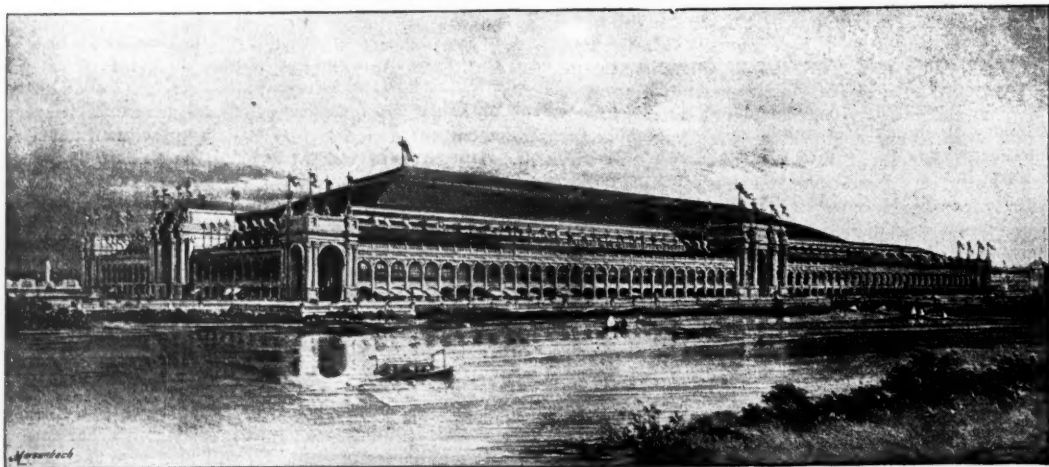
It was not to be expected that the European nations could or would make exhibits at Chicago that should do them relative justice. This is an International Fair, certainly; but it is pre-eminently a Western-Hemisphere exhibition. The discovery of America, and its subsequent development have reacted so powerfully upon Europe that the date of the Columbian voyage is almost as truly epochal for the Old World as for ours. But the Chicago exhibits and gatherings will more than aught else show the achievements that have been made on American soil by the colonizing races. None the less, the large exhibits from England, France, Germany and other European States will teach us how very modern and progressive those so-called "effete" countries are, and what a splendid and determined vitality they possess. The great Congresses, on religious, educational, social, literary, scientific, philanthropic, reformatory and other subjects and phases of subjects, will also give us a new sense of the untrammelled march of ideas that is the glory of modern Europe. These Congresses, rightly used and appreciated, can literally lift us forward a whole decade. Our educational methods, our philanthropic work, our esthetic life, our scientific spirit and purpose, can be quickened and bettered to an amazing degree by the wise improvement of the opportunities that the Columbian Exposition at Chicago will afford us.

*Will it be  
Worth While to  
go to Chicago?*

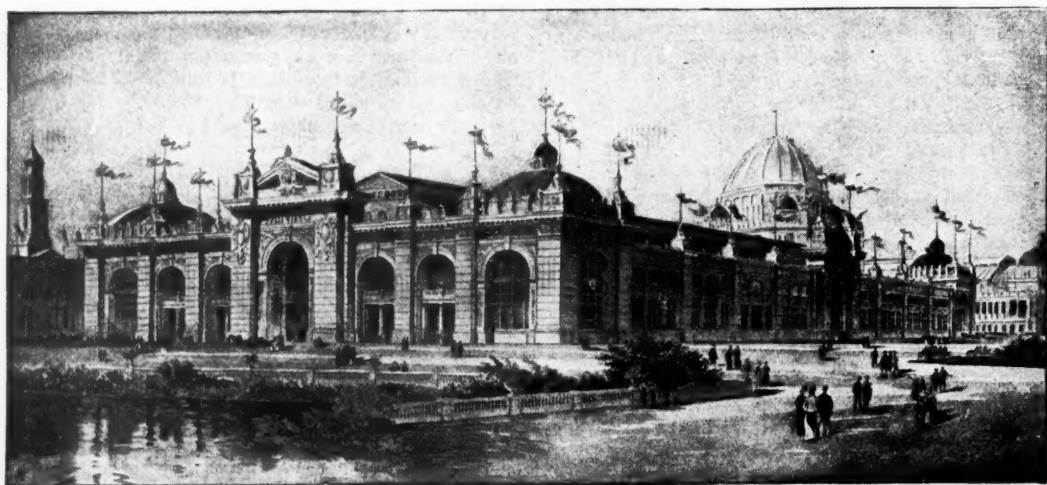
There are some moderately intelligent people in the East who have thought it a mark of personal or local superiority to affect indifference about this World's Fair. There are a few people of high intelligence and of excellent sense who really feel no particular interest. The first class is not deserving of attention. As for the second class it is merely a case of preoccupation and unaroused curiosity. Long before the Fair is ended these people will have discovered it and they will atone for their earlier lack of interest by the



HORTICULTURAL HALL (WORLD'S FAIR).



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.



MINES AND MINING BUILDING.



high degree of their subsequent enthusiasm. This paragraph, however, is meant particularly for many thousands of our readers living farther east, let us say, than Ohio, who must make careful plans in advance if they are to go to Chicago at all, and who are now asking whether or not it will be really worth their while to make effort and sacrifice to visit the Exposition. No general advice can fit all particular cases, but so far as general principles can have any bearing let us all decide that it will be immensely worth while to go. Students, teachers, all classes of men and women who have healthfully inquiring minds, would make no mistake in planning to spend as much as possible of the summer at Chicago or in that vicinity. The opportunities for advantageous study will be almost limitless. Our industrial arts and our art industries will find a new birth in this Fair. Fine arts will obtain a powerful impetus. Our educational methods will be reformed by it. The whole world will be brought nearer together. The cause of peace among the nations will be promoted. The world's religions will have renounced somewhat of their mutual bickerings and hatreds and will have seized more firmly upon the principle of love. Do not lightly decide that you can afford to dispense with the benefit of some personal contact with all this vast congeries of undertakings. It was a great thing to be at Philadelphia in 1876 and at Paris in 1889; but it will be far more than either or both to be at Chicago in 1893.

*Will It Be  
Dangerous  
to Go?*

"But will it be safe to go to Chicago?" is a question that thousands are asking. "Do we not hear that the drinking water is rank poison; that the cable cars are Juggernaut engines of destruction that kill whole families in the streets; that sandbaggers and garroters waylay the pedestrian at nightfall; that the hotels are cunningly contrived to fall in upon their occupants and bury them in the debris; that wickedness in every form so flauntingly asserts itself as to sow moral contagion broadcast, and to offend intolerably the visitor of good habits and correct tastes; and that cholera, smallpox, typhus, scarlet fever, and a Carter Harrison municipal administration are warranted to commit the direst ravages throughout the entire period of the Exhibition?" These anxious questions certainly call for an answer. As to the Chicago water, then, do not feel it imperative to drink much Peoria whiskey or Milwaukee beer as an antidote. You are extremely fortunate if you are drinking as pure water at home as Chicago people enjoy every day. The Chicago supply is one of the amplest, purest and best in the world. Nineteen-twentieths of the visitors to the World's Fair who will use the ordinary unfiltered water that the city furnishes will be drinking a purer and more wholesome beverage than can be had, without the most careful domestic filtration, in their own towns and cities. As to country wells, not one in fifty supplies water as pure as flows through Chicago's hydrants. This is not a reckless assertion. It is the



MACHINERY HALL.

plain truth. The ordinary visitor need not concern himself seriously about epidemics or about the sanitation of Chicago. Going to the Fair will not be synonymous with flying in the face of disease and death. There are no conditions existing at present that would justify avoidance of Chicago on such grounds. Nor is Chicago a city of criminals. Its police service will be found good, and its cab and hack service is so cheap and so good when compared with that most extortionate of all cities, New York, that the visitor feels an immediate sense of relief. Life and limb will be as safe in Chicago as anywhere else. If any harm befall the too curious prowler who wants to see the "dark" and "seamy" sides of life, that will be his own fault. It will be a mistake, moreover, to be frightened away by reports of exorbitant prices, or of inadequate and tumble-down accommodations. It may cost some little effort to find just what one wants; but generally speaking it will be possible for every visitor to suit his accommodations to his purse; and rates for lodging and meals will not be inordinate. Chicago is a very widespread and roomy city, with many easily accessible suburban towns; and vast additions have been made to the housing accommodations in view of the Fair. Thousands upon thousands of resident householders will be prepared to supply lodgings. Central committees will aid strangers in getting themselves adjusted. In short, the reports adverse to the ability of Chicago to take decent care of her guests in all respects have, for the most part, been idle vaporings. One expects to meet some annoyances on any occasion that brings together large masses of people. But it may be said with some assurance that never were preparations for a great gathering so adequate, all things considered, as they will prove to be at Chicago in 1893.

*The Descendants  
of Columbus.*

The exigencies of our space this month quite forbid the printing of all his Christian names, much less of all his titles of nobility and distinction; nevertheless, room can be found to say that the American people most heartily welcome the Duke of Veragua, whose



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#### THE DUKE OF VERAGUA.

proudest title of honor is the fact that "Christopher Columbus" forms a part of his proper name, and that he is a lineal descendant of the great voyager of 1492. If this pleasant gentleman, who, with his wife, children and suite, has been receiving vast quantities of American hospitality with fine Spanish grace, could only manage to make good his claim to that proportion of all the wealth of the New World that was originally guaranteed to Columbus and his successors through all time, our visitor would be by far the richest man in all the world. It makes the course of modern history seem a little briefer, and gives a sharper sense of reality to all that one reads about old Christopher Columbus, to have with us a man who can trace his ancestry back to the great discoverer without a break or an obscure point in the genealogy. The present Christopher Columbus, his magnificent-looking brother, his handsome wife and his charming



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THE DUCHESS OF VERAGUA.

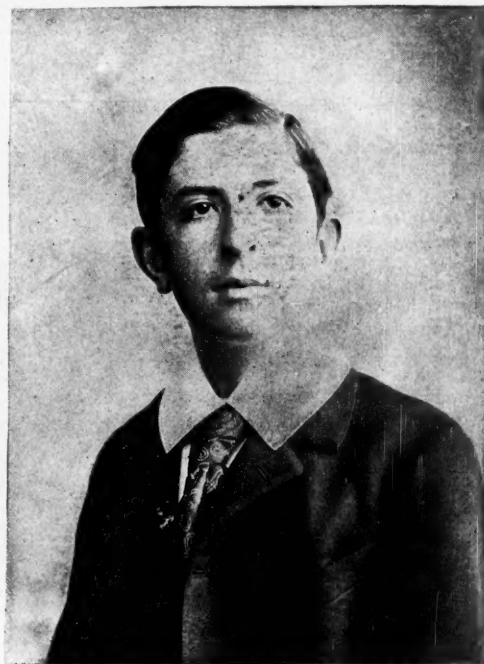
young folks, are all most welcome; and Uncle Sam will be glad to have them repeat their visit at any time.



REAR-ADMIRAL BANCROFT GHERARDI,  
Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet of Reception.

*The Great  
Naval Review.*

The arrival of foreign ships had, by the 20th of April, made it certain that the long anticipated naval review and pageant in the harbor of New York would be successful. The early comers entered at once upon an almost bewildering whirl of ceremonies and gayeties, and the month of April will have been the most festive that our naval circles have experienced since the early days of the Republic. The occasion has been a good object lesson to the country, and will have done something to further the true doctrine that our influence and standing among the nations as a great peace-loving and peace-making power will be measurably enhanced by the further development of our fine new



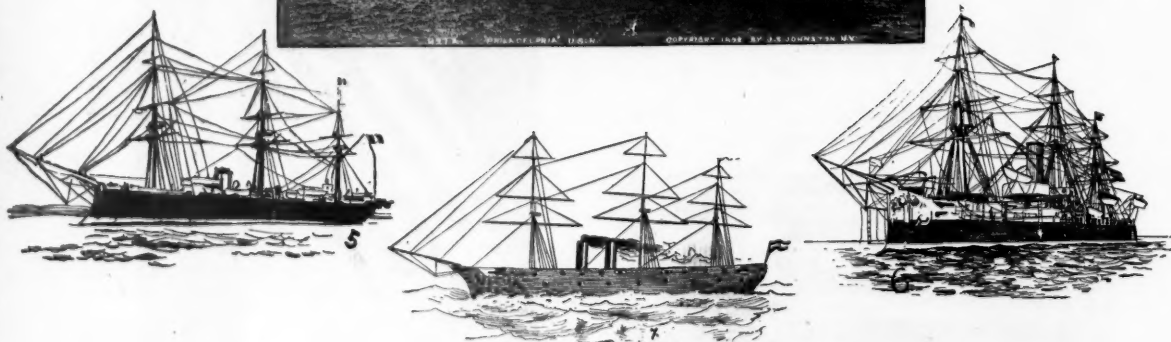
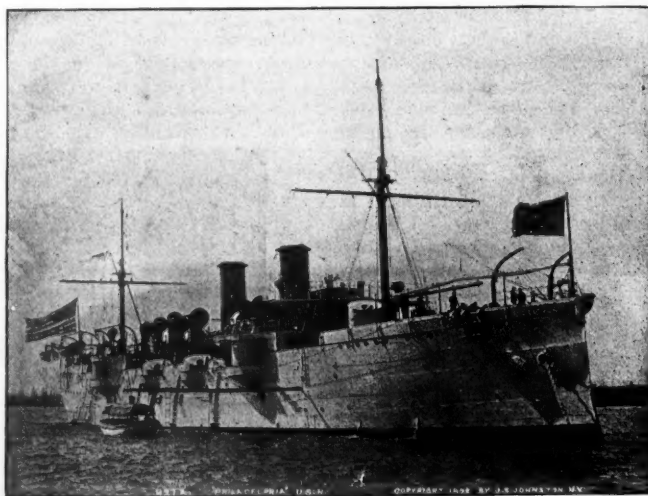
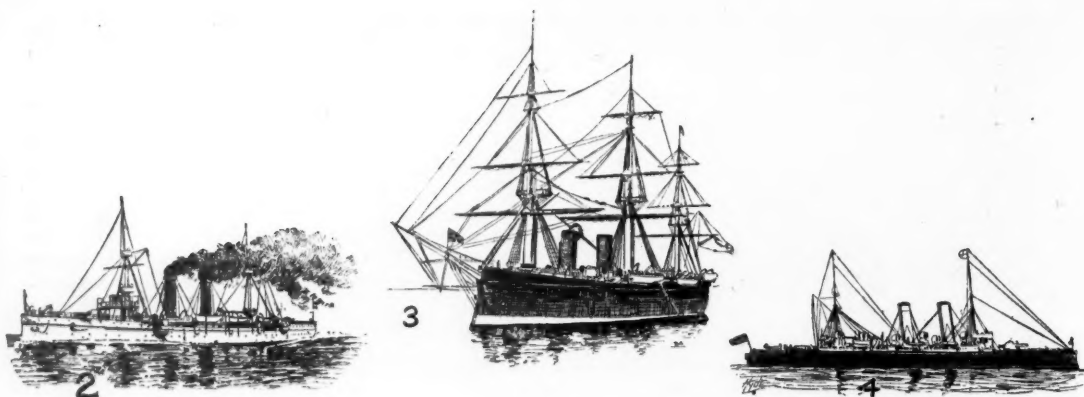
From a copyright photograph by Moreno, N. Y.

CHRISTOBAL COLON AQUILARA, THE DUKE'S SON.

navy. It was not expected, of course, that foreign powers would send their heaviest battle ships to the review, and our own fleet of cruisers will have made a very favorable appearance in the presence of the group of foreign vessels actually detailed.

As preliminary to the naval review of April 27, it had been arranged by certain patriotic societies that on the 25th there should be conducted a ceremony highly appropriate to the general occasion in the form of a flag raising on the Navesink Highlands. The Navesink Light occupies the highest point on this coast, and in front of it has been erected a great liberty pole. On that pole it has been determined the Stars and Stripes shall henceforth and forever be visible during hours

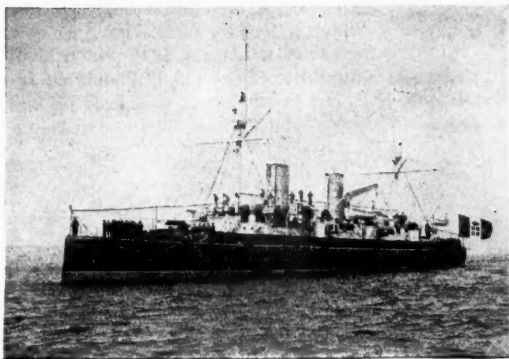
*A Notable Flag  
Raising.*



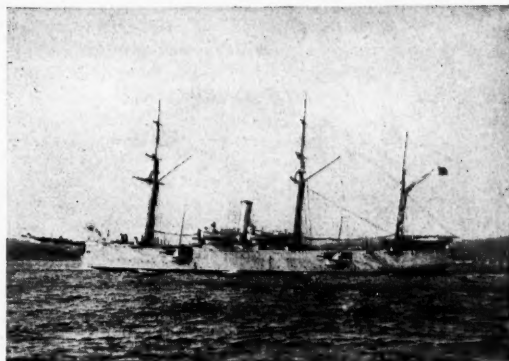
### FLAGSHIPS IN THE NAVAL PARADE.

- |                              |                  |                           |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 2. Libertad (Argentine).     | 1. Philadelphia. | 5. Arethuse (French).     |
| 3. Dmitri Donskoi (Russian). |                  | 6. Aquidaban (Brazilian). |
| 4. Blake (British).          |                  | 7. Van Speyk (Dutch).     |





THE ITALIAN CRUISER, GIOVANNI BAUSAN.



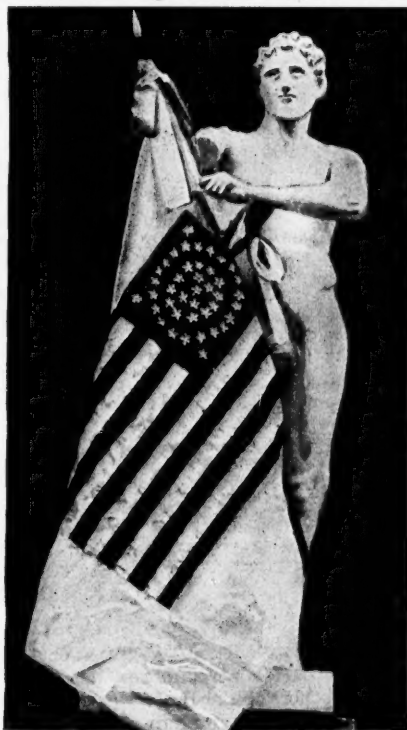
THE SPANISH CRUISER, INFANTA ISABEL.

of daylight. This flag will be the first object to greet ships approaching New York and the last object visible from the decks of departing vessels. The famous Paul Jones flag was to be floated at the mast-head first, after which the very large flag prepared especially for so lofty and conspicuous a place was to be unfurled. Moreover, it is determined that upon certain anniversaries of events significant in the history of the movement for international arbitration and brotherhood, there shall be a peace flag raised upon this same "National Liberty Pole." These ideas, like many another of the same broad and patriotic purport, originated with Mr. William O. McDowell, of Newark. Mr. McDowell is an enthusiast for human freedom and for international peace. He is a soaring optimist who proposes things that a *dilettante* world would scoff at, and who forthwith proceeds to do them. In this liberty pole plan—of which the Nave-sink embodiment is only a part—Mr. McDowell has enlisted powerful co-operators. The Navy is his hearty friend in the matter. So identified with it, moreover, as to make it their own, are the thirty or forty thousand lads of the Lyceum League of America and their accomplished organizer and head, Mr. James B. Upham of the *Youth's Companion*. It was Mr. Upham, by the way, who originated the public

school programme that was so widely observed on Columbus Day last October, and to whom, above all others, belongs the credit for the great parades of school boys. Mr. Upham's efforts, with the *Youth's Companion* at his back, have resulted in the placing of the American flag over the entrance to scores of

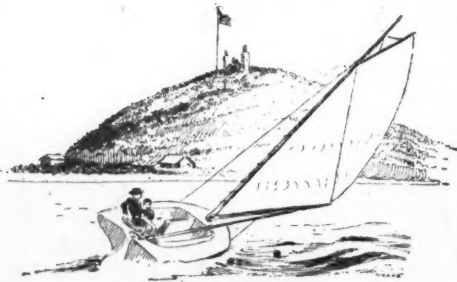


THE ORIGINAL STARS AND STRIPES.



THE PEACE FLAG AND THE GLADIATOR.

thousands of school houses, as a concrete daily lesson in patriotism. Many influential ladies have also borne active part in the Liberty Flag projects. Indeed the public little knows how many and how use-



THE LIBERTY POLE AT NAVESINK HIGHLANDS.

ful are the educational and patriotic efforts of many of our American ladies who are popularly supposed to be immersed in absorbing social life or in selfish luxury. Mrs. Russell Sage has been an especially active member of the flag committee, as she is also active as president of the Emma Willard Association in work for the education of women and in various philanthropies. Our illustration of the American



MRS. RUSSELL SAGE.

peace flag and the gladiator is from a photograph taken in Rome, and it perpetrates a happy incident of the meeting there of the Peace Congress, that attracted much attention in Italy. It was by mere chance that the flag, after being shown to the assembly, was thrown back upon the antique statue of the Roman gladiator. It is this national flag at the center of a broad, white ground that is to be displayed on certain historical anniversaries from the lofty Navesink pole.

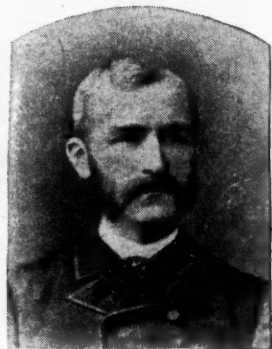
*The Founding  
of the New  
Bell of Liberty.*

Another of Mr. McDowell's projects which is finding realization just now is that of a Liberty Bell, which shall in pattern be a duplicate of the old Philadelphia Independence Bell, but much larger and heavier, and which, from the World's Fair as its immediate ob-



MR. W. O. M'DOWELL AND THE FIRST CONTRIBUTORS TO THE LIBERTY BELL.

jective point, is to be sent traveling around the world ringing its appeal everywhere for liberty and for "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world." Most men would fail in such a project as this, because they would not have the faith and enthusiasm to believe in it fully. They would reason themselves into a notion that the idea was rather absurd, after all. Not so Mr. McDowell, who believes, and unto whom therefore all things are possible. One of his small boys, who had been wont to carry about his own diminutive brass bell and to call it his "Liberty Bell" after having visited Independence Hall, is in part responsible for the idea; and his toy bell was the first contribution toward the big one that is to be cast at Troy on May 1. Interesting historical relics of all kinds, gold, silver, bronze, etc., have been given



MR. JAMES B. UPHAM.



MRS. LOULIE M. GORDON.

to the Bell Committee to be molten at the foundry, and to form part of the metallic composite of this remarkable bell. The ladies of the country have shown very especial activity in this enterprise, and notably in the South. Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, of Atlanta, who is Georgia's representative on the committee, has shown her zeal by securing various objects of rare interest; and others elsewhere have rendered similar services. It is particularly to be mentioned that the "Daughters of the American Revolution," under the leadership of such well-known ladies as Miss Mary Desha, of Washington, Mrs. Schuyler

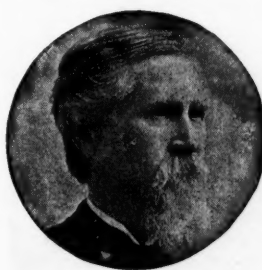
Hamilton, Jr., and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, of New York, Mrs. John Quincy Adams, of St. Paul, and others, have promoted this object with rare enthusiasm and practical success. In Pennsylvania the granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin has served on the committee, and in Texas the daughter of Gen. Sam. Houston has been working nobly.



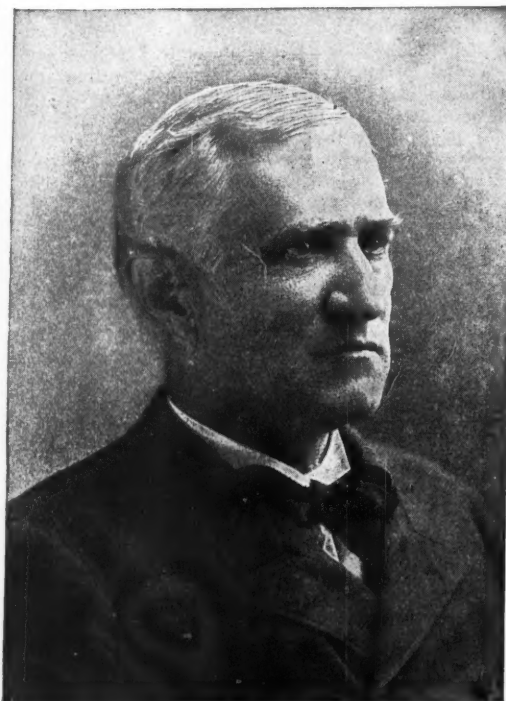
THE LIBERTY BELL.

*Status of Our  
Representa-  
tives Abroad.*

It is not necessary to study the etiquette of international intercourse, or to read the history of diplomacy, in order to comprehend all that is involved in changing the rank of our representatives at London and Paris from that of Minister to that of Ambassador. Mr. Bayard will not have any more authority than Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Phelps or Mr. Lowell possessed, and Mr. Eustis will have neither more nor less discretion at Paris than was committed to Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Reid, Mr. McLane or Mr. Morton. But they will find their positions

JAMES D. PORTER,  
Minister to Chili.BARTLETT TRIPP,  
Minister to Austria-Hungary.EDWIN DUN,  
Minister to Japan.HANNIS TAYLOR,  
Minister to Spain.

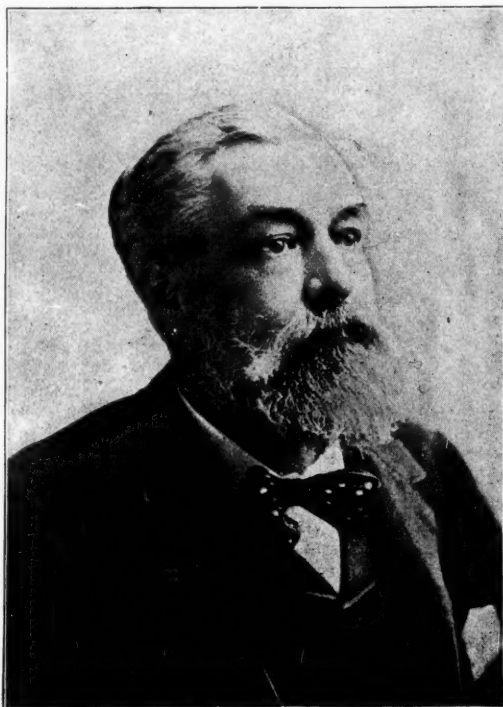
FOUR DIPLOMATIC APPOINTEES.



THOMAS F. BAYARD, AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

rendered much more agreeable and convenient. Of all important countries represented at the courts of Europe, ours was the only one not sending representatives who bore the highest titular rank. The Minister from the United States was obliged to give way, not only at ceremonial functions, to the Ambassador from some miniature State, but even in the transaction of serious business he was at a disadvantage. To some extent the etiquette of the diplomatic corps was waived in favor of so great a nation as ours; but there was really no reason whatsoever for our refusal to concur in the custom of sending Ambassadors rather than Ministers. One thing further we should do, and it should be done speedily: We should acquire or erect suitable buildings for our embassies in London and Paris. Every rational argument favors such a course. It is humiliating to find that no Parisian knows where the official headquarters of the American government can be found, and that they have been changed from one rented suite of rooms to another on more than one moving day. Now they are in the *Place des États Unis*, and now in *Rue Galilee*. One can listen with some respect to an argument against the maintenance by us of any diplomatic representation whatsoever, but there is nothing to be said in favor of shabby establishments. The expense of a suitable building in each of the European capitals is not to be considered. In some cases it

would be perfectly feasible to assign the consular service its quarters in the same building, and thus to bring all American official interests under one roof, over which the American flag should always fly. The raising of the rank of Mr. Bayard and Mr. Eustis is a hopeful sign, for it indicates our growth in intelligence. The time has come when the country could be trusted to accept the idea of suitable American buildings in foreign capitals. Ten years ago the proposition would have been furiously howled down by demagogue politicians who wanted appropriations for million dollar post office buildings in third-class towns. But American civilization is gaining ground.



JAMES B. EUSTIS, AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

*The New  
Diplomatic  
Appointments.*

The personnel of the new diplomatic appointments is upon the whole very well received. Mr. Bayard's appointment to England was expected and is in every way appropriate. His recent experience as Secretary of State, following his long service in the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations, gives him exceptional acquaintance with pending international issues and perfect familiarity with diplomatic usages. He has also in a high degree the culture, refinement, aptitude of speech and agreeableness of manner that the British have come to expect in the personality of the American representative. Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, who succeeds Mr. Coolidge at Paris, is also a felicitous





THEODORE RUNYON, OF NEW JERSEY,  
Minister to Germany.

choice. The French will appreciate the compliment implied in sending them a citizen of New Orleans, and they will find in Mr. Eustis the qualities as a public man and as a private personage that they will both respect and enjoy. The appointment of an American public man of long experience and high reputation to the Chilian mission was obviously desirable, and Hon. James D. Porter, of Tennessee, will doubtless have a more agreeable task than fell to the lot of Patrick Egan. The designation of Mr. Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey, for the Berlin post has also met with uniform approval. Dr. Andrew D. White has not yet been superseded at St. Petersburg. Mr. Bartlett Tripp, of South Dakota, takes the place of Col. Fred. D. Grant at Vienna. Other diplomatic and various consular appointments are noted in our "Record of Current Events."

*The Pension Roll  
and the New  
Commissioner.*

If the Commissioner of Pensions were an autocrat, who could reconstruct the acts of Congress upon which the present system rests and who could revise the rolls *ad libitum* and strike off the names of hundreds of thousands of present beneficiaries, he would be in somewhat the position that an expectant public seems to consider Judge William Lochren, of Minneapolis,

to have entered upon. Autocracy is not our American method; but it would certainly be a great relief if Judge Lochren could be given absolute and final power to read just both the law and the administration of our pension system. The theoretical principles involved are not just now in very active dispute. Few men whose words carry weight are opposed to the generous pensioning of all plainly deserving cases. A wise revision of the laws would probably increase the amounts paid to some classes of veterans, seriously and permanently disabled as a result of service rendered their country. Other classes,—or sub-classes,—would probably be rejected altogether. But there is less reason to complain of the system as set forth in existing statutes, than of that lax administration of the laws which has admitted to the rolls many persons not fairly entitled to public support. It is very easy to state the case too harshly, and to censure honest and patriotic men as if they were rogues. Moreover, much has been said and written in amplification of the so-called scandalous pension abuses by men grossly ignorant of the whole subject. But when all this is conceded, the very face of the situation reveals disproportion and an abnormal tendency. A few figures may illustrate. Since 1863 there have been filed more than 2,000,000 applications by persons solemnly swearing, with corroborative witnesses, that they were entitled under the laws to a place on the roll of pensioners. For the year 1866, the new claims reached 65,256, and in that year 50,177 were placed on the roll. There was a somewhat irregular decline until 1876, in which year only 9,977 new names were added to the list. Then came a gradual increase, with new and more inclusive laws, until in 1887 the number added was 55,194. In the next three years, using round numbers, there were added 60,000, 52,000 and 66,600 names. Then came the memorable law of 1890, under which the applications have about equaled in number the aggregate of the preceding thirty years, and which led to the allowance of 156,486 claims in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and 224,047 in the year which ended June 30, 1892. The enrollment for the present year has been at a similarly high rate. We have, then, admitted to the roll since the outbreak of the war nearly a million and a half of pensioners, of whom not far from a million survive to this day and are public beneficiaries. Of those now on the list, more than half have been added since the inauguration of Mr. Harrison in 1889. Until 1880, yearly disbursements for pensions had never reached \$35,000,000. In 1888 (fiscal year) they approached \$80,000,000. In 1892 they exceeded \$140,000,000. Existing requirements can hardly be met with less than \$175,000,000 a year, and it is foreseen that \$200,000,000 annually will very soon be needed. The act of 1890 admitted to relief any surviving union soldiers who had grown disabled and needy, providing their physical disabilities were in any way traceable to their service in the army. It was a policy about which men honestly differed. Some men believed that it was fair and wise, as well as broad and

generous, and that it would have the approving verdict of future generations. Other men saw in it only a mad extravagance, at the dictation of greedy claim-agents, organized "pension-grabbers," and demagogue politicians. There were two tenable points of view, so utterly unlike that a statesman might honestly have taken either side of the contention. But when it comes to the concrete administration of the laws, it ought to be easy to agree that there should be the most searching scrutiny used to keep the rolls clear of perjurers and frauds. It simply remains to



WILLIAM LOCHREN, OF MINNESOTA,  
Commissioner of Pensions.

be seen what can be done at this juncture. Judge Lochren's appointment is of an ideal excellence. The Republican Legislature of Minnesota endorsed it unanimously and with enthusiasm. He served with eminent valor in the war, and is in full sympathy with the veterans. But he is a just judge, a firm administrator, and no seeker after votes or popularity. Party feeling on the pension question has abated much. The time is ripe for its treatment on non-partisan, reasonable lines. Judge Lochren's management of the office will have begun with a prestige not equaled by that of any of his predecessors.

*As to the  
Appointments  
in General.*

Judge Lochren's appointment as Pension Commissioner is so good that it makes some of Mr. Cleveland's other selections seem rather disappointing. General Thomas J. Mor-

gan as Indian Commissioner under President Harrison had precisely that ideal fitness for his post that Judge Lochren possesses for the headship of the Pension Bureau. It was a critical time in the history of our dealing with the Indians. General Morgan appreciated it, and reached the highest point of valuable service ever attained by a man in that office. It was eminently desirable that the work be continued by a man conversant with all its bearings and in full sympathy with the Dawes act and our new, enlightened Indian policy. But Mr. Cleveland has given the office as a consolation prize to an Illinois gentleman who was a strongly endorsed applicant for Commissioner of the Land Office, but whose claims upon that place were outweighed by those of a gentleman from Wisconsin who was brought forward under Mr. Vilas's powerful auspices. We shall be glad to assume that Mr. Daniel M. Browning, of Illinois, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who was defeated in the contest for the Land Commissionership by Mr. La-moreaux, will turn out to be a highly efficient Indian Commissioner. But it is, none the less, a disappointment to find Mr. Cleveland disposing of so delicately important a service as the Indian Bureau in that fashion. Again, it has been the well-established custom to appoint as Comptroller of the Currency a monetary and banking expert, the place having been filled by such men as John Jay Knox, Henry W. Cannon and W. L. Trenholm. But Mr. Cleveland has astonished both parties, and the appointee as well, by nominating for the Comptrollership Mr. James H. Eckels, of Illinois, who is understood to have been an earnest applicant for a local District Attorneyship, and who is admittedly without experience or special preparation of any kind in the line of expert work that falls to his present office. Mr. Cleveland's appointments are, indeed, full of paradoxes and surprises. Jones wants to be a consul somewhere between the Rhine and the Black Sea, because he can speak German; and he finds himself appointed an expert in the pension office, or an inspector in the railway mail service. The principle upon which the selections are made is utterly elusive and baffling, and to no class is it so painfully inexplicable as to the horde of office-seekers. The American people as a whole have so strong a sense of humor that the silenced bewilderment and complete dismay of the office-seekers amuses them infinitely; and they also have faith enough in Mr. Cleveland to believe that he will not intentionally make any bad appointments, and will not often be misled by in-dorsements and pretenses. As for the political reformers who have long pointed to Mr. Cleveland as the embodiment of all they sought or hoped for, they have no difficulty in accepting anything that the President does,—for the very simple reason that they take the fact of his action as conclusive proof of its wisdom. For, ye uninitiated and ye scoffers, why can ye not understand that if it were not really the right thing to do He would not and could not have done it; and that His having done it is evidence enough that nothing better could have been done under the

circumstances? This logic, of course, would make it easy to approve the choice of a man who could speak English only, and had never crossed his own State line, as an interpreter at St. Petersburg. But when the fair measure of criticism has been dealt out, it remains true, and is admitted by most Republicans, that Mr. Cleveland's new appointments are on a high average level. The fact that he has taken a large proportion of his most important officials from the Southern States is creditable rather than otherwise. These Southern appointees are in general an excellent group of selections. The Senate found it easy to approve the appointments sent for confirmation, and adjourned on April 15 with the impression that Mr. Cleveland's disposition to gratify the party appetite for spoils is not particularly ardent.

*The Flag Question at Honolulu.*

The Republican friends of Hawaiian annexation should be very careful not to be guilty themselves of the sort of offense which some of them sharply rebuked when committed by their opponents during the last administration. It was urged with much eloquence and truth when the Italian and Chilian questions were pending, that our own government was entitled to some consideration; and that in the moment of its attempt to secure our rights and maintain our honor, the hounding and carping of party opposition ought to have enough patriotism to restrain itself. To many able and wise men in both parties, President Harrison's Hawaiian policy seemed straightforward, honorable and sound. It certainly seemed so to us, as our readers are well aware. But the Senate hesitated; and the change of administration made the withdrawal of the treaty necessary. If it had been ratified by the Senate it would doubtless have been executed cheerfully and in good faith by Mr. Cleveland. Under the circumstances of the evident lack of the requisite two-thirds of the Senate to support the treaty, Mr. Cleveland seems to us to have done the best thing possible in attempting an investigation. He sent to Hawaii, in the person of Mr. Blount, a man of cool judgment and approved discretion. The moment is not felicitous, therefore, for attacks upon the administration's policy. Mr. Blount's decision that the American flag which our Minister Mr. Stevens had hoisted over the government buildings at Honolulu should come down, cost many an American patriot a slight twinge as he read the newspaper headlines; but it gave nobody any real pain or anxiety. The flag had been raised only for the sake of peace and quiet at a critical moment, and not in the assertion of sovereignty. It was to be construed as an act of good neighborhood, for the temporary protection of a somewhat bewildered community against the possibility of a civil strife that would have harmed all interests and benefited none. The moment of crisis having safely passed, the somewhat irregular but practically useful interference of the United States need not take so obtrusive a form. Mr. Blount's advice that the Hawaiian flag be re-

stored was therefore both tactful and honorable; and it need not by any means imply a censure of Minister Stevens' previous course. Let it be remembered, however, that Mr. Blount at the same time made it clear that our government was really in authority to the extent that it would not tolerate the intervention in Hawaiian affairs of any other power. In our opinion, this country will come short of its duty if it insists upon having exclusive rights in Hawaii without being willing to assume open responsibilities. The welfare of Hawaii deserves some thought; and he must be a very queer sort of American who would deny that annexation to the United States would immeasurably benefit every deserving interest and every class of people in the Sandwich Islands. Meanwhile, President Dole and the provisional government are apparently managing affairs as well as could possibly be expected with so many clashing interests to consider and so uncertain a future to await.

*American Interests in Turkey.*

The qualities of our new Minister to Turkey are likely to be tested quite promptly. In the outlying parts of the Turkish Empire, the treatment to which American missionaries and educators have lately been subjected is in palpable violation of the agreements of the Porte and in such



ALEXANDER W. TERRELL, OF TEXAS,  
Minister to Turkey.

flagrant disregard of the rights of American citizens that vigorous measures on the part of our government have become imperative. The chief centre of disturbance is at Marsovan, in Asia Minor near the Black Sea, where the population is largely American and where the Turkish and Mohammedan elements are engaged in bitter persecutions against both Armenian and Protestant Christianity. The Amer-



ican missionaries have established important educational institutions at Marsovan, including Anatolia College for young men and a boarding school for young women. Some of the buildings have been burned by direct instigation of the Turkish military and civil authorities, and the whole situation is one that calls for the most energetic action on our part. Two or three of our new cruisers might with excellent effect be sent to make a friendly call in the Bosphorus. Of course the real trouble lies not so much in the bad faith of the Sultan and his central advisers, as in the practical inability of the Sultan to control the governors of the Provinces and the officers of the troops in the more distant parts of the Empire. Turkey is a very shaky and dilapidated edifice. It is possible enough, as is believed in some quarters, that the Marsovan disturbances have been fomented by Russian emissaries. It is perfectly well known that Russia proposes, sooner or later, to proceed from her new strongholds in the Caucasus provinces to the annexation of successive districts of Asia Minor, thus approaching Constantinople from the East and South rather than from the North and West of the Black Sea. And Russia would naturally seek as a pretext for action some particularly distressing attack upon the Armenians by the Koords under connivance of the Turkish soldiery. If Russia could also secure the sympathy of America for an advance movement from the Caucasus that would be a point worth gaining. But the American missionaries decidedly prefer the Turkish to the Russian government. The future of Asia Minor will be one of the most serious questions with which the early future will have to deal.

*The Duty of  
America in the  
Pacific Islands.*

In the islands of the Pacific, moreover, our government is called upon to give attention to the just demands of American missionaries for protection in their peaceful and beneficent work. It is our brave contingent of missionary teachers—and not the present greedy squads of German and Spanish traders and officials—who have annexed these islands to civilization. Many of them have been completely transformed by the missionaries, whose labors alone have given them commercial importance. But the European powers have been gobbling up these remote specks of land, have been oppressing the natives, and have been insolently disturbing a religious and educational work that had been in progress in some cases for half a century. The natives look to the missionaries as their natural friends and disinterested advisers. It is a villainous state of things that exists in those islands to-day; and it will be pusillanimous for our government to tolerate it. We had better annex a hundred Hawaiiis and Samoas and Ponapes rather than be guilty of submission to the insolence and wickedness that some of the far Pacific Islands have lately witnessed as practiced by the new rulers who have, without a pretext of decency or justice, stolen whole groups.

*South American and  
West Indian Politics  
and Strife.*

The republics of our Western World, apart from the United States are full of political unrest; and in several of them there are now in progress,—or have lately been,—armed conflicts. The revolutionary war in Rio Grande do Sul, the great southernmost province of Brazil, is still raging, with strong probabilities that the Brazilian government will fully prevail. There have been cabinet crises in Chili and Argentina, and general uneasiness reigns



PRESIDENT HEUREUX, OF SAN DOMINGO.



throughout South America. Central America,—Honduras in particular,—has been in the throes of another of the frequent civil wars that are the curse of that region. There has been a rebellion,—now suppressed,—in Costa Rica. Most interesting of all, on various accounts, has been the desperate revolt in San Domingo against the arbitrary rule of President Heureux, who has been wont to boast that he is a more absolute ruler than any Czar or Emperor in the world. Heureux is a most remarkable figure, and his ability and shrewdness made a great impression upon the American gentlemen who recently visited San Domingo and concluded with him the arrangement described in these columns two months ago for the assumption of the Dominican foreign debt and the control of the revenues. Mr. Heureux is a full-blooded negro, who has been ruling, with a hand of iron, a demoralized little republic, a majority of whose citizens are white men. The true story of his career would read like an impossible romance. His daring is wonderful, and his shrewdness is said to be equal to that of the most experienced European diplomats. It seems almost inevitable that his enemies must sooner or later take his life in return for the scores of lives he has himself sacrificed in the maintenance of his power. The reports are too meagre and conflicting to make at all clear the extent and prospects of the revolt which at last accounts he was trying to suppress.

*Recent  
American  
Labor Disputes.*

The month of April has witnessed an unusual number of strikes and labor difficulties, the permanent significance of which has been greatly enhanced by the manner in which several of them have been carried into the courts. It is too early as yet to discuss these cases in their full bearings, because they are either still pending in the local courts or else have been carried to the higher ones upon disputed principles of law. The most noteworthy case is that which is at issue between the railroad authorities and the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (represented by their chiefs, Mr. P. M. Arthur and Mr. F. M. Sargent), growing out of the recent strike on the Toledo and Ann Arbor road. The engineers on this road contended that their pay was less than that of engineers on other roads; and after seeking in vain to have their grievances arbitrated they struck for the higher pay demanded, with the sympathy and countenance of the entire order of locomotive engineers, abetted by the order of locomotive firemen. As an incident of the strike, the engineers and firemen of two connecting railways refused to receive and handle freight from the Toledo and Ann Arbor line, which, though a short piece of road, lies in the two States of Ohio and Michigan, and comes therefore under the cognizance of the Interstate Commerce act. The management of the boycotted road appealed to the federal courts for an injunction against the Brotherhoods, on the ground that their boycott was in violation of that freedom of interstate traffic which the law requires. The injunction was granted and has

since been sustained and confirmed. Its violation led to the prosecution of several engineers and firemen, and finally to the bringing of a suit for \$300,000 damages against Mr. Arthur as head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The questions involved are entirely new ones, at least in their present forms and applications, and they will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, whose decision will be awaited with the deepest concern. In



MR. P. M. ARTHUR,

Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

New Orleans, a decision has just been rendered sustaining an injunction issued last autumn in restraint of strikers connected with local transportation, the judge maintaining the principle that such strikes are an interference with the freedom of commerce. In Rochester, N. Y., a State judge has decided for the plaintiff in a case brought by a non-union workingman against a trades union on the ground that he had lost his situation through the work of the union, and was therefore entitled to damages. In Georgia, Judge Emory Speer, of the United States District Court, has rendered a decision that has attracted wide attention, in which he has held that the employees of a railroad now in the hands of a receiver are entitled to the enforcement of a contract made by a former management of the road with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. But Judge Speer took care to make the condition which the Brotherhood, both as an organization and as individuals accepted, that during the period of this contract there should be no strike, or no withdrawal from work, which in the judge's estimation would be tantamount to a crippling of the freedom of traffic which the United States laws guarantee for interstate commerce. There have been various labor contests over questions involving an

increase or a reduction of wages, but they involve no such new principles as do those cases before the courts which we have thus briefly described. Noteworthy among the strikes of the month was that of some five thousand union men connected with the building trades, who were engaged in the completion of the World's Fair buildings, and who quit work, both to secure increased pay and to compel the discharge of non-union men. The difficulty was promptly settled by a concession of largely increased wages, and by the withdrawal on the part of the union men of their objection against their non-union fellow-workers.



JUDGE EMORY SPEER.

*The Great  
Home Rule  
Debate.*

At the date when these pages were closed (April 20), the House of Commons was still engaged in the debate upon the motion to proceed with the second reading of the Home Rule bill. Mr. Chamberlain was playing the leading role on the opposition side. Mr. Balfour had made a great speech in Dublin, and had been greeted with a monster torch-light parade. The men of Ulster were working up all sorts of anti-Home Rule demonstrations, and were sending deputations to London. The Cabinet, meanwhile, were standing shoulder to shoulder in solid support of Mr. Gladstone. The second reading of the bill was moved on April 6. It cannot be said that the prospects of the bill are at the present moment particularly bright. If clause nine does not go by the board, the bill ought not to be read a second time. It may be true that a change which would render it impossible for any administra-

tion to govern without a British majority is a change for the better; but whether for the better or for the worse, there is impropriety and impolicy in swapping horses while crossing the stream of Home Rule. It can only complicate questions and aggravate difficulties to insist upon tampering with the existing constitution of the House of Commons as a detail or corollary of the establishment of an Irish Parliament in Dublin.

*How  
Home Rule  
Will Come.*

So far as Home Rule is a question of enabling the Irish to govern themselves, and manage their own local affairs according to their own interests, it is a question that will probably be settled very simply when the time comes. It may be found that the formula "Home Rule in Ireland as in London" may apply not only to the system of local government established, but also to the way in which it comes into being. For nearly a generation the problem of converting London into a municipality baffled successive governments. The problem seemed as far from solution as ever, when one fine day it occurred to Mr. Ritchie to settle the question by introducing a clause or two in the County Council bill, and the London County Council came into being. The Irish Parliament will probably come into existence in much the same way, but it will come all the sooner if its advocates abstain from ridiculously maximizing the importance of the particular method in which 5,000,000 people choose to manage their own affairs.

*The  
Financial  
Difficulties.*

Apart from clause nine, upon which we are glad to see Mr. Redmond speaks out with no uncertain sound, the chief difficulty before the Ministry will be the incompatibility of opinion which prevails upon the subject of the contributions of Ireland to the Imperial treasury. Here, also, there is only one way of safety, and that is the *status quo ante*. The British public, with great difficulty, has reconciled itself to the idea of allowing the Irish to govern themselves. It has not even begun to entertain the conception of subsidizing them for so doing; and whatever may be the abstract right or wrong of the dispute between the taxpayers of the two countries, the British taxpayer has on his side the argument of things as they are. Every consideration of prudence would lead the Irish to postpone all question of altering the *status quo* to their advantage until they get Home Rule. It is impossible more effectively to condemn Home Rule than by tying round its neck two such unnecessary and extraneous proposals as those for the destruction of the House of Commons at Westminster, and the transfer of some millions per annum from the shoulders of Irish to those of British taxpayers.

*A Case for  
the  
Referendum.*

Of course every one knows perfectly well that the present bill will not pass, and that the whole question turns upon whether or not an intimidatory agitation can be got up this autumn against the House of Lords when

they throw out the bill. The practice of intimidating a branch of the legislature by mass meetings, more or less violent, is one of the excrescences grafted upon the British Constitution by the House of Lords themselves. It would be in every way preferable if, in the place of such tumultuous agitation, the Referendum could be grafted upon the Constitution. If that were done, the Home Rule bill, after being passed by the Commons and rejected by the Lords, would be referred to a direct yea or nay vote of the electors of the three kingdoms. That would be more scientific, much more reasonable, and in every way preferable to the practice of getting up monster meetings to denounce the Lords for doing what they consider to be their duty. At present, however, no party leader, not even among the Liberal Unionists, has ventured to suggest the legalization of the Referendum in England.

*Can the  
Peers Be  
Intimidated.*

So far as can be seen at present, there is about as much chance of an effective agitation being organized against the House of Lords in England as there is of extracting sunlight from cucumbers. The last agitation against the Peers was on the subject of the county franchise, upon which there practically was little or no difference of opinion, every one being in favor of it, the point at issue being whether or not household suffrage in the counties should be accompanied by a redistribution of seats, or whether it should precede redistribution. There was no doubt as to the sincerity and the earnestness and preponderating force of the meetings against the Lords; but no sooner did the Conservatives venture to organize meetings of their own in support of the Peers than the agitation practically collapsed, and the question was settled by agreement between the parties. What made this the more remarkable was that the Conservatives did not hold one meeting for five that the Liberals held; but it was recognized then that an agitation to be successful from the point of view of intimidation should be practically without opposition. Reasoning from the data of that last campaign against the House of Lords, the Home Rulers are foredoomed to failure if they base their plan of campaign upon the prospect of successful agitation. The odds at this moment are heavy that the Unionists could organize just as many monster demonstrations in favor of the Peers as the Home Rulers could get up against them; and when public meetings disagree the House of Lords decide.

*Mr. Labouchere  
and His Gag.*

Mr. Labouchere seems to have set himself the task of facilitating the conversion of the country to a belief in the necessity for a second chamber. At the meeting of the Liberal party, summoned by Mr. Gladstone to arrange for appropriating the whole time of the House to the Home Rule bill, Mr. Labouchere suggested that after three speeches Ministers should refuse to debate the bill and rely upon the majority to thrust it through

without further discussion. It would be difficult to overestimate the value to the House of Lords and its supporters of such a suggestion as this. Hitherto the popular belief has been that there is no need for the House of Lords to give full consideration to any measure, because the House of Commons could be relied upon as an arena in which every measure would be fully and exhaustively debated. Every fresh application of the closure, every new demonstration on the part of the majority of a despotic chamber, weakens that conviction, and by so much strengthens the British disposition to thank God that they have a House of Lords. Indeed, so far is this reaction spreading as the result of the wish to run a new and undigested measure through the House of Commons, that it is possible people may begin to think seriously of making the House of Lords into a Senate more worthy of the important part which it is evident it will have to play in the future. If it is a case of "mended or ended," the popular decision will be in favor of mending and not of ending; of strengthening rather than weakening an assembly which even now is the only security against the acceptance of what Sir William Harcourt calls the sound advice of Mr. Labouchere. If it is argued that the Home Rule bill has been debated for the last seven years *ad nauseam*, the reply is that while Home Rule has been debated, the bill giving effect to Home Rule has never been discussed until the other day. Mr. Gladstone, on principle, kept it up his sleeve until the last moment. He cannot, therefore, complain if the debates are somewhat prolonged. Certainly, Lord Salisbury could ask for nothing better than that Mr. Labouchere should be allowed to apply the gag to his heart's content.

*Ulster in  
Hysterics.*

The programme for a long series of demonstrations at Easter against the Home Rule bill was shortened considerably, owing to the curtailment of the Easter holidays. Parliament sat until the eve of Good Friday, and reassembled on April 6. The recess was very short, but the Unionists made the best of their time, and the demonstrations in Belfast were imposing from their earnestness and unanimity. There seems to be no doubt that the Orangemen and their sympathizers in Ireland are working themselves up into a fine frenzy. When you hear of country gentlemen laying in a stock of powder and shot, and making every preparation to stand a siege, you begin to realize the capacity which the Irish possess of working themselves up into a frenzy of alarm and indignation. They take it seriously themselves; but it is difficult for any one who knows that the bill is not going to pass, and that all that Ireland will ever get is "Home Rule in Ireland as in London," to take quite seriously those hysterical alarms. The Irish are, however, born actors. We have long been familiar with that fact on the Nationalist side. It is now being brought home to us that the gift for *tragi-comedy* is by no means confined to the south and west.



MR. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, M.P.



COLONEL E. J. SANDERSON, M.P.



MR. T. W. RUSSELL, M.P.

THREE LEADING UNIONIST MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FROM ULSTER.

*The Parish Councils Bill.*

The Ministers continue to keep up their spirits, and they have been encouraged thereto by the unanimous and cordial approval which is accorded Mr. Fowler's Parish Councils bill. That bill, which is very simple, provides for what may be called the municipalization of the village. Its object is to establish in every parish containing a population of over three hundred a miniature town council, to be elected by all the men and women on the register, either of parliament or of the county council. Incidentally, it subsidizes district councils for boards of guardians of the poor, and provides for the election on the uniform system which prevails under the County Councils act—*i. e.*, it will be one man one vote, without distinction of sex, either for elected or elector; voting by ballot and no *ex-officio* guardians. Mr. Fowler may be congratulated upon having pleased everyone by his bill. It will be a great pity if the state of public business should prevent the passing of it this session.

*Payment of Members.*

The House of Commons last month passed a resolution in favor of the payment of members of parliament, and for the payment of all members; for strong objection was taken to Mr. Gladstone's suggestion that only those should be paid who could not make both ends meet without salary. The resolution will entail upon the exchequer a minimum charge of £200,000 a year; and as Sir William Harcourt, while approving of the principle, has no funds available for putting it into practice, the resolution for the payment of members is not likely to come into practical operation for some time. There is a great deal to be said in favor of the principle, which prevails in almost every democratic country, but there is observable a disposition on the part of many of its advocates which would practically destroy the principle of unpaid service to the State altogether. If every one who serves on a local board or council is to be paid for loss of time the shoulders of the British ratepayers and taxpayers will have to be exceedingly broad.



*The Liberator  
Swindle.*

England is congratulating herself, in view of French, Italian and German disclosures, that her recent scandals fortunately have no political bearings. The evidence in the Liberator trials left it impossible for the jury to return any but one verdict. The directors, who, until the collapse, were men who made great professions of piety and were regarded as indisputably upright and scrupulously honest, were convicted of forgery and embezzlement. Hobbs and Wright were sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude, while Newman was put away for five years. "The prisoners' course," said Judge Hawkins in passing sentence, "had been one of continuous, deliberate and systematic fraud." There seems very little prospect that the unhappy victims will receive any dividend upon their deposits. How much widespread misery is implied by that statement only those can understand who have looked below the surface.

*Labor Question  
in English  
Politics.*

The Lancashire cotton strike, after lasting for nearly five months and affecting nearly one hundred thousand hands, has closed in a compromise by which the operatives agreed to go back to work at a reduction of sevenpence in the pound on their wages. That, however, is but a trifle compared with the arrangement arrived at for submitting all disputes in future to a joint committee representing both sides. If they stick to that, the result may be worth the million pounds of wages they sacrificed to bring it about. The Eight Hours bill is one of the few measures which the House of Commons is free to debate this month. Mr. Gladstone, several weeks ago, met a deputation of miners, to whom he explained his difficulties about the Eight Hours bill for miners. They were not unanimous, he said, nor could they agree as to whether the eight hours should be reckoned from bank to bank, or whether the eight hours should actually be spent at the face of the coal. It makes a great difference, when the workings are miles in length, where you begin to reckon your eight hours. The House of Commons, on the naval estimates, debated the question of improving the condition of the workmen employed in the dockyards. Sir John Gorst, carrying out the policy which he laid down in the pages of this REVIEW two years ago, argued that the government should endeavor to set an example to all employers in the land. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, while echoing amicably Sir John's aspirations, said that he would be content to level up the government conditions of labor to those prevailing in the best private yards. As that has not yet been done, it is premature to discuss a still greater advance. The bill regulating the hours of railway workmen raises the question of Sunday labor. A determined attempt is likely to be made to secure to all employees on the railways one day's rest in seven. The six days' working week is at least a more generally accepted social ideal than an eight hours' working day.

*The Latest  
Changes in  
France.*

France went through another ministerial crisis at the beginning of April, and the Ribot cabinet of January was given its quietus after a troubled career of eleven weeks. Ribot fell for no cause in particular. The immediate occasion was a difference of opinion between the Chamber and the Senate over a minor point of prerogative in passing upon the budget. The Chamber refused by a very small majority to adopt a suggestion made by Tirard, the Finance Minister. At President Carnot's request, M. Meline undertook to form a



M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR.

Ministry, but failed. Meline was Minister of Agriculture in the Ribot government. Thereupon the task was intrusted to M. Charles Dupuy, who was Ribot's Minister of Education; and he was successful, his Ministry entering upon its work on April 4. A majority of his colleagues were in the former cabinet, but Messrs. Ribot, Meline and Tirard are all excluded, and the new men are comparatively unknown. Dupuy is a deputy of good reputation,—a scholar and a patriot—whose one aim is to give the country a safe business administration and to hold things together until after the general elections next fall. The presidency of the Senate, left vacant by the death of Jules Ferry, was competed for by Constans and Challemlacour. Constans, though by far the stronger man of the two in the public estimation, was defeated. Challemlacour has come in for a large share of honor; for he was elected a member of the French Academy at about the same time that he secured the political place second only in distinction to the Presidency of the Republic. The recent course of French affairs has begun to tell unquestionably



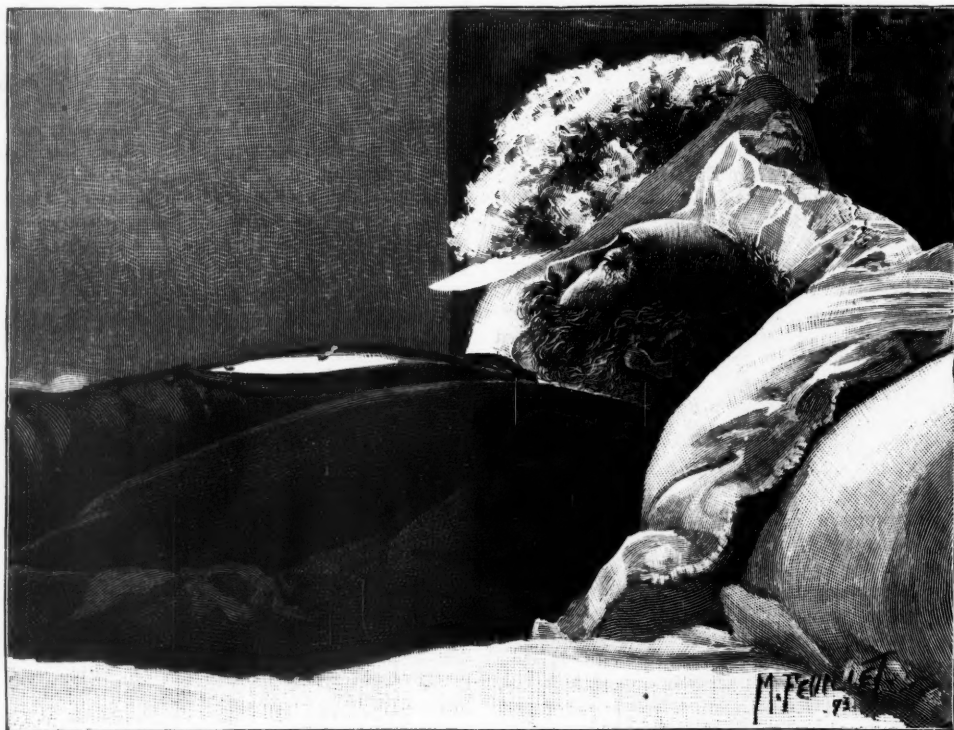
MADAME COTTU.

upon the prestige and standing of President Carnot; but as yet no evidence has been produced that really implicates him in any of the scandals with which his enemies have been so anxious to connect him. As to the judicial aspects of the Panama affair, they have for the present been closed with the penal convictions of Charles De Lesseps, Baihaut and Blondin. Cottu was spared, as was Sans-Leroy.

Madame Cottu's sensational appearance and testimony as a witness gave her a very great prominence for a time, but already the French mind is occupied elsewhere. The commercial side of Panama affairs has taken on a fresh interest by reason of the fact that the government of Colombia has extended the expired concessions for twenty months longer, to give France so much of an opportunity to resume work, if it should be found possible to obtain the means. But a resumption of work at Panama is the most unlikely thing in the world.

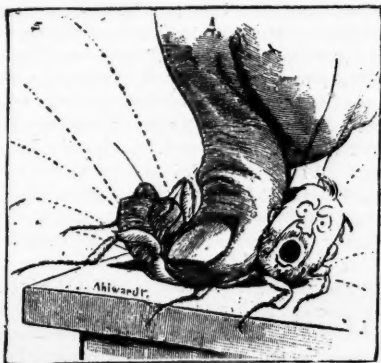
Ahlwardt  
and Ger-  
many.

While England has her Liberator scandal, Ahlwardt has been asserting that the Reichstag is as corrupt as the French Chamber of Deputies. When he made the statement in the *Tribune*, he was challenged to produce his documents. He said that he had eleven official documents of a most compromising character, together with a mass of other material which weighed no less than two hundredweight, and had been deposited among his friends in safe custody. As all his friends happened to be conveniently out of the way he could not produce these documents when he was challenged, and a committee of the leaders of all parties promptly summoned him before them, and insisted that he should prove what he said. He utterly failed to do so, and the committee reported the fact to the House, placing on record their opinion that Ahlwardt's con-



M. JULES FERRY AFTER DEATH.

duct was such as they thanked God the Imperial Parliament had never before been called upon to witness. Notwithstanding this, Ahlwardt, who seems to be something like the late Dr. Kenealy, continues to repeat his assertions, but without obtaining for them much attention outside the Anti-Semitic circle. But while Ahlwardt has been squelched, and the Army bill defeated, Germany is nevertheless in a condition of grave social and political uneasiness. Our extended reproduction this month of Herr Richter's pamphlet "Pictures of the Future," sheds considerable light upon the tendencies of thought in Germany. This most brilliant of German parliamentary leaders would not have written a popular brochure, in the form of a romance, against the schemes of socialism, if he had not apprehended some very practical danger from the present active socialistic propaganda.



THE SQUELCHING OF AHLWARDT.  
From Kladderadatsch, March 26, 1893.

The  
*Coup d'Etat*  
in Serbia.

Four years ago Europe was startled and disturbed by the abdication of King Milan, of Serbia. He had previously quarreled with his wife, Queen Natalie, and had secured a divorce from her. Natalie is a Russian, and was constantly intriguing in behalf of Russian dominance in the affairs of Serbia, while Milan had always leaned upon Austria and had been supported and sustained in every crisis by the government of Francis Joseph at Vienna. Milan is a man of natural intelligence and ability, who has sacrificed all the serious and responsible elements of character to his personal indulgences and follies. His abdication was in favor of his young son, then a lad of twelve, and was made with a due provision for a Regency of Servian statesmen who should manage the government until young Alexander became of age. The Servian law provides that the monarch shall not assume the reins of government until he attains the age of eighteen years. The young king is as yet barely seventeen, but on April 14th he created as lively a sensation in Europe by imprisoning his regents and assuming control of the government a year too soon, as had been stirred up by the abdication of his father in 1889. The *coup d'état* is explained by the fact that both Natalie and Milan had returned to Serbia, become reconciled to one another and been remarried. Milan had long



ALEXANDER, OF SERBIA.

spent the one million dollars which had been placed at his disposal at the time of his abdication, had exhausted the generosity of the Austrian Kaiser, and had finally turned from his old-time Vienna friends to Russian sources of supply. Ready money had brought him under Russian influence, and Russian influence had reconciled him with Natalie. Undoubtedly it was Russian influence which supported the plans of the *coup d'état* and thus got rid of the Regency that was pro-Austrian in sympathy. Bulgaria alone of the trio of Danubian states now holds out against Russian intrigue. Roumania and Serbia have succumbed. The painful position of these little kingdoms during the past ten years can hardly be appreciated by one who has not studied their politics on the ground.

Belgium and  
Universal  
Suffrage.

Of all the constitutional European governments, Belgium's has held out longest against the modern demand for a practically universal manhood suffrage. The franchise has been very closely restricted in Belgium, the qualifications being based upon both property and education, and the number of enfranchised persons in the entire kingdom having been only a little more than 100,000. For two or three years there has been an intense agitation in favor of a liberal extension of the suffrage, but the cabinet of the day has been conservative and has contemptuously withstood the pressure. King Leopold himself has long desired an extension of the franchise. In April the refusal of the Belgian parliament to entertain the franchise question led to uprisings of the people all over the little kingdom, and the government suddenly found itself confronted with a revolution that made necessary the mobilization of the entire army. So determined were the disfranchised workingmen, and so



serious and bloody was the rioting that broke out, that the parliament suddenly took fright; and the lower house, by an almost unanimous vote, on April 18 passed a measure giving the ballot to every male citizen above the age of twenty-five, allowing two votes to heads of families and to members of certain other classes possessing specified qualifications. The measure adds at once more than a million men to the roll of the enfranchised. The radical demand had been for a simple, uniform suffrage for all male citi-



LEOPOLD, OF BELGIUM.

zens above the age of twenty-one; but the concession made by the chamber was so great that the agitators consented to abandon violent proceedings and to await the action of the upper house, in which they hoped to secure amendments to the bill doing away with the plural voting and perhaps reducing the age limitation from twenty-five to twenty-one years. The surrender of the government under what was plainly the physical compulsion of the mob can but produce a profound effect throughout Europe, and must lend itself most forcibly to the aid of movements in other countries for the abolition of class privileges and immunities.

*African Questions  
and Our Character Sketch.*

The subduing of the Dark Continent and its opening up to the purposes of modern civilization is a process which shows a constantly accelerating force and which grows more interesting every day. Projects which ten years ago seemed to need at least a century for their realization are now talked about as if they were matters of next year or the year after. Cattle ranching in Mashonaland is as familiarly discussed in London as was cattle ranching on our Western plains fifteen years ago. Long telegraph lines are projected

as ordinary commercial ventures. The era of African railroad building is about to begin. The air is full of talk of a great Anglo-Teutonic federated republic comprising the whole of South Africa, and the spheres of European influence for the rest of the continent are pretty well determined upon. England has not the remotest intention of leaving Egypt, and the Soudan is to be recovered as inland Egyptian territory. The Congo State, meanwhile, is making progress; the Germans and French are forcing their respective situations in Africa; the British are determined not to evacuate Uganda; measures for the suppression of the Arab slave trade are having more vigorous enforcement; the services of experienced explorers are in new and profitable demand; missionary enterprises tend to multiply; the possibilities of an immense African agriculture as a competitor in the markets of the world begin to dawn upon the minds of European statesmen and economists—and, in short, the darkness is so rapidly disappearing that we may soon find reason to abandon the use of the designation "Dark Continent." One important phase of the invasion of Africa by civilized man and the conquest of the continent for the uses of our modern civilized existence, is most vividly portrayed in our character sketch this month. It is something of a relief to turn from the political aspects of the European partition of Africa, which we have discussed so frequently in this magazine, to the story of man's struggle for dominance over the great and fierce animals that have until recently exercised so large a sway in the great interior stretches of African territory. Greatest of all hunters of any age, perhaps, is Mr. Frederick Selous, whose exploits Mr. Stead so graphically describes this month. Our American boys who like stories of adventure will not want to miss this thrilling chapter. On the other hand, it seems to us to bear a felicitous relation to the whole pending discussion of Africa and the African question.

By the way, we wish to call attention here to the marvelously brilliant and complete programme which has been made out for the African Congress, to be held as one of the World's Fair series in Chicago and to occur in the month of August. It is officially termed an "African Ethnology;" but the committee in charge has wisely given broad construction to its duties, and has included every topic having vital relation not only to racial, geographical and political questions of the past, present and future, but also to practical subjects that concern the welfare of the African people, whether now living in Africa or whether in the United States and the West Indies. The chairman of the committee in charge of this congress is the Rev. Dr. J. E. Roy, and its secretary is Mr. F. P. Noble, of the Newberry Library, Chicago, to whom Dr. Roy gives the chief credit for the remarkable programme that has been mapped out. A great number of distinguished scientists, travelers, statesmen and geographical and scientific experts from the different European countries, as well as the best authorities on all phases of African questions in this country, are to participate in the congress, either appearing personally or sending papers to be read.

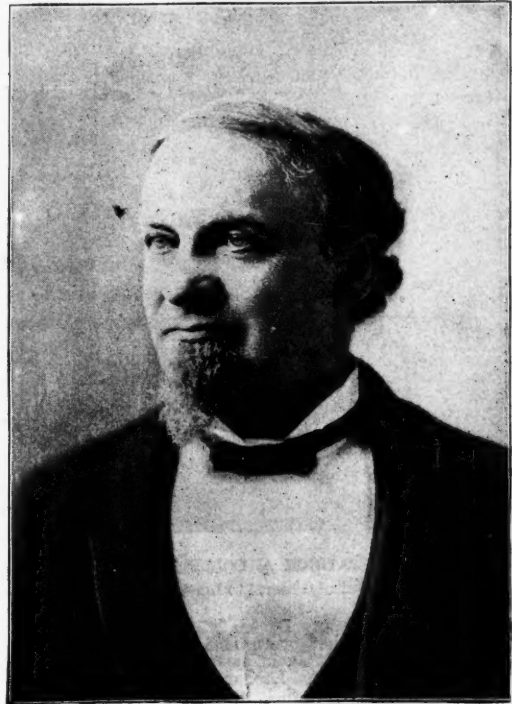


## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

March 20.—James B. Eustis, of Louisiana, nominated Minister to France; Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey, to Germany; John E. Risley, of New York, to Denmark; Ernest P. Baldwin, of Maryland, to be First Auditor of the Treasury; Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, to be Commissioner of Railroads....Hawaiian Commissioner Blount sails from San Francisco for Honolulu....Trouble arises in New York between the Knights of Labor and the Federation of Clothing Cutters....Arguments of the counsel continued in the Panama case....The Chinese government dispatches arms to its troops on the western frontier, in the neighborhood of the Pamirs....Religious riots break out in Amoy....A hurricane sweeps over the New Hebrides and New Caledonia Islands in the Pacific Ocean....A mass meeting in Budapest celebrates the anniversary of the Hungarian revolution of 1848....Signor Giolitti presents his report to the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the bank scandals....A proposal involving universal suffrage presented by the Czechs in the Austrian Reichsrath.

March 21.—The hearing of the cases of the five engineers and three firemen in the Ann Arbor railroad strike begins before Judge Ricks at Toledo, Ohio....The Planet flour mills at Litchfield, Ill., said to be the largest in the world, destroyed by explosion and fire....Three of the Panama prisoners sentenced and six acquitted....Mayor Alexejeff, of Moscow, assassinated....Prof. Elisha Gray exhibits in New York a long-distance writing machine, the telautograph....Rector Ahlwardt makes the sensational statement in the Reichstag that Prince Bismarck and other German officials had made fraudulent contracts with Hebrew financiers....Queen Victoria starts for Italy.

March 22.—Silas W. Lamoreaux, of Wisconsin, nominated to be Commissioner of the General Land Office; John S. Seymour, of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Patents; Horace H. Lurton, of Tennessee, to succeed Judge Jackson in the Sixth Judicial Circuit; Max Judd, of Missouri, to be Consul-General at Vienna; Wm. H. Sims to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior....Chief Engineer Arthur produces the by-laws of the Locomotive Engineers on order of the Toledo court....Justice Adams, of the Rochester, N. Y., Supreme Court, hands down an important decision concerning the right of labor unions to interfere in the employment of non-union men....Enraged negroes burn the town of Purvis, Miss....A committee of the German Reichstag finds that Ahlwardt has not proved his charges....The Prussian government issues an order prohibiting Russian and Austrian emigrants from crossing the frontier into Prussian territory.



ISAAC P. GRAY,  
Minister to Mexico.

....The funeral of Jules Ferry in Paris....The Oxford crew wins the University boat race on the Thames by two and a half lengths, in 18:47, the fastest time on record.

arch 23.—The Bering Sea Court opens in Paris....A violent tornado visits the Middle Western States... The case against the Lake Shore strikers concluded in the



JAMES S. EWING,  
Minister to Belgium.



JAMES O. BROADHEAD,  
Minister to Switzerland.



JOHN E. RISLEY,  
Minister to Denmark.



PATRICK A. COLLINS,  
Consul-General to London.

Toledo court....Deputy Lucien Millevoe makes a sensational attack on the government in the French Chamber; the government again sustained, 314 to 200....M. Paul Armand Challeml-Lacour succeeds Rénan in the French Academy....Russia suspends the coinage of silver rubles on private account....Admiral Pasquin, appointed Minister of Marine in Spain, announces a policy of retrenchment....Violent and destructive tornado in the Mississippi States.

March 24.—Dispatches indicate an Indian uprising among the Kiowas, Otoes and Missouris in Indian Territory....The State Department informed of the elevation of the rank of Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at Washington, to ambassadorship....A resolution passed by the House of Commons providing for the payment of members of parliament....The striking cotton spinners at Manchester agree to accept a reduction of less than 3 per cent....Panama enforces its tobacco tax....The Intercolonial Postal Conference agrees to a resolution for a Pacific cable between Australia and Vancouver.

March 25.—Judge E. C. Billings, of the Circuit Court of Louisiana, makes a decision declaring general strikes illegal if interfering with the freedom of commerce....The Clothing Manufacturers' Association, of New York, orders a lockout of 700 cutters....New cabinet formed in Queensland by Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith....The Austrian Reichsrath prorogued....A very large number of women register in Kansas for the municipal elections....M. Challeml-Lacour named for the Presidency of the French Senate....Insurgents from San Domingo cross the Haytian frontier; a decisive battle results.

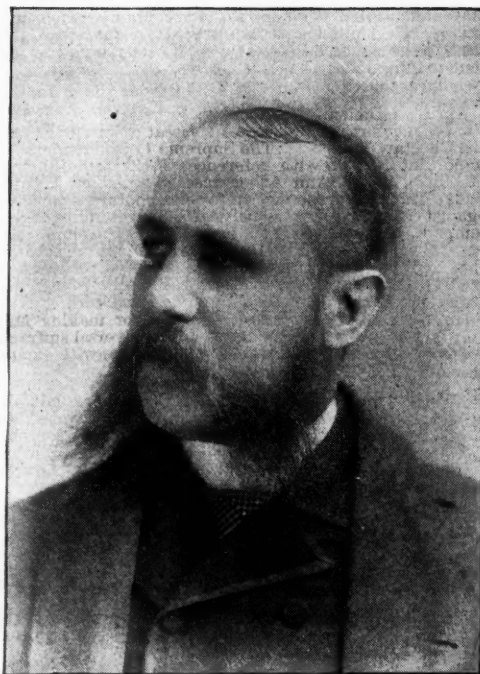
March 26.—Carriage workers in Boston ordered out on a strike....Ravachol's accomplice arrested in France....The Government of Spain officially tenders to the United States, as a gift, the reproduced flagship of Columbus, the *Santa Maria*....A mass meeting of Irish Americans in New York indorses Gladstone's Home Rule bill....The unofficial Belgium referendum results in the approval of manhood suffrage by 15,704 out of a total vote of 18,701

....A ministerial crisis in Argentina over the boundary treaty with Brazil.

March 27.—Samuel F. Morss, of Indiana, nominated to be Consul-General at Paris; C. W. Chancellor, of Maryland, at Havre; Allan B. Morse, of Michigan, at Glasgow; Geo. F. Parker, at Birmingham, England; Justice Felix A. Reeve, of Tennessee, to be Solicitor of the Treasury....Dr. St. Clair, Chief of the Consular Bureau, removed by Secretary Gresham....The argument continued in the Lake Shore contempt cases; the case against Chief Sargent dismissed....Weavers in Fall River, Mass., strike....The Monongahela Valley miners return to work....Mr. Balfour speaks in the House of Commons on Irish crime; his motion for a vote of censure defeated by a majority of forty-seven....The Count of Paris issues a circular letter to the Monarchist committees in France....A new canal company in Ottawa, Ont., proposes to cut a canal from Lake Erie to Ontario, from Lake St. Francis to Lake Champlain, and thence to Hudson River, to provide a new waterway to New York.

March 28.—George D. Dillard, of Mississippi, nominated to be Consul-General at Guayaquil; Herman Stump, of Maryland, to be Superintendent of Immigration....The Choctaw Indians engage in a skirmish, a part of the Indian militia refusing to be controlled....Secretary Carlisle appoints Dr. Joseph H. Senner Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York....Chief Arthur, of the Locomotive Engineers, testifies in the Toledo courts....M. Challeml-Lacour takes the chair as President of the French Senate....Mercantile deputations from Ulster visit Mr. Gladstone to protest against the Home Rule bill....M. Andrieux, ex-Prefect of the Paris Police, gives testimony before the Panama Committee.

March 29.—Labor organizations in Chicago issue an edict designed to force the employment of only union men....A lively debate in the British House of Commons on the Evicted Tenants bill....The French Chamber of Deputies votes a pension of 6,000 francs to the widow of Ernest Rénan....Spurgeon's son succeeds him in the Tabernacle pulpit.



SAMUEL E. MORSS,  
Consul-General to Paris.

March 30.—Ex-Secretary of State Thos. F. Bayard nominated as Ambassador to Great Britain; James D. Porter, of Tennessee, made Minister to Chili; James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, to Peru; Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and San Salvador; Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, to Guatemala and Honduras; Edwin Dun, of Ohio (now Secretary of Legation at Japan), to Japan; Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of Ohio, to be Solicitor General.... The Bering Sea cases and countercases presented simultaneously to the British House of Parliament and the United States Senate.... The President of the World's Columbian Commission makes public announcement that the Exposition will be open for visitors on May 1.... Mayor Gilroy, of New York, issues an important address on the preservation of the good sanitary condition of the city, especially to ward off the impending cholera epidemic.... The Ribot Cabinet in France presents its resignation; the President charges them to carry on affairs of state for a short time longer.... Gladstone carries a motion in the House of Commons to give Government business precedence.... General Dodds expels German traders from Dahomey, on the ground that they were selling arms to Behanzin.

March 31.—The Colombian government grants one month more to the liquidators of the Panama Canal Company in which to arrange for resuming work.... A rebellion in Costa Rica suppressed by the prompt action of the government.

April 1.—Destructive prairie fires in Nebraska.... Ten men lose their lives in a mine explosion at Shamokin, Pa.... The Anti-Semites and Clericals in Vienna resent the nomination of Max Judd as Consul-General of the United States.... The Canadian Parliament prorogued.... District and provincial assemblies in Russia make elaborate preparations to fight the cholera.... Prince Bismarck celebrates his seventy-eighth birthday at Friedrichsruhe.... Four thousand houses burned at Manila, Philippine Islands.

April 2.—Locomotive engineers and firemen in Toledo, O., decide to support the Ann Arbor strikers, whatever the court decision in the case may be.... Prince Bismarck receives an unusually demonstrative reception in Friedrichsruhe.... The United States Minister at Constantinople protests to the Sublime Porte against the opening of letters sent to him under the Consular seal from Marsovan.... Belgian socialists meet in convention at Ghent.

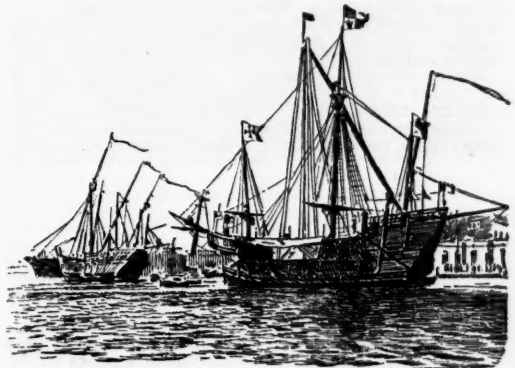
April 3.—General Miles orders Colonel Townsend at Ft. Leavenworth to proceed to the seat of trouble among the Choctaw Indians.... The Supreme Court renders an important decision with reference to the independence of States.... The Ann Arbor cases decided at Toledo; Judge Taft grants the motion for a temporary injunction against Chief Arthur; Judge Ricks adjudges guilty of contempt of court only one of the eight Lake Shore employees.... Officials of the Pittsburg, Pa., Builders' Exchange found guilty of conspiracy for combining in restraint of trade.... M. Meline fails to form a French Cabinet and President Carnot summons Dupuy to the task.... Austrian Socialists in Congress at Vienna favor making May Day demonstrations in the interest of universal suffrage.... A typewriter trust formed in New York with capital stock of \$20,000,000.

April 4.—James O. Broadhead, of Missouri, nominated Minister to Switzerland; Bartlett Tripp, of South Dakota, to Austria-Hungary; Eben Alexander, of North Carolina, to Greece, Roumania and Serbia; James E. Neal, of Ohio, Consul at Liverpool.... The Bering Sea Court of Arbitration opens in Paris.... Carter Harrison elected Mayor of Chicago, his plurality over Samuel W. Allerton being estimated at 20,000.... A. A. McLeod resigns the Presidency of the Reading Railroad.... M. Dupuy, the new French Premier, completes his Cabinet.... Mr. Balfour addresses a great Unionist meeting in Belfast.... The Commercial Bank of Melbourne, Australia, suspends payment.

April 5.—James S. Ewing, of Illinois, appointed Minister to Belgium; Thomas T. Crittenden, of Missouri, Consul-General at the City of Mexico; Louis C. Hughes to be Governor of Arizona; William T. Thornton to be Governor of New Mexico.... The American representatives oppose the admission of the Supplementary Report on the part of Great Britain as evidence in the Bering Sea case

.... The Greater New York bill defeated in the New York Senate.... M. Dupuy makes his opening speech in the Chamber of Deputies, France; the Minister of Foreign Affairs announces the extension by the Colombian government of the Panama Canal concession for twenty months.... Signs of the renewal of the cholera plague in Russia and the Department of Morbihan, France.... Brazilian revolutionists defeat the Castilistas and massacre 4000 men at Alegrete.... The London Polish Society protests against the Russian Treaty of the United States.

April 6.—The American naval squadron under Admiral Gherardi engage in practice evolutions at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay.... Hannis Taylor of Alabama, nominated as Minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, as Pension Commissioner.... Minister Hicks cables from Lima, Peru, of an attack made upon an American Consulate in that State.... The National Conference of State Boards of Health, meeting in New York, adopt an exhaustive scheme for interstate inspection.... Mr. Gladstone moves the second reading of the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons.... Premier Dupuy makes a statement of his policy in the French Chamber of Deputies.... The Indian government imposes a fine of 40,000 rupees upon the ruler of Kheilat for atrocious cruelties committed by him.... The great Mormon temple dedicated at Salt Lake City, Utah.... The bill to raise the French Legation to an Embassy issued in Paris.



THE CARAVEL.

April 7.—Caleb W. West appointed Governor of Utah.... Secretary Gresham requests Minister Thompson, of Turkey, to take vigorous action with regard to the recent outrages in Marsivan.... Dock laborers, of Hull, England, strike and become riotous.... Report comes of an uprising in San Domingo against President Heures.... The revolt in the province of Catamarca, in Argentina, continues to grow and gain power.... Brazilian revolutionists capture San Juan and other towns in Rio Grande do Sul.... J. C. Carter, counsel for the United States, closes his argument in the Bering Sea case, denying the right of England to introduce new evidence.

April 8.—The mission of Minister Eustis to France raised to Ambassadorship.... August Belmont & Co. made fiscal agents of the Navy Department at London, vice Seligman Bros.... Secretary Carlisle amends the regulations of the Treasury Department by not requiring the Chinese to be photographed in registering.... Secretary Hoke Smith requests the Secretary of War to send troops to maintain peace in the Choctaw Nation.... Idaho's industrial exhibit burned on the way to the World's Fair.... Judge Speer, of Georgia, requires a railroad in the hands of a receiver to carry out a contract previously in force with its employees.... Eleven hundred machinists and others strike on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.... Riot at Hull; strikers try to prevent the shipment of crews.... Henry M. Stanley, in a letter to the Peace Association, protests against the selling of arms to African traders.... The Chilian Cabinet resigns.... Hiram



W. Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y., presents \$50,000 to Cornell University.

April 9.—The French troops take possession of Khone Island in Mekong River; Siamese withdraw without offering resistance. . . . A Scotchman named Proudfoot bequeaths £20,000 to the laborers in Moffat, Scotland.

April 10.—Five thousand tradesmen strike at the World's Fair grounds, but a compromise is arranged at once. . . . The Peruvian government takes steps toward reparation for the attack on the American Consulate. . . . The Supreme Court of Nebraska meets as a court of impeachment in the case of the State officers and ex-officers. . . . A resolution reported in the Senate instructing the committee to inquire into the question of repealing Article 5 of the Interstate Commerce law. . . . Mr. Chamberlain attacks the Home Rule bill in a long speech in the House of Commons. . . . The famine in the European part of the government of Perm, Russia, reported to be worse than ever before. . . . Osman Digma, the Dervish leader, makes another raid in Upper Egypt. . . . The rebellion in Rio Grande do Sul being slowly suppressed; the rebels being driven close to the Uruguayan frontier. . . . The Woman Suffrage bill passes to the second reading in the Nova Scotia legislative body.

April 11.—Great wind storms and cloud bursts in five Western States. . . . Daniel N. Morgan, of Connecticut, nominated for Treasurer of the United States; Conrad N. Jordan to be Assistant Treasurer at New York City; Daniel M. Browning, of Illinois, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs. . . . Agent Bennett, at Muskegee, Indian Territory, again asks Secretary Smith for troops to guard against the Indian troubles. . . . Sir Julian Pauncefote received by President Cleveland in Washington as dean of the foreign diplomatic corps. . . . The Home Rule debate continued in the House of Commons; Gladstone requested to move the closure on Friday. . . . President Carnot pardons Turpin, the inventor of melanite, sentenced for high treason. . . . Universal suffrage rejected by the Belgium Chamber of Deputies and the General Council of Labor at once orders a strike. . . . The shippers at Hull succeed in placing 2,000 non-union men at work. . . . Japan seizes the Pellew Islands in the North Pacific. . . . The forces of the rebel leader in Honduras, Bonilla, routed by the government. . . . Col. Elliot F. Shepard's will bequeaths one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to various religious institutions. . . . Three hundred miners imprisoned by fire and smoke in a Wales coal mine.

April 12.—The Bering Sea Court of Arbitration refuses to admit the British supplemental report; Mr. Carter begins the argument for the United States. . . . Government troops take post among the Choctaw Nation to prevent trouble. . . . The striking clothing cutters in New York cause the arrest of six manufacturers. . . . The labor revolt in Belgium assumes larger proportions; a mob attacks the parliament building. . . . The English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, of London, fails, with liabilities of \$30,000,000. . . . Honduras revolutionists abandon the interior and move toward the Atlantic coast. . . . The city of Charleston, S. C., accepts the sword bequeathed to her by General Beauregard. . . . A complete Syrian text of the four Gospels of the New Testament said to have been discovered in the Mount Sinai Convent.

April 13.—End of the American protectorate in Hawaii; United States forces withdrawn and the flag hauled down by the order of Commissioner Blount. . . . Alexander W. Terrell, of Texas, nominated to be Minister to Turkey. . . . The city of Toledo, Ohio, sues the Standard Oil Company for \$1,000,000 for alleged conspiracy against the city's erecting its own gas and oil plant. . . . The Belgian strikes continue to spread; scores of factories closed and 15,000 men idle. . . . Charles de Lesseps' appeal denied by the French Court of Cassation; the Anarchist trial closes with the conviction of Bricou. . . . The Japanese Emperor appoints a committee to reform the abuses of the navy. . . . King Humbert, of Italy, visits Queen Victoria.

April 14.—Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, nominated Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Martin F. Morris, of the District and Seth Sheppard, of Texas, to be Associate Justices. . . . The discharged engineers of the Lake Shore Railroad ask to be reinstated. . . . The Clothing Manufacturers' Association in

New York refuse to accede to the demand of the Union men. . . . The Committee of the Minnesota Legislature reports unfavorably on the Coal Combine. . . . Alexander, the young king of Serbia, by a *coup d'état* succeeds in placing himself upon the throne; the Regents and Ministers of State arrested at a banquet; the Skuptschina dissolved and writs issued for a new election. . . . Disorderly demonstrations renewed in Brussels; shops and theatres closed; newspapers suspend publication. . . . The Dock Laborers' Union generally, in England, support the strikers at Hull.

April 15.—Joseph S. Miller, of West Virginia, nominated to be Commissioner of Immigration. . . . The Senate adjourns. . . . Secretary Carlisle suspends the issue of gold certificates for deposits of gold coin. . . . Duke de Veragua, lineal descendant of Columbus, publicly received on arrival in New York as guest of the nation during the World's Fair. . . . Continued riots in Belgium. . . . King Alexander of Serbia sets the imprisoned Regents and Ministers at liberty. . . . The Brown segmental wire-wound gun, under test at Birdsboro, Penn., withstands a pressure that would blow any other gun to atoms.

April 16.—A battle between Huns and Italians in Harleigh Valley, Penn. . . . The Mayor of Brussels severely beaten by Socialists; a mob attack the police with Greek fire and stones; the city virtually in a state of siege; the situation at Mons also serious. . . . The British dockers hold a meeting in London to consider their attitude toward the Hull strikers.

April 17.—Six hundred boiler makers and others in the Union Pacific shops at Omaha strike on account of disagreement over reduction of hours. . . . The American Railway Union, a new national organization of railroad employees, formed at Chicago, with 11,000 members. . . . Only \$40,500 free gold left in the United States Treasury at close of day. . . . Fighting in the streets of Mons and Antwerp; a mob at Mons defies the civic guard; many mass-meetings in favor of universal suffrage. . . . Mr. Goshen, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, opposes the Home Rule bill. . . . Workingmen at Bucharest, Roumania, make a demonstration against the increase of the octroi (privileges granted by sovereign authority). . . . Shipowners in London and provincial ports unite against the Hull strikers. . . . The Liberals in Serbia issue a manifesto unfavorable toward King Alexander and the new Ministry. . . . H. P. Newberry, Secretary of the United States Legation to Turkey, reports, after investigation, that the outrages on the Christians were partially justifiable; denies the report of American letters being opened by Turkish authorities.

April 18.—The Duke of Veragua received by the New York Chamber of Commerce. . . . A secret conference of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held at Toledo, Ohio. . . . The Universal Suffragists gain their ends in Belgium; the parliament passes a bill by a vote of 119 to 12; previously 20,000 socialists gather outside the city and resolve to enforce their demands at any cost. . . . Lord Randolph Churchill speaks again on the Home Rule bill. . . . The striking dock laborers at Hamburg return to work.

April 19.—Quiet ensues in Belgium; strikers resume work. . . . Lord Salisbury speaks on the Home Rule bill before the Primrose League.

## OBITUARY.

March 20.—Bernard McDonald, one of the oldest and best known river engineers on the Ohio. . . . Mrs. Maria F. Rives, one of the nearest living kindred of Washington and a well known social figure of early days in Virginia. . . . G. Alex Robinson, an old humanitarian of Kentucky.

March 21.—Dr. Edward R. Humphreys, of Boston, distinguished graduate of English Universities.

March 22.—Ex-Senator Eli Saulsbury, of Dover, Del. . . . Erastus Durnin Webster, prominent politician and Journalist, of Washington, D. C. . . . John Denison Wattles, publisher of *Sunday School Times*. . . . Rev. Albert von Puttkamer, a distinguished German-American clergyman. . . . Cornelius Leary, Ex-Congressman of Maryland.

March 23.—Dr. G. C. Shattuck, prominent physician of Boston, Mass. . . . Dr. Adolf Fischhof, Klagenfurth, Austria. . . . The Duke of Bedford, England.



March 24. Col. Elliott F. Shepard, editor of the *New York Mail and Express*. . . . John Taylor Johnston, founder of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. . . . Hon. Matthew P. Deady, United States District Judge, Portland, Oregon. . . . Antonio Sivori, the oldest Italian citizen in New York.

March 25.—Hon. Alonzo Spencer, United States Consul at Pictou, N. S. . . . Baron de Andrada, a Brazilian envoy and distinguished diplomat at Washington. . . . Major John Montgomery Perry, of Philadelphia, Mexican and Civil War veteran.

March 26.—Captain William Strickland, an old-time sea captain, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 27.—Col. Fred A. Mason, of Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . Rev. Dr. Ashley, the oldest clergyman in the Milwaukee diocese. . . . Rev. George R. Bliss, well-known scholar and professor of Crozer Theological Seminary. . . . Enos G. Laney, one of Rochester, N. Y.'s best-known citizens.

March 28.—General E. Kirby Smith, the last of the generals of the Confederate Army. . . . John L. Woods, a well known banker and philanthropist, of Cleveland, Ohio. . . . Dr. Henry De Groot, a pioneer and mining expert, of San Francisco, Cal. . . . Baron Gynlai, famous Austrian cavalry officer.

March 29.—E. D. Farnsworth, of San Francisco.

March 30.—Colonel Henry H. Hall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a veteran of the Mexican War. . . . David Scannell, for many years chief of the San Francisco Fire Department. . . . William Patrick, of Denver, one of the Committee of Safety under President Lincoln.

March 31.—Major Thos. M. Newson, U. S. Consul at Malaga. . . . General Hiram Berdan, inventor of several kinds of firearms. . . . Colonel P. J. Yorke, veteran, of



THE LATE GEN. KIRBY SMITH.

Point Pleasant, N. J. . . . Colonel Charles Thompson, of New York, last prisoner to be released from Libby Prison

April 2.—George Hunt, one of the oldest white settlers on the Northwest Coast of America.

April 3.—Lieut.-Colonel Hanley, of New York City. . . . Cardinal Deacon Achilles Apolloni, of Rome, Italy. . . . Mrs. John Stow, a distinguished social and musical woman, of New York City.

April 4.—Rabbi Mendes, of Newport, R. I.

April 5.—James Harvey Prince, one of the oldest loco-

motive engineers in the United States. . . . James H. Beard, the artist, of New York.

April 6.—Hon. George F. Fowler, Saratoga, N. Y.

April 7.—Right Rev. Bishop William Ingraham Kip, of California. . . . George I. Seney, noted financier and philanthropist of New York City. . . . Brother Cæsarius Paulian (John Mark Hamilton), well-known professor of civil engineering in the De La Salle Institute, New York City. . . . Dr. Wm. Seymour, of Troy, N. Y., eminent physician and scientist.



THE LATE COL. ELLIOT F. SHEPARD.

April 9.—A. G. McGrath, the last War Governor of South Carolina. . . . Admiral Paris. . . . M. Decandolle, the botanist, of Geneva, Switzerland. . . . Ex-Minister de Parieu, of France.

April 10.—Rev. Father McNulty, of Saratoga, N. Y.

April 11.—William Newell Ely, one of the founders of the city of Springfield, Mass. . . . Hon. James F. Shively, a prominent citizen of Marion, Ind. . . . Adolphe Francke, French scholar and member of Legion of Honor.

April 12.—John A. Bell, managing editor of the *Detroit Free Press*. . . . Hon. John Henry Sothoron, prominent political figure of Maryland. . . . Alfred Mame, the French publisher and philanthropist.

April 13.—Postmaster George J. Collins, of Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . Charles Longfellow, son of Henry W. Longfellow. . . . Mrs. Emily Hosack Rogers, a pioneer lady of New York City. . . . Charles Smith Weyman, of the editorial staff of the *New York Sun*.

April 15.—Thomas H. Dudley, of Philadelphia, ex-consul to Liverpool.

April 16.—Benjamin Orton, formerly Associate Justice of Superior Court of Indiana.

April 17.—Rodman D. Dawson, ex-Surrogate of Kings County, N. Y. . . . George Arnoldt, of Rochester, who fled with Carl Schurz from Germany in 1850. . . . Daniel Pike, well known optician and maker of scientific instruments, of New Providence, N. J.

April 18.—United States Commissioner George Stoll, Sr., of Lexington, Ky. . . . Ex-Judge Van H. Higgins, of Illinois. . . . Charles B. Williams, financial editor of Cleveland, *Plain Dealer*. . . . Miss Lucy Larcom, the poetess, of Boston. . . . Capt. Van den Kerckhoven, the famous military officer of the Congo Free State.

April 19.—Count Bismarck-Schierstein, head of the house of Bismarck-Schoenhausen. . . . August B. Chiesbreght, the Belgian naturalist. . . . John Addington Symonds, distinguished litterateur, of England.

# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



A TERRIBLE SHOCK.  
From Puck, April 19.



THE BULL IN THE DEMOCRATIC CHINA-SHOP.  
From Judge, April 22.



BOMBARDMENT OF THE WHITE HOUSE BY THE ARMY OF OFFICE SEEKERS.  
From Judge, April 8.



THE REFORM EXPRESS. THE "PRACTICAL POLITICIANS" LEFT BY THE WAYSIDE.  
From Puck, April 12.



NO PLACE LIKE HOME—FOR OFFICE SEEKERS.  
From The Wasp (San Francisco), March 18.



BREAKING UP OF THE CANADIAN TORY PARTY.  
From Grip (Toronto), April 8.



AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF MR. GLADSTONE'S DIFFICULTIES.

From *The Melbourne Punch*.



THE PROGRESS OF THE GAME.

BALFOUR TO HARCOURT: "Check!"

From *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), March 16.



THE HARMONIOUS CABINET.

HARMONIOUS HARCOURT: "As, owing to unforeseen circumstances, 'Home Sweet Home Rule' is unavoidably postponed, I will, with your kind indulgence, conclude the first part with a little thing—ahem!—of my own composing."—From *Judy* (London), March 23.



HUMPTY-DUMPTY.

Humpty-dumpty sat on the wall.  
Humpty-dumpty had a great fall:  
All Healy's forces, plus all the Queen's men,  
If Home Rule Bill passes, can't raise him again.

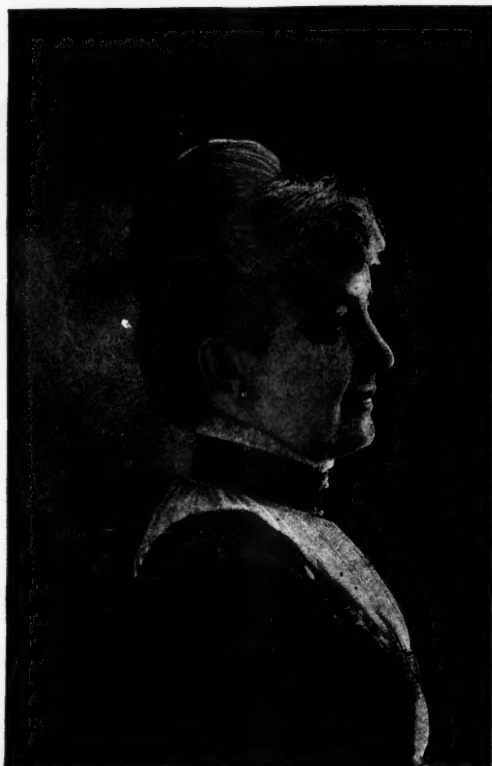
From *Judy* (London), March 15.



# WOMAN'S PART AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

## I. THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

BY VIRGINIA C. MEREDITH.



MRS. POTTER PALMER,  
President of the Board of Lady Managers.

IN the Columbian Exposition, which celebrates a fifteenth century fact, the Board of Lady Managers stands for a nineteenth century idea. The Act of Congress authorizing the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, declares that the great event shall be celebrated by "an exhibition of the progress of civilization in the New World." Now, the creation of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission may surely be considered a signal illustration of progress in the New World.

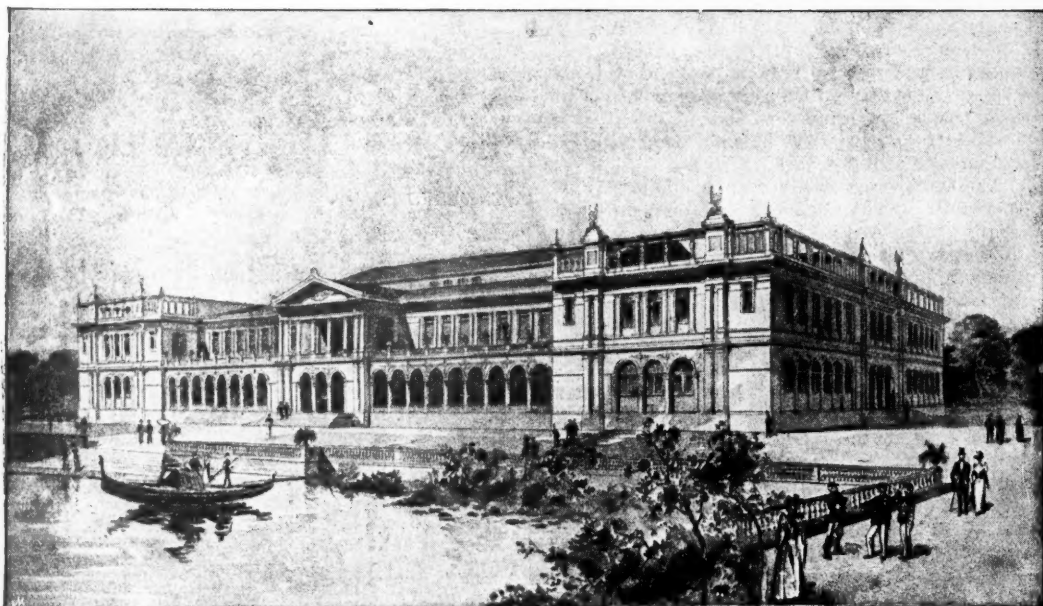
While the several appropriations made by Congress for the Columbian Exposition have been inadequate when viewed from the standpoint of the greatness of the event and the possibilities of the occasion, yet relatively the appropriations made by Congress for

the use of the Board of Lady Managers have been extremely liberal. This liberality has dignified the Board in public estimation, and directed toward its aims and efforts an unusual degree of interest.

At this particular time the trend of thought seems toward plans and ideas which have to do with elevating the worth of the individual, and closely related to this is the subject of the industrial freedom of women. Traditional beliefs in regard to what constitutes a fit vocation or avocation for women are disappearing. Until the hand is free to do the mind cannot be free to think rationally, nor the creature free to live nobly. This is the philosophy that underlies an international industrial exposition. Something of this nature was implied when Congress, in creating the Board of Lady Managers, indicated but one duty, leaving others to be prescribed by the World's Columbian Commission. The duty imposed by Congress is, "to appoint one or more members of



MRS. VIRGINIA C. MEREDITH, OF INDIANA,  
A Vice-President of the Board.



THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

all committees authorized to award prizes for exhibits which may be produced in whole or in part by female labor." This recognizes both the right of the producer to representation in the important function of making awards for excellence, and also the fact that women have acquired a considerable place in industrial production and need to be sustained and protected in their industrial rights and privileges.

Congress also empowered the Board of Lady Managers, through its Committee on Awards, to present to expert workers who have assisted in the production of an exhibit to which a medal has been awarded a lithographic *fac-simile* of the medal and diploma, with the name of the artisan inscribed upon it.

The Woman's Building in Jackson Park provided the opportunity for a woman to demonstrate her ability to grasp and execute a fine architectural idea. The building is of the style of the Italian Renaissance. The roof gardens and groups of figures standing on the roof line accent the points of beauty in the building itself. The whole effect is so chaste and delicate that among the colossal structures of the Exposition the Woman's Building proves a restful and refreshing point for the eye. The architect is Miss Sophia G. Hayden of Boston. The interior has been decorated under the supervision of Mrs. Candace Wheeler and is in the same style as the building. The main decorations are in the rotunda or gallery and the two vestibules. In the gallery are six important decorative paintings. The gallery is in ivory white with ornamental plaster work picked out with gold. A decorative band in an Italian design upon a gold background connects the two great pictures in either end of the gallery; under this band runs a series of

panels, each bearing in gold letters the name of some woman distinguished in history, beginning on one side with the heroines of Bible history and on the other with queens famous for a career beneficial to mankind. The panel under the great picture in the south end of the gallery carries the name of Sophia G. Hayden, architect, while the corresponding panel on the north bears the name of Bertha Honoré Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers.

The most elaborate apartment in the building is the library, a spacious room devoted to the literary work of women of all ages and countries. The decoration of this room is of the style of the period of the great painters of Venice. The bookcases and all the furnishings have antique carvings of the same period. The Venetian ceiling is, perhaps, as important a piece of decorative painting as has been executed by a woman in this generation. It is divided into five parts by bands of gilded plaster and carries in these divisions groups typical of literature, science, romance, history and the arts of painting, sculpture, music and the drama.

The large parlors on the east side of the gallery are decorated in copper reds, beautiful in design and finely executed; a painted frieze of looped roses and vines surmounts the wall; the draperies and accessories are an elaboration of the same idea. The color scheme of the whole building is light and carries out the suggestion of an apparent radiation from a central point, the main gallery.

The assembly hall on the north of the gallery will be used during the Exposition for instructive talks about exhibits and subjects of interest to women. These talks will be by distinguished women of all

nations, and will occur at stated hours. A most interesting room on the south of the gallery is one devoted to headquarters for organizations of women; these represent the most advanced thought in education, the noblest endeavor in philanthropy and the loveliest work in charity. Many of these associations are international in scope.

The exhibits arranged in this handsome building, so beautifully decorated, comprise productions from Europe, Asia, Africa, the Americas, and the islands of the sea. These exhibits have been forwarded by domestic and foreign committees co-operating with the Board of Lady Managers.

At an early period of its history the president of the Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Potter Palmer, directed her efforts toward securing committees of representative women in all those nations which had accepted the invitation to participate in the Exposition. Almost all of these governments appointed committees of women, thus giving them official recognition. "The powerful organization thus secured extends around the world, and stands with perfect solidarity for the purpose of serving the interests of woman, and making industrial conditions easier for her." Nothing in connection with the management

of the Columbian Exposition parallels this brilliant effort at organization and co-operation among the nations. Tradition and conservatism in Europe and in the Orient have graciously united with the imperious New World, upon what would have been thought the most unlikely cause to enlist co-operation—the industrial status of woman.

It is earnestly hoped, and, indeed, fervently believed, that this organization will outlive the Columbian Exposition, and thereby the Board of Lady Managers will have proved a forceful influence in leading women everywhere to appreciate responsibility and inciting them to a proper share of thinking and doing. It is not possible to eliminate the element of error from an undertaking confronted with untried problems, as has been the work of the Board of Lady Managers; but if steadfastness of purpose, mental energy and alert projection into the future could guide, or rather could build, a ship of destiny, then this service has been performed for the Board by its president, Mrs. Bertha Honoré Palmer. To her must be ascribed the praise for projecting and directing the work upon lines that now seem destined to compel success and to form an interesting part of the history of the Columbian Exposition.

## II. THE WOMAN'S BRANCH OF THE WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY.

BY MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN.

THE World's Congress Auxiliary is organized to facilitate the holding of conventions and congresses during the Exposition of 1893. The Art Palace on the lake front will be the meeting place of the entire series. This building, now nearing completion, contains two large central auditoriums, each with a seating capacity of three thousand, and eight or ten smaller halls with a seating capacity of from 200 to 800. It will thus be possible for two series of congresses to run parallel, and this will in nowise interfere with their success, for each naturally appeals to a different audience. The Directory of the Columbian Exposition will give \$200,000 towards this building on condition that during the summer of 1893 it will be placed at the disposal of the Congress Auxiliary. The smaller halls may also be used for round table conferences. Of a truth, the comfort and convenience of the choice between a large or small audience will be charmingly secured in a building which offers auditoriums of all sizes, which is situated in the heart of the city, facing the largest hotels, at the termini of all surface railroads, while back of it is the station of the Illinois Central going directly to the Columbian Exposition, with trains leaving every five minutes.

When the Congress Auxiliary was first organized women were unrepresented. Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, addressed

a communication to the officers of the Auxiliary requesting a representation of the interests of women in the congresses. This was at once granted and it was explained that no committee had been at first appointed because the officers of the Auxiliary had anticipated such a request and preferred to defer action until the suggestion reached them from those having women's interests in charge. The Woman's Branch was thereupon appointed, with Mrs. Potter Palmer President and Mrs. Charles Henrotin Vice-President. It goes without saying that women have not applied for representation in every congress, but the large number in which we do find them is remarkable and makes a sure index of the trend of modern civilization.

### THE CONGRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.

The first congress in the list is that of Representative Women. It will convene May 15, and will represent the progress of woman since the discovery of the continent in 1492. It is divided into the following departments: Education, Industry, Art and Literature, Philanthropy and Charity, Moral and Social Reforms, Religion, Civil Law and Government. In it women will discuss the relation of woman to all subjects; for instance, education will not be treated *per se*, but rather the relation of woman to education. Reports

will be published on the status of woman in every congress, the object being to show her historical progress and present estate throughout the world. These reports will be invaluable to the student of sociology.

#### THE WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS CONSIDERED.

During the week of the Congress of Representative Women morning and evening sessions will be held in the two large auditoriums, and subjects of general interest will be presented. The titles of some of the papers to be delivered will be: The Civil and Social Evolution of Woman, The Administrative Ability



MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN.

Vice-President Woman's Branch W. C. A.

of Woman, Woman the New Factor in Economics, Woman on the Stage, Woman in the Pulpit, The Ethics of Dress, Woman as a Financier, Woman in Municipal Government, The Political Future of Woman, Woman's War for Peace, Woman as a Social Leader, The Trades and Professions Underlying the Home, and others dealing with the work of preceding congresses, with the improving status of Eastern women, and with the all-important part that organization plays in her progress.

#### SPEAKERS AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM EVERY LAND.

Many foreign societies and associations will be represented by delegates from abroad, among them

being Mme. Isabelle Bogelot, Treasurer of the International Council of Women; Mrs. Fredriksen, of Denmark; Dr. Marie Popelin, of Belgium; Contessa de Gubernatis, of Italy, and Signorita Esmeralda Cervantes, of Spain. The last day of the congress will be Sunday, May 21, on the morning of which a religious service will be held, conducted by women ordained as ministers. In this service every denomination which has admitted women to the ministry will be represented, and the evening session is to close with a sacred concert in which the lines of sex will again be drawn, both as to composers and performers.

Sixty-three organizations will be represented in the Congress of Representative Women and many hundreds of societies and associations. During the week thirty or forty organizations will hold business meetings, and some of the principal speakers will be Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Madame Modjeska, Julia Marlowe, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett, Emily de Morsier, Miss Frances Willard and many other prominent women, both American and foreign.

#### THE JOURNALIST, MEDICAL AND OTHER CONGRESSES.

The series of congresses which follows will be participated in by both men and women, and the committee have carefully refrained from selecting women to speak simply because they are women, but have only placed them on the programmes when they were representative, and could fairly compete with the men who were invited to address the assemblages.

The Public Press Congress, convening May 22, follows that of Representative Women, and one of the evening meetings is reserved for Woman Journalists, while on the programme of the other evening sessions of this congress many women have been invited to deliver addresses. The Woman Journalists will hold three sessions of their own, and most of the prominent writers of the country have promised either to deliver addresses or to add to the interest of the meetings by being present.

The Medical Congresses will convene May 29. The committees having them in charge act as a joint committee and arrange their programme in common. The Temperance Congress will convene June 5, under the auspices of Archbishop Ireland and Miss Frances Willard, and will be addressed by many temperance orators of great note. The International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy will be held June 12 to 18, and has been divided into seven sections, among them being the Public Treatment of Pauperism, the Care of Neglected, Abandoned and Dependent Children, the Prevention and Repression of Crime and the Punishment and Reformation of Criminals.

#### WOMAN AS A BUSINESS FACTOR.

In the Section of Commerce and Finance, women have but small representation, but several papers will be compiled from statistics of building, loan and real



estate associations, insurance companies and national banks, which will show the enormous amount of property controlled by women in the financial institutions of the country, in the management of which they are mostly content to vote by proxy. Could women once realize their financial power their sense of responsibility would be aroused and they would give to the subject that attention which it merits.

#### MUSIC, LITERATURE AND EDUCATION.

In the Congress of Music convening July 3 several of the world's noted woman musicians have promised to be present and participate in the meetings, among them being Mme. Viardot, Mme. Marchesi and Mme.



LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

Albani Guy. In the Literary Congresses convening July 10 the following subdivisions have been adopted: Library, Historical, Authors', Children's Literature and Philology and Archaeology. Mrs. Elizabeth V. Reed, Chairman of the Archaeological Society, has secured papers for this last Congress from the most famous scholars. The growing interest of women in this subject and their zeal as explorers renders it extremely important. Mme. Schliemann, one of the most notable instances of whole-souled devotion to a cause, will be present and will read a paper on her husband's excavations in Mycenæ. The date for Educational Congresses is July 17, and the first week will be devoted to the special subjects of Kindergarten Education; Manual and Artistic Educa-

tion; Physical Culture; Domestic and Industrial Education; Instruction of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind; College and University Institutions and Psychology, Experimental and Rational. In the last week of July the General Congress will be held under the auspices of the National Educational Association, presided over by Prof. William T. Harris, Commissioner of Education. The participation of women in the Educational Congress is naturally very large. The branches of the Kindergarten, of Manual and Artistic Training and of Domestic Education are for the most part under their control.

#### THE LATER CONGRESSES.

The congresses in August will be conducted more exclusively by men, but in Art the Woman's Committee will make a creditable showing. Neither have women attained to eminence in Government, Law Reform and Political Science, but every effort will be made to secure papers from those who are students of these subjects. The Committee of Science and Philosophy for the Congress of this department, convening August 7, work jointly, and several women will make addresses. In the Scientific Congress, while many women are students, few have won for themselves any recognition for original research, but the few that have will be recognized.

The Congresses to be held in September and October are deeply interesting to women. In the Labor Congress, convening September 1, the most noted labor leaders among women will speak, presenting the status of working women and children under present competitive industrial conditions.

#### WHAT WOULD THE CHURCH DO WITHOUT ITS WOMEN?

In the great Parliament of Religions and Missionary Congresses convening early in September, woman's work is tremendous and her influence beyond estimate. Indeed, it is fair to say that were women to retire in a body from the churches the congregations remaining would be small. They have never aimed to rule the "church militant," but they have swelled the list of the "noble army of martyrs" and thousands of heroic and gentle lives have been entirely given up to the carrying on of charitable and humane work. They are penetrating into the slums of the great cities, carrying in one hand a broom and in the other the "reason for the faith that is in them." The Little Sisters of the Poor, the Gray Sisters, the Visiting Nurses, Deaconesses and the Salvation Army, are all striving in different ways to vanquish sin and banish suffering. The annals of the Church are glorious, but were women's voices dumb in them the strain would not penetrate far beyond the walls of the churches. In the programme arranged by the Woman's Committee of the Missionary Congresses we find among

those who have promised their co-operation such names as Miss Charlotte M. Young, Mrs. Elizabeth Charles, Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Isabella Alden, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Miss Amelia S. Quinton and Miss Edna Dean Proctor. In the Denominational Congresses which follow the Parliament of Religions a committee of women for each denomination will present the work in it. A session of the Roman Catholic Congress will be devoted to the work of woman in that church. The Lutheran women will hold several sessions and the Jewish women will make known what they have accomplished in connection with their religious organizations, showing the influence of Judaism on the home and on social and economic life. A meeting will be held of ordained woman ministers of all denominations and they will make addresses.

#### THE EMANCIPATED WOMAN IS A HOUSEWIFE, TOO.

Last but not least of the committees of women is that on Household Economics. The appointing by the Congress Auxiliary of this committee has led to the formation of the National Columbian Household Economic Association, and for the first time this great subject will receive the attention which is its due. This committee is assigned to three congresses—Education, Labor and Agriculture—besides a special one on housekeeping itself. Many foreign and

American women have promised their co-operation. Prof. Lucy Salmon will speak on the Practical Application of Economics, Prof. Catherine Coman on the Effect of Competition on the Terms of Domestic Service, while Scientific and Sanitary knowledge involved in Household Economics will be discussed by Miss Marion Talbot, and the Sufferings of Little Children from Incompetent and Untrained Nurses and Uneducated Mothers by Mrs. Anna Howes Barnes and Mrs. Helen Hitchcock Backus.

#### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The limited space which has been allowed me to present this exhaustive and world-embracing subject has forced me to touch but lightly upon the various departments of the Congresses and the part which women will take in them. The effect of association on woman is beginning to tell and the enthusiasm with which they respond to an invitation to be present at the Congresses, testifies to the enlarged views and deep interest which they are taking in economic, social, political and religious life. These international gatherings at Chicago in 1893 will reveal to the world at large what woman has accomplished. As Mrs. Potter Palmer said in her eloquent address at the dedication ceremonies, "Columbus discovered a new world, but the Columbian Exposition has discovered woman."

### III. THE CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

BY CLARA DOTY BATES.

NO building in the entire Columbian Exposition city has more of the fabulous, in the way it sprang up, than the Children's Building. It was later in its inception than any other, had less material to work with—since it had no aid from the exposition authorities proper—and the whole plan had to be wrought out within the briefest possible time and in the face of almost entire apathy upon the part of the outside public.

Indeed, it was looked upon in many quarters as chimerical and with no adequate reason for being. But a few wise and earnest women held to the scheme. They knew what far-reaching influences would go out from their idea if it could be materialized, and they persevered with a result astonishing even to themselves.

In the first place, the board of lady managers assumed the responsibility of raising the money for such a building. The various States pledged themselves to their proportion of the cost. A desirable location was secured adjoining the Woman's Building.

But contributions came in slowly. The Friday Club, of Chicago, a social and literary association made up mostly of young women, became interested in the success of the enterprise. They arranged a Bazaar, which was held in the house of Mrs. Potter

Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, and realized therefrom \$35,000. Children from all over the land assisted in raising money by means of bazaars, musicales, dramatic entertainments and by subscriptions, in some cases as high as \$1.

The building itself is 150 x 90 feet. It is built of staff and is decorated in colors, light blue predominating. Amongst other decorations are sixteen medallions of the children of other nations in their national costumes—Indians, Japanese, Dutch, French, Spanish, etc.

The inspiring spirit of it all is Mrs. George L. Dunlap. It is her energy and enthusiasm that have brought it to its present completion. Her idea from the beginning was an educational one. The Children's Building was not to be merely a halting place for tired mothers, nor only a nursery where children could be cared for while mothers made the sight-seeing round.

That feature of public comfort—although amply provided for—was to be but an incident in the plan, not the vital and essential purpose. With a place for the shelter, comfort and care of the little ones, was to be combined illustrative departments upon all subjects of importance to both the moral and physical well-being of childhood. Every phase of the rearing

and education of children, according to the newest enlightenment of the end of the century, was to be set forth in such palpable and practical fashion that no mother could enter the doors without being stimulated and inspired in her happy vocation.

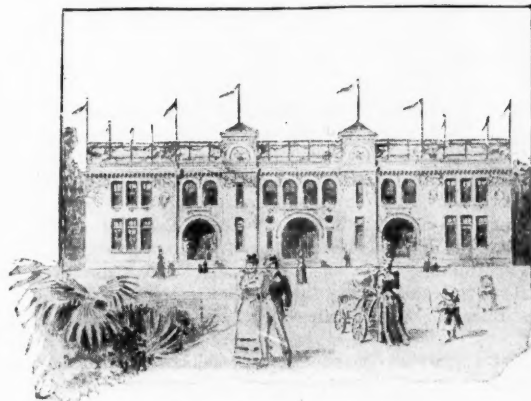
Hence not a detail which could be of educational value has been omitted.

To begin with, a large, light airy room is devoted to the *crèche*. About one hundred children can be cared for here at a time. Here are applied the most rational and healthful systems of dress, food and attendance upon infants, and short lectures are to be given at intervals upon these subjects. This room is upon the ground floor, where are also an assembly hall and a general reception room. The assembly room contains rows of little chairs and a platform, from which stereopticon lectures will be given to the older boys and girls about foreign countries.

These will be given by experienced kindergartners, who will then take the groups of children to see the exhibits from the countries about which they have just heard. This audience room will also be available for musical, dramatic and literary entertainments, which will be carefully planned to suit the intelligence of children of varying ages. Distinguished people who are in the city in attendance upon the various Congresses will be secured for brief talks along their special lines of work. In this way the youth of the country will be brought



MRS. GEORGE S. DUNLAP.



THE CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

into direct contact with the men and women who have accomplished notable things in the world of thought.

Upon the second floor of the building will be the Kindergarten, under the management of the International Kindergarten Association; the Kitchen Garden, in the care of Miss Emily Huntington, of New York,

the inventor of the system; the Cooking School from the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, the best of its kind in the country; the Romona Indian School, consisting of thirty Indian children, which the Secretary of the Interior has given permission to have transported from Sante Fe, N. M.; a Slojd, supported by Mrs. Quincy Shaw, of Boston; a library, fitted up with books, pictures and periodicals; a department where daily demonstrations will be made of the methods of teaching deaf mutes to speak, and a room devoted to physical culture, where some wonderful exhibitions of physical training are arranged for. All these departments will be in full operation throughout the Exposition.

To crown the whole is a beautiful playground upon the roof. This is inclosed with a strong wire netting to insure safety. The playground is something in the nature of a garden, with vines and flowers, and with birds flying about in perfect freedom.

Here, under cover, will be exhibited the toys of all nations, from the rude playthings of the Esquimaux children to the almost sentient ones of France. These toys are not only to be looked at, but will be used to entertain the children. The attendants provided throughout the building will be willing, efficient and constant.



FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS.



# FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS: GREATEST OF AFRICAN HUNTERS.

A CHARACTER SKETCH BY W. T. STEAD.

## I.—IN PRAISE OF NIMROD.

IN the earliest of our sacred books there is written a verse which fascinated my imagination from my boyhood. It runs thus: "And Cush begat Nimrod: he began to be a mighty one in the earth. He was a mighty hunter before the Lord; wherefore it is said, Even as Nimrod the mighty hunter before the Lord." What bygone centuries furl off like great clouds as we read these verses, revealing in the blue-black Assyrian sky the star of Nimrod!—Nimrod, the mighty hunter before the Lord, whose name has become a synonym for the hero-hunter among all the children of men. How many millions of sages and philosophers, of cunning artificers and heroic warriors, of inspired bards and eloquent statesmen, have gone down forever into the abyss of oblivion, and still the name and the fame of the son of Cush are living realities in the Old World and the New! In those days, as the old Book says, a man was famous as he lifted up his spear against the beasts of the field—the wild boar and the lion and the bear, the four-footed denizens of the forest and the fell, who had then the overlordship of the world, haughtily disdaining the arrogant usurpation of the biped, man. The wild beast was the enemy in those days—the universal enemy—of the human race, and the warfare against the four-footed lordlings of the wilderness was the highest and the most universal form of patriotism and of humanity. Primitive man had as his enemies not smooth-skinned bipeds, speaking different dialects, like Frenchmen or Germans and Russians, but fierce carnivores, who respected no truce, who observed no frontiers, who gave no quarter, and with whom he and his lived on terms of ceaseless war, war *a outrance*, war to the knife and to the death. Nor was it only that the hunter was the hero-patriot, defending the commonweal against the savage incursions of ruthless foes; he was also the food winner. In him militarism and industrialism found their original point of union. He was the soldier to smite and to slay; but the same sword that smote and the spear that slew also provided food for the larder and clothes for the wardrobe. Small wonder then that in primitive times, "the mighty hunter before the Lord" was regarded as the first of men, the father of the people, the champion of the race.

### FROM THE EUPHRATES TO THE ZAMBESI.

It is a far cry to the tents of the children of Cush and to the cities which Nimrod builded on the banks of the Euphrates. But although it is nearly a thou-

sand years since the last wolf's head was paid for in England, and most of our millions know no more dangerous carnivore than the domestic cat or the necessary dog, there are huge tracts of the world's surface which are in the same condition as the plain of Shinar in the days of the Babel-builders. There are millions of square miles where the sovereignty of man has only been fitfully asserted, or not at all. In Central Africa the human being is rather the parasite of the over-lord than the over-lord himself. The real masters of the interior are the animals, not the men. Hence in these regions the hunter is still the hero, the warrior, and the food provider. He is the pioneer of civilization, the knight errant of humanity. The type is an interesting one at all times, but especially interesting to us of the civilized world. And of the hunter type the supreme example among us to-day is Frederick Courtenay Selous, the Nimrod of South Africa.

### THE FASCINATION OF THE CHASE.

Lord Randolph Churchill is said to have declared that even tiger-hunting was less deliriously exciting than the upsetting of ministries. But that was no doubt due to the fact that when he upset ministries he took a leading personal part in the fray, whereas when he went tiger hunting he was in his howdah, little more than a spectator in the gallery, while the excitement fell properly to the share of the elephants and the beaters, who did the real hunting. There seems to be little question that the habits of countless generations, who perforce had to hunt or die, have bred into the very fibre of our race a passionate joy in the chase which it is almost impossible to eradicate. Fox-hunting, that most artificial of sports, bears witness, with its hundred packs, to the passion that has been engendered by the stern ordeals through which our ancestors developed from savagery into civilization. Rat-catching, as Carlyle sardonically declared, may be a great deal more respectable pursuit than fox-hunting; but what it gains in respectability it lacks in excitement. There are few men, no matter how closely they may be desk-bound or closet-bred, who have not experienced at some moment of their lives the fierce thrill of a novel but enchanting excitement that comes from the chase.

### THE HUNTER AS PIONEER.

I have sketched so many politicians and poets and philosophers in the REVIEW that it is a welcome relief to vary the series by a study of this reversion to the type of the aboriginal hero. Mr. Selous has written one book, and he is busy with another; but he is not a

writing man by nature. He is Nimrod, the mighty hunter before the Lord, who can read the spoor of the wild beast better than the books of the ancients, and who can better drive a bullet from a rifle into the brain of a charging lion than he can impel his ideas into the mind of the British public.

But Mr. Selous is more than a hunter, and it would be unjust to him to give an impression even for a moment that such is not the case. Even Nimrod was a builder of cities, and Mr. Selous has done his share in empire building. He was the pioneer at the front, the traveler, the geographer, the naturalist. He, years ago, traveled over and mapped out the greater portion of Mashonaland, which Mr. Rhodes has annexed to the British Empire. Nor was he contented with acting the part of explorer only; when the time came for the British South African Company to enter into possession, it was Mr. Selous who was pioneer of the pioneers, the guide and leader of the vanguard of the Company's forces. For two years after the occupation he remained in the land as a kind of presiding genius, making roads, and generally discharging some of the most onerous duties of empire building. Indeed, so useful have been his services, and so conspicuous the success with which they have been crowned, that it is almost necessary to remind the public of the hunter's adventures, which have been somewhat eclipsed by the renown of the pioneer

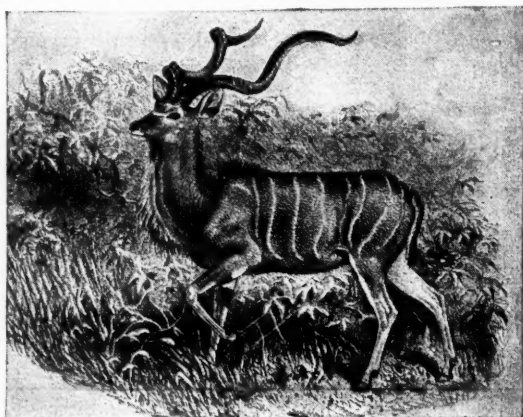
#### AND NATURALIST.

Great as Mr. Selous is as a hunter and an empire-builder, he would probably wish to be remembered more as a naturalist than as anything else. Though not a trained scientist, he has made the scientific world his debtor by the care with which he makes his observations and the patience with which he follows up his studies, and the intense interest which he displays in all forms of animated nature. The best specimens of wild animals that are to be found in the collection at South Kensington were shot by Mr. Selous in the wilds, and their skins sent home to become a permanent addition to the attractions of the capital. Nor is it only South Kensington which has profited by the spoils of his campaigns in the wilderness; the museum at the Cape has received from him a valuable collection of butterflies; for, with the true instinct of the all-round naturalist, Mr. Selous is just as eager in the pursuit of a moth as he is in the shooting of an elephant or the hunting of a lion.

The paper which he read before the Royal Geographical Society in February affords some index to the immense services which he has rendered to our knowledge of the topography of the region which lies north of the Zambesi, that St. Lawrence of Africa. Mr. Selous is, therefore, a typical man of his time, combining in his own person the prowess of the earliest hunters with the reflection, habits and observation of the scientific naturalist of the nineteenth century. As such, his character and career are full of interest equally to the student and to the casual reader.

## II.—HUNTING ADVENTURES IN AFRICA.

Mr. Selous is not like many a famous Nimrod, without education or breeding. He is an English gentleman, educated at Rugby, whose country home is at Wargrave, on the Thames, and who finds his



A KOODOO BULL.

natural level among the cultured and well-to-do classes, who, all, democratic changes notwithstanding, practically keep the government of the Empire in their hands.

#### HIS HUGUENOT FOREBEARS.

Mr. Selous comes of a Huguenot family, which migrated from France to escape the bitter persecutions which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The family settled in Jersey, where there still remains a clump of houses bearing the family name, although no living Selous is to be found upon the island in the present day. His great-great-grandfather, being much embittered against his native country on account of the persecution which drove him to seek shelter in a foreign land, endeavored to obliterate his foreign origin by dropping the "e" from his name, electing to be known as Slous. His descendants, however, restored the letter shortly after their emigration to England. Whatever name they were known by they transmitted to their present representative a physical constitution of almost unequalled vigor. After twenty years roughing it in tropical Africa Mr. Selous is to-day as hale and hearty and as healthy a specimen of humanity as you will discover in a day's march.

#### TEA AND NO TOBACCO.

Probably it was the same Huguenot strain in his blood which shielded the young traveler from the temptations that often are fatal to explorers. Without being a pledged teetotaler, Mr. Selous is as strict a temperance man as the United Kingdom Alliance could desire—i.e., in all his wanderings in Africa he

The illustrations in this article, with the exception of the "Hopo Pit," are reproduced from the original drawings of Mr. Selous' sister.

has never taken with him even a medicine-bottle of brandy or of other spirits. From his youth up he never tasted beer or wine or any other intoxicant. If to-day he deigns to sip the wineglass which is filled at his right hand during a dinner party, he does so merely because to refuse so trifling a homage to the customs of society would occasion inconvenience and provoke remark; but when Mr. Selous caters for himself, he drinks nothing but tea, and tea he will drink at every meal. He is a standing example of the absurdity of the popular fallacy that tea has an injurious effect upon the nerves; for forty years Mr. Selous has been an inveterate tea drinker, drinking it morning, noon and night, with the result that his nerves are like steel, and he can face the charge of a trumpeting elephant with imperturbable *sang froid*.

The anti-tobacconists will be delighted to know that Mr. Selous is also proof against the temptations of the insidious weed. As a boy, tobacco never had any charms for him, and to this day he is free from all taint of nicotine. No cigarette, cigar or pipe has lured him from the straight and narrow path of rigid abstinence. The natives, he said, with whom he spent most of his life in Africa, never smoked tobacco, although they did occasionally intoxicate themselves by smoking Indian hemp. They are now learning to use the pipe, which is following in the wake of British enterprise in Africa as elsewhere.

#### THE CHILD IS FATHER OF THE MAN.

From early childhood Mr. Selous was famous for daring activity, for indomitable perseverance, absolute fearlessness, and great capacity to do and to dare. When he was only fifteen he took second prize at Rugby for swimming in his first year. He would

have taken the first prize in the second year had there not happened a slight accident just before the race. The amphibious habit which he thus early acquired stood him in good stead in later life, when he thought nothing of swimming crocodile-haunted rivers, carrying in his hand a heavy rifle above his head. One of his friends, now an officer in the Guards, to whom I applied for reminiscences of the explorer in his early days, sends me the following:

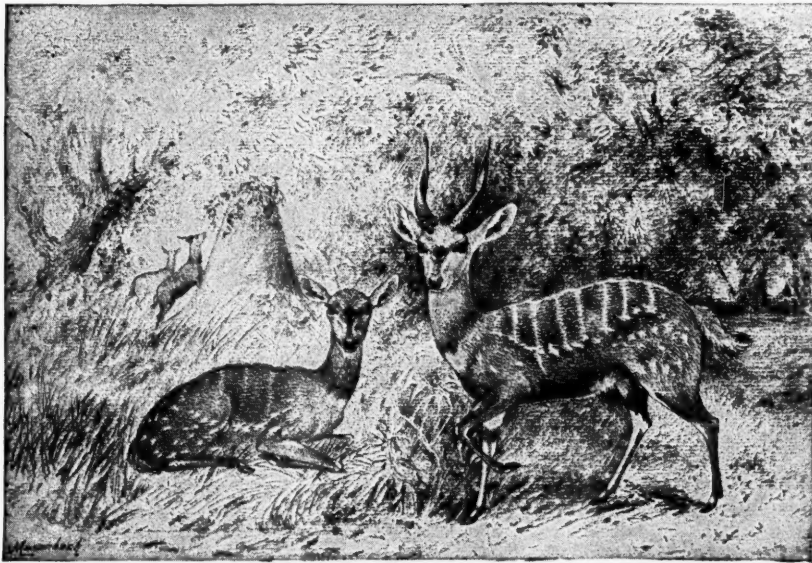
I was both at a private and public (Rugby) school with Selous, and a real "Tom Brown" he was, always first wherever there was any sport, mischief or fun going; but no matter what scrapes he got into he would never tell a lie.

It was always his intention when he left Rugby to go to Africa, and indulge his love of adventure, sport and natural history, and one of his preparations was sleeping next the dormitory window, which he opened wide on the coldest nights, as the nearest approach he could get to "sleeping in the open." I was in the dormitory, and devilish cold it used to be. What he loved best was a bit of mischief with field sport or natural history attached to it. To wit, on one occasion getting out in the middle of the night and taking the eggs out of a jackdaw's nest, which was just against the bedroom window of the head master, Dr. Temple, now Bishop of London. Temple was very fond of his jackdaws, and hearing the commotion got up to see what was the matter. He did not, however, see Selous, though up the tree and close to him, and the eggs were eventually brought back in triumph. On another occasion he got two eggs from the heronry at Coombe Abbey by swimming to the island in the lake on which they breed, then taking off his wet clothes the better to climb the high tree, and swimming back, it being a real bitter day in early March.

Poaching of all sorts was dear to him; bathing in forbidden places had a charm; but, besides all this, he was good at books, good at games, knew no fear, and was loved by everybody.

#### "ALLAN QUATERMAIN?"

The boy is father to the man; and, after such a career, no one could be surprised that Mr. Selous took himself to the continent which affords the discoverer the widest field for the gratification of his desires. Many people have spoken of Mr. Selous as the Allan Quatermain of Rider Haggard's thrilling South African romance. Rider Haggard is the Fenimore Cooper of the pres-



BUSHBUCKS FROM THE RIVER CHOBE.



ent day, and Allan Quatermain is as famous as Old Leather Stocking. Allan Quatermain being the most famous hunter of contemporary fiction, and Mr. Selous being the most famous living hunter, the public, putting two and two together, jumps to the conclusion that Mr. Selous was the original from which Mr. Haggard drew the hero of his romance. It may be so; but if so, the novelist has taken more than the ordinary liberty in sketching his portrait. Allan Quatermain is a little and ugly man. Mr. Selous stands five feet eight and a half inches, weighs about 170 pounds, and is, as his portrait indicates, a man of prepossessing and attractive appearance. Mr. Selous never met Mr. Rider Haggard in his life. The novelist was officially engaged as secretary to Sir Theophilus Shepstone in the Transvaal; but the hunter and the novelist never met face to face. It is possible that Mr. Selous' career may have given Mr. Haggard many hints for the evolution of the character of Allan Quatermain; but the connection probably does not go beyond that. Those who have read "Allan Quatermain" will be able to form a very fair idea of some of the adventures through which Mr. Selous has passed.

#### HOW HE BEGAN.

But from his youth up Mr. Selous was seized with a passion for wandering adventure, which could only be satisfied in other lands than ours. He himself speaks of an inborn love for all branches of natural history, which was stimulated by the early study of all works on sport and travel on which he could lay his hands, until the longing for the free and easy gypsy sort of life described by Gordon Cumming, Baldwin, and others became insupportable, and leaving England behind him he began his career of adventure in South Africa at the early age of nineteen. This was in September, 1871. He started life with £400 in his pockets and a constitution that was worth many hundred pounds. He remained in the hunting field from 1871 till 1875. After a year in England he returned to his first love and spent another five years in the African interior. He returned home in 1881 for a brief visit, but since then, although he has twice run over to the old country during the season, he has practically made South Africa his home. For the last three years he has been working with the Chartered Company in Mashonaland. He is now arranging his wonderful collection of trophies and writing his book. When this is finished the old attraction will reassert itself, and "Allan Quatermain" will once more find himself in his adopted land.

#### HIS WORK IN AFRICA.

Character sketches, fortunately, are not biographies; and there is no necessity to preserve strict chronological order in writing of the exploits of Nimrods. The only chronological importance about hunting stories lies in the evidence which they afford of the ebbing of the tide of savage life, and the gradual, steady rise of the flood of human progress. The death wrestle with the brute aboriginal garrison of the wilderness goes on endlessly, as it went on in an-

cient times along the frontier and debatable lands. Nor has the method of attack much varied—at least, not since gunpowder was invented. Mr. Selous, for instance, says that he never used a rifle which drove better than the old smooth bore muzzle-loading duck gun of the very commonest description, with which he slaughtered seventy-eight elephants, all but one of which he shot on foot. The old duel between the slender, all but naked biped, faring forth on foot in the wilderness, and the massive strength of the original landlords, is ever the same. There is the pitting of foresight, calculation, ingenuity and skill against brute strength, natural instinct, the swiftness of the quadruped. Mr. Selous did a good deal to beat back the frontier and give to man a wider and safer territory than that which he enjoyed before. He was one of the vanguard who clear the way. On him and on his "boys" fell the brunt of the war, and before many years are over lions will be as scarce in Mashonaland as wolves in Wales.

#### A MODERN ODYSSEY.

His journeyings form a perfect Odyssey of African adventure. In the pages of "A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa," and in his own conversation, we have endless pictures from the diversified panorama of African explorations. To those who have the Viking strain in their blood it is exciting reading, and the fascination of such a life is almost dangerous. But to the sober citizen who enjoys his morning paper with his morning roll, and trundles backward and forward between Bayswater and the City by bus or underground railway, the experiences of the modern Nimrod are the reverse of alluring. Mr. Selous seems to have suffered almost every description of accident, and to have almost broken every limb in his body. But somehow or other it was always only almost. He bears to this day the mark of the scar which was left on his face when a double-loaded elephant gun burst at his shoulder; but even that gaping wound did not prevent him going on with the hunt in which he was engaged. Mr. Selous is not, to look at him, what would be regarded as a typical Nimrod. He is a middle-sized, slightly-built, spare, light-complexioned man, modest and unassuming in manner, with nothing to distinguish him from any other quiet, self-possessed English gentleman. No one who sees him in club or drawing-room would imagine that this was the man who has wrestled with wild beasts in African jungles, who has run mile after mile in his hat and shirt after elephants, and has experienced all the worst vicissitudes of pioneering in tropical Africa.

#### AN IRON CONSTITUTION.

It must be admitted that Mr. Selous deserves to be numbered among the natural miracles that occasionally occur, as if to prove the falsity of all the rules and regulations of the physicians. For twenty years of his life he has set at nought almost every canon of health. He has exposed himself recklessly under African suns, undergoing the most violent exertions bare headed and bare legged in a temperature which was congenial only to the salamander. He has liter-



ally lived in the open through the long months of a heavy rainy season without a tent or a waterproof, sleeping night after night in the open without opium or alcohol, or any prophylactic except quinine and Warburg's fever mixture. Mr. Selous is an enthusiastic believer in Warburg. In this he resembles General Gordon, who, however, shared his allegiance with Cockle. Mr. Selous does not seem ever to have need of Cockle, or Beecham, or any other stomachic pill. During the whole of his African journeyings he had only once for three days in the last twelve months of his sojourn there experienced even a temporary trouble of his digestive apparatus. Surely with all the patent digesters conceived by the imagination of man, that which was packed up inside the corporation of Mr. Selous deserves the first prize. To drink the muddiest of water, to suck a few drops of stagnant moisture through the sand, and to have no other beverage for three or four days at the time; to be parched with thirst until his throat was so dry that when water was at last procured it could hardly be swallowed; to eat monotonously twice a day for a month together the same kind of meat without any bread or vegetables; to be compelled to consume the flesh of all manner of clean and unclean beasts in various stages of putridity—to do this with an African sun beating down on your head during the day, while you are shivering and freezing at night in a cold severe enough to coat the tea in your pot with ice; to do all this for year after year, to turn up as right as a trivet or as tight as a drum—

surely no internal fittings of the human being were ever exposed to so severe a test without succumbing.

#### LOBENGULA'S "BOY."

Imagine a young man of nineteen starting off into the unknown with a rifle in his hand, sufficient capital in his pocket, and asking nothing of the world save liberty to shoot. There you have young Mr. Selous, who was such a stripling when he first stood before Lobengula that the great king of the Matabele refused to give him leave to hunt elephants. "You hunt elephants!" he said; "you are only a boy; you had better hunt antelopes." It was only after much pertinacity and patient waiting that the required permission was accorded, and then fortunately without the usual restrictions. "You are only a boy, you can shoot anywhere," opened up to Mr. Selous the pick of Lobengula's preserves. The old savage little suspected what a Nimrod he was letting loose upon his wild herds. No such chance is ever likely to fall to an English youngster again, at least not in those regions. Whether further inland, nearer the Equator, some equally lucky adventurer is likely to have a chance of shooting elephants by the score before man's estate, who can say? The dream of the possibility of such achievements is enough to keep many a schoolboy awake at night longing and wondering, and praying—if wishes are prayers—that he may yet be allowed to arrive at the happy hunting grounds of the Dark Continent before all the big game is killed off, and lions have to be preserved as diligently as foxes in the English shires.



THE PIT AT THE EXTREMITY OF THE HOPO.

(Reproduced from David Livingstone's "First Expedition to Africa.")

## THE HOPO.

The classic Sunday-school book of African adventure in my boyhood was Moffat's interesting story of his missionary journeys north of the Cape Colony. What visions that book conjured up of zebras with their velvety stripes, of tall giraffes carrying lions on their shoulders as they careered through the desert, plunging madly to escape the living death that bit and tore into their vitals; of huge buffaloes and graceful eland! Then Livingstone took up the tale, and threw Moffat quite into the shade. For he had been himself chewed by a lion. And it was his book that first told us about that horrible hopo or native drive, by which all the beautiful wild animals within a wide range of country are driven within an ever-narrowing circle of nets, from which there is only one exit—an abysmal pit into which they are driven to die. The picture of the zebras and antelopes, and many another bright and beautiful creature, struggling madly, blindly into that horrible pit, haunted me for years, and in a way may be said to haunt me still. For Livingstone gave a pitiful account of the way in which the helpless wretches fell into the treacherous pit, breaking their limbs as they were heaped up one above the other, while the hunters speared them from the sides. When the pit was full, and all the animals on the surface were speared out of their pain, those below were still alive, and in their smothering death agony the whole horrible compost of dead and dying animals would shudder and heave. In Piccadilly at midnight and elsewhere visions of that African hopo return with all the hopelessness and the horror of the savage chase.

## THE UGLY SIDE OF THE CHASE.

There is no account of the hopo in Mr. Selous' wanderings. But it would be idle to deny that there is much that is anything but pleasant reading in the stories which he tells of butchery in the African wilds. There is something wonderfully human, like the eye of a woman, in the eye of the giraffe and the antelope, and although Mr. Selous seldom killed save for food or for profit, others were less careful. And when Mr. Selous hunts on horseback the odds are so heavy against the animals that his narrative is almost as monotonous as the diary of a killer at an abattoir. When you run down a herd of elephants and ride round and round the poor wearied, frightened crowd, blazing away at near range with heavy rifles into their vitals, the charm of the sport has largely disappeared. Even this, however, is less horrible than the hopo, or the still more diabolical practice which Mr. Selous also witnessed, of corraling a large herd of hippopotami in a pool and deliberately starving them to death. Nothing comes out more clearly in Mr. Selous' account of his adventures than the enormous superiority which a mounted man has over all wild animals. Man by himself can and does play a winning game with his four-footed rivals. But man *plus* horse—man, as it were, become centaur—has the whole brute creation in the hollow of his hand. A good horse can run down or run away from any living thing, and

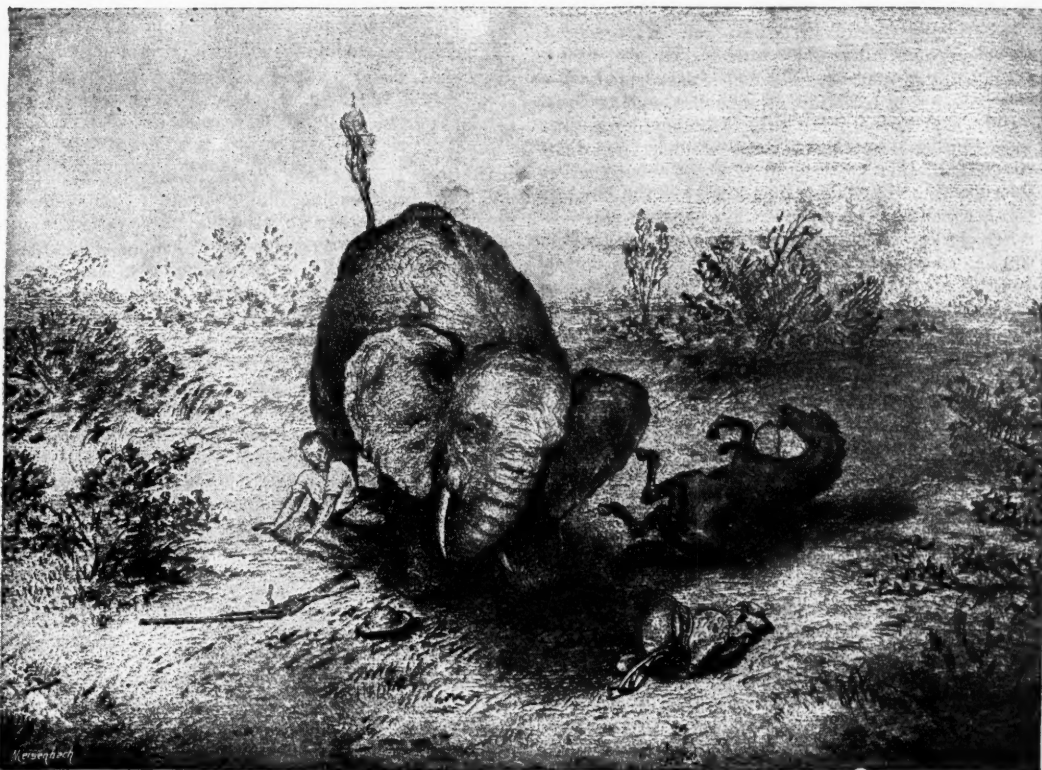
hunting in good country with a good horse is to a sure shot almost as easy as catching the Brompton bus. It seems almost a refinement of cruelty, however, first to wound your game and then to drive it back to the wagons before giving it the *coup de grâce*, so that it may be butchered close to the kitchen; but this is, of course, so highly convenient that no one can wonder at its adoption.

## THE WARDENS OF THE AFRICAN MARCHES.

Hunting on horseback in Africa is only possible outside the fly region. The tsetse fly, that stings man and beast, only tortures the man, but kills the horses. But for this fly the elephant would probably be as extinct as the dodo, for it is one of the paradoxes of nature that the largest of animals owes its existence to one of the smallest. The tsetse is about the size of the common horse-fly. Its body is dull gray, with pinkish bars. With a long probe that can pierce through the thickest flannel it drinks the blood of man and beast. Men only feel one bite in ten, like the sting of a wasp; the other nine are not much more than flea-bites; but horses and cattle weaken and die. Hence the fly country is a preserve of elephants and large game, where they can only be hunted on foot. The tsetse, however, depends for his existence upon the buffalo, in whose dung he lays his eggs. Where the buffalo roam you have the tsetse. Clear out the buffalo and the fly vanishes. Thus, buffalo and tsetse form the rampart of the elephant. But all three are vanishing before the breechloader and the constantly-increasing demand of civilization for ivory. Mr. Selous' most interesting adventures were in the fly country, or when he was hunting on foot. There was, however, one exception.

## A NARROW ESCAPE.

His narrowest escape from death by an elephant took place on September 17, 1878, when Mr. Selous, with George Wood and their Kaffirs, slaughtered a herd of elephants near the Umbila river. There were some sixty or seventy animals in the herd, twenty-two of which they shot. They had a long day of it, and his horse was dead beat. Once Mr. Selous only got away by the skin of his teeth, for an elephant bull charged him, furiously trumpeting all the time like a railway engine, while his horse was so tired it would only canter. After the herd was nearly destroyed, Mr. Selous had an adventure with a cow elephant which nearly proved fatal. He shot her first behind the shoulder, and then again between the neck and the shoulder. On receiving this second wound she backed a few paces, flapped her ears, and then charged. Mr. Selous in vain spurred his horse; the poor beast was too worn out to gallop. In a moment the elephant was upon them. Mr. Selous heard two short, sharp screams above his head—"All's up," he thought—and then the tusk of the elephant struck with terrific force into the rear of his horse, and he was dashed to the ground. Although half stunned by the fall, he felt he was unhurt, but the smell of the elephant was very strong; and no wonder,



A CRITICAL MOMENT. MR. SELOUS UNHOISED BY AN ELEPHANT'S CHARGE.

for the huge animal was kneeling over him; he had fortunately been thrown under its body. Had he been in front of the forelegs he would never have lived to tell the tale. He wrenched himself loose, wriggled out from beneath her, and escaped into the bush. His eye was bruised, all the skin was rubbed off his right breast; but, beyond feeling very stiff in the neck and down the back, he was none the worse. His chief regret was that the elephant escaped. His horse, although badly wounded, also survived the encounter.

#### CHASED BY AN ELEPHANT.

Elephants are gruesome cattle to be at close quarters with. Poor Quabeet, a Kaffir who served George Wood, was killed by a tuskless bull. Quabeet was pursuing him when he suddenly charged, and, seizing the hunter with his trunk, knelt on his stomach, and then literally wrenched him into three pieces. The head, chest, and arms were thrown on one side, then a leg and thigh were torn off, and the elephant, having wreaked its fury, departed. Mr. Selous had many narrow escapes from elephants when hunting on foot. One of his most exciting days was in the valley of Dett. Mr. Selous, with Wood, was stalking a herd in a dense bush. They had fired and hit some bulls. Mr. Selous was going in hot pursuit of a

wounded bull "when suddenly the trunk of another elephant was whirled round, almost literally above my head, and a short, sharp scream of rage thrilled through me, making the blood tingle down to the very tips of my fingers. How I got away I scarcely knew. I bounded over and through thorn bushes, which in cold blood I should have deemed impossible; but I was urged on by the short, piercing screams, which, repeated in quick succession, seemed to make the whole air vibrate, and by the fear of finding myself encircled by the trunk or transfixed by the tusk of the enraged animal. After a few seconds (I don't think she pursued me a hundred yards, though it seemed an age) the screaming ceased." It was a near shave. Mr. Selous emerged from the bush stark naked.

#### THE ORIGIN OF HIS SCAR.

He always hunts bare legged when on foot, wearing only a flannel shirt girt round his loins, with a leathern girdle and a hat. In plunging through the bushes three-fourths of his shirt, the girdle and the hat had disappeared, and there was hardly a square inch of skin on his front uninjured by the thorns. His adventures, however, had not ceased. He resumed the pursuit of the bull, and, firing at him at short range with an elephant gun loaded twice over



by mistake, he very nearly lost his life. The explosion lifted him clean from the ground. He turned a somersault and fell face downwards, the gun flying yards away in the rear. His face was covered with blood, caused by a deep cut, two inches long, made in his cheek by the recoiling gun. His shoulder was injured; he could not lift his right arm; but notwithstanding all this, he went after the elephant again and contrived to get another shot. His attendant, panic stricken, declared that his master was bewitched; but he still pursued the elephant. This time he had to face another charge. He was within twenty yards, charging at full speed through the grass, when he was stopped by a four-ounce ball on the head. He was not killed, however, and ultimately the whole herd got off without losing a single tusk.

#### ELEPHANTIANA.

Mr. Selous is full of elephant stories. He has killed over a hundred of these monstrous pachyderms. He says that, although they smell a man very quickly, they do not discern him well with their eyes. If he stands quite motionless, the odds are they will mistake him for a tree or a stump and leave him alone. African elephants stand about 10 feet high, and their tusks weigh from 30 to 70 pounds each. The most edible part of the elephant is its heart, after that its foot and its trunk. The elephant is a natural reservoir of fat, and out of his cavernous interior the natives carefully excavate every particle of tallow as soon as he is disemboweled. As they bathe in his blood, and allow it to dry on their bodies, they are not very desirable companions. The elephant when wounded goes on, and on, and on for ever until he drops, hence it is seldom any use following up the trail of any but a very badly wounded beast. When very hot they insert their trunks in their stomachs, draw up water, and sprinkle it over their backs—preferring apparently to have the moisture outside rather than inside. The natives eat all the elephant to the bare bones, if they can keep the carcass from the lions and the hyenas. They eat it when putrid, just as greedily as when it is fresh killed. In this they resemble the lion, who will batten on a seething mass of maggoty putridity day after day, never caring in the least to kill fresh meat so long as any carrion remains. Whatever feeling of interest we may have in elephants at a distance, a herd of wild elephants must be about as undesirable an appurtenance of an agricultural community as could be imagined. They trample down plantations, wrench away the branches of trees, rout up the roots of every edible shrub with their tusks, and generally rush like a great porcine avalanche of ruin across the country. Hence as civilization comes the elephant must go. And go he does—nor does he stand upon the order of his going. Poor wretch, he carries on his head the premium for his own destruction. A pair of average tusks, weighing say 50 pounds each, represent a money value of £50 each. Every elephant, therefore, may be said to carry a £25 note payable to his slaughterer, to say nothing of his value as victuals.

#### THE FUTURE OF THE ELEPHANT.

In talking over his exploits with Mr. Selous, I expressed the feeling which every one must have who reads the story of the massacre of such hecatombs of animals, and found to my delight that Mr. Selous heartily agreed with me.

"I am not a hunter by nature," said he, "I am a naturalist. If I had been properly trained as a youth, and could have obtained employment, I should have devoted all my life to scientific observation, and would have collected specimens instead of slaughtering elephants; but I was not trained as a naturalist, and I was shut up to elephant hunting as a means of making my living. I made it pay. It was rough and heavy work, but it gave me my livelihood; and after all, the elephant is not a creature with whom civilization can rub shoulders. As civilization advances the elephant must disappear. I do not think that the African elephant will be domesticated south of the tropical regions. For practical purposes you will get more work out of a span of oxen than you will get from a full-grown elephant. In Central Africa, in the equatorial regions, it may be possible to preserve him, but he will not pay his expenses in regions where oxen and horses can be used. The African elephant is much quicker on his feet than the Indian, and the experiment of utilizing him either for war or industry is a doubtful one. He costs too much to keep."

In reply to the question as to whether there were any elephants living in his country—*i. e.*, in the country in which he made his living as an elephant hunter when he first went out—he said there were still a few stragglers, but there were not sufficient to make it worth any one's while to hunt them for the sake of their ivory. There were still some on the Pungwe, where he shot last October, but in Mashonaland and along the Zambesi, where once they abounded, there were practically only to be found some straggling specimens.

#### THE TRUTH ABOUT THE LION.

After elephants Mr. Selous has most to say about lions, of which he has shot over twenty. Mr. Selous has had many adventures with the king of beasts. On one occasion (that shown in the accompanying illustration) he killed three full-grown lions with four shots. Lions, it seems, are easily killed. A bullet that would not break up an antelope will do for a lion. *Per contra*, their flesh is capital eating. Lion pie is almost as good as veal pastry, and quite as white. Mr. Selous is much impressed by the eye of a lion. It is, he says, of a fiery yellow of intense brilliancy. The lion measures from ten to eleven feet from nose-tip to tail-tip, and weighs well on to four hundredweight. But instead of holding his head nobly in the air, as royalty is supposed to do, his leonine majesty always walks with his head lower than the line of his back. Sometimes he raises it to take a look at an intruder, but he lowers it promptly and trots away with a growl. When at bay, with open mouth and glaring eyes, he holds his head low between his shoulders. He keeps up a continuous growl,



twitching his tail from side to side; and Mr. Selous declares that even then he is as unpleasant looking an animal as can be seen in a day's march. Another illusion that Mr. Selous destroys is that of the animal's mane. He asserts that the lions at the Zoo are much more nobly maned, with rare exceptions, than their wild congeners. Leisure and regular meals seem to agree with lions as well as with human beings, and the menagerie lion is, for show purposes, a much more imposing lion than the monarch of the African desert.

same mother. They travel about sometimes in troops, sometimes in couples, and sometimes accompanied by a score of hyenas. Mr. Selous says that horses or oxen that have never been mauled by a lion have no instinctive fear of the brute, but once let them experience what a lion's scratch or bite is, they ever afterwards go mad with terror. Lions can get over the ground at a great pace, but they come along like a dog at a clumsy-looking gallop, and can usually be overtaken by a good horse. They kill their game in different ways. They spring upon the shoulders of



THE DEAD LION AND THE WIDOWED LIONESSES.

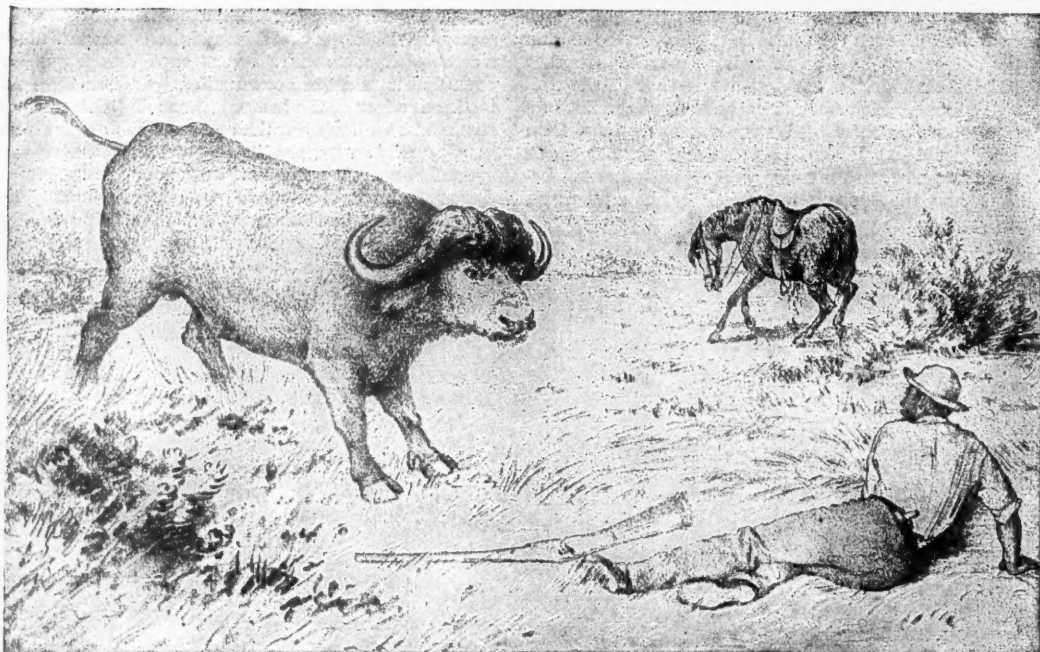
#### THE KING OF BEASTS AND HIS WAYS.

On the other hand, Mr. Selous does something to vindicate the roar of the lion from the discredit heaped upon it by Livingstone. The great missionary likened it to the booming of an ostrich. Mr. Selous says that the ostrich boom sounds as loud at fifty yards distance as the roar of a lion at a distance of three miles. The two notes are as different as the notes of a concertina and a cathedral organ. Mr. Selous says there is nothing in nature more grand and more awe-inspiring than the roaring of several lions in unison, especially if the listener, as Mr. Selous was on one occasion, is not more than fifteen yards from the performers. The old lions who have worn down their teeth are the most dangerous to human beings. With them, as with tigers, it is necessity, not choice, which leads them to diet off man. Mr. Selous does not believe there are two species of African lions. The black maned and the tawny maned are both born of the

buffaloes, seize their nose with one paw, and break their neck by suddenly jerking the head backward. Horses are sometimes bitten in the throat, sometimes in the back of the neck behind the head. They never carry off their prey, but merely drag it along the ground, holding it by the back of the neck. When eating a large animal they tear open the belly near the navel and first eat the liver, heart and lungs. If they vary this they begin by eating the hindquarters. Sometimes they bury the entrails in the earth, returning to them afterwards. Hunger is the chief source of the lion's courage. "A hungry lion is a true devil, and fears nothing in the world."

#### CHARGED BY A BUFFALO.

After the lion, Mr. Selous tells us most about the buffalo, of which he has shot over two hundred. An ugly customer a wounded buffalo must be when he charges, but Mr. Selous maintains that in comparison with the number of buffaloes shot only a small pro-



ADVENTURE WITH A BUFFALO. RIVER NATA, MAY 20, 1874.

portion charge, and that he is not nearly so dangerous as the lion. On May 20, 1874, however, Mr. Selous narrowly escaped death at the horns of a buffalo. Twice he had pulled the trigger at an old buffalo bull at a distance of thirty yards, and twice the gun had missed fire. A third time he prepared to fire, when the bull suddenly wheeled round and charged, with his nose stretched straight out and his horns laid back, uttering short angry grunts. He was upon Mr. Selous in a moment. He fired full in the bull's face, but it did not stop him. In a second his horn was plunged deep in the poor horse's stomach, wrenching out the entrails, and tossing horse and rider into the air as a bull will toss a dog. The bull stopped short. The horse galloped away, and Mr. Selous lay flat on the ground within a few feet of the buffalo's nose. The bull then charged again. Mr. Selous lay as flat as possible, and the buffalo rushed over him. It struck at him as he lay, but fortunately missed him with the point; it struck his right shoulder with the round part of the horn, nearly dislocating his elbow, but otherwise he was little hurt. The buffalo galloped off, but the horse was so injured it had to be shot. The most exciting sport in the world is that of following into thick covert the blood spoor of a wounded buffalo. When he charges it is almost impossible to stop him, and often the only chance is to shin it up the nearest tree, against which, however, they are apt to charge so furiously as to render it very difficult to hold on. In the open they

can outpace any but the fastest horse. In charging they always hold their noses straight out, and only lower their heads just as they strike. Their horns are from three to four feet across, and each horn about three feet long.

#### THE "PLEASURES" OF SPORT.

In facing great game it is necessary to have imperturbable self-possession. To aim quietly and shoot coolly at the nose of a lion just about to spring upon you requires some nerve; but it is probably less trying than the effort to take sure aim at the heart of a trumpeting elephant who is thundering through the bush on murderous thoughts intent, or even to spot a buffalo when charging. The hunter needs to have great indifference to pain. Mr. Selous mentions occasionally that he spent a whole day in picking thorns out of his body. Almost at the beginning of his wanderings a companion ignited some powder and an explosion followed by which he was badly burned all over the neck and face; the eyes and the insides of his lips and nostrils were so badly burned that he did not recover for some time, notwithstanding the vigorous rubbing of his skinless face with oil and salt. On this first giraffe hunt his horse cannoned against a tree trunk so violently as nearly to break his right leg, and he had to wander for nearly ninety hours without food or water, spending night after night in the freezing cold of an African winter, where ice will form over small bodies of water, etc. On another

occasion, he cracked the tibia of his leg so badly by a fall from his horse that some of the serum ran out, forming a lump on the bone and laming him for some time. I have already described the way his cheek was cut open by the double-loaded rifle. From all these and many other wounds, bruises and accidents he escaped, and Mr. Selous is now as sound in wind, limb and eyesight as he was when he first landed in Africa.

During his second sojourn in the wilds he suffered severely from fever and ague, as well as from all manner of hardship from the lack of food and water. Thirst must be an almost intolerable torture. Oxen, Mr. Selous says, in the coolest season will not pull a wagon without water for more than three days and four nights; in summer, they will not pull more than two days and two nights without water. They will, however, walk when unyoked for long distances to the water. The African traveler has plenty of nature's best sauce to his meals, and he needs it. To live day after day for weeks on nothing but the flesh of such animals as he may be able to kill, makes a man pine not so much after the flesh pots of Egypt, as after the vegetables and bread, which are unattainable luxuries in the desert. When traveling with wagons the hunter is within range of civilization. It is only when he is far afield, without tent or shelter, with no companions but his native boys and his trusty rifle, that he enjoys to the full the savage gypsyism that first lured Mr. Selous to South Africa.

#### SOMETHING LIKE A GAME BAG.

Of the innumerable animals that fell victims to this sure shot we need not speak. It seems a sin to kill a giraffe, a zebra, or an antelope, they are so beautiful and so rare. But Mr. Selous was continually compelled to kill them for food. Here are two of his game lists:

#### I.—FROM JUNE 5 TO DECEMBER 5, 1874.

Elephant.....	24	Koodoo.....	3
Rhinoceros, black.....	5	Sable Antelope.....	1
"    white.....	4	Roan ".....	1
Hippopotamus.....	1	Tsessebe.....	3
Buffalo.....	19	Waterbuck.....	1
Giraffe.....	2	Lechwe.....	3
Zebra.....	7	Pookoo.....	7
Wart Hog.....	4	Impala.....	5
Lion.....	1	.....	1
Eland.....	1	.....	—
Total .....			98

#### II.—FROM JANUARY 1, 1877, TO DECEMBER 31, 1880.

Elephant.....	30	Wart Hog.....	17
Rhinoceros, black.....	10	Ostrich.....	3
"    white.....	2	Crested Bustard.....	6
Hippopotamus.....	4	Lion.....	13
Giraffe.....	18	Spotted Hyena.....	3
Buffalo.....	100	Antelopes of all sorts.....	304
Zebra.....	48	.....	—
Total .....			548

### III.—THE EFFECT OF CAREER ON CHARACTER.

Mr. Selous has not been brutalized by his warfare with brutes, neither has he lost interest in the affairs of the world. In politics he is a Liberal at home and an Imperialist abroad.

#### HIS PRIDE OF RACE.

He found, naturally, much food for complacency in contrasting the English with the Portuguese in their dealings with the natives. The Portuguese are hospitable enough to English travelers, but in their dealings with the natives they are cruel. He found them to be slave traders and cruel, as all slave traders are. One Diego, a mild little man, flogged, till the blood came, a pretty young girl who had been captured and enslaved. It is impossible not to sympathize with the honest pride of race with which Mr. Selous records the confidence of the natives in the word of an Englishman. The natives of a country recently raided by the Portuguese sang hymns of praise to the English, "Children of the Almighty, people who did not kill and plunder." Mr. Selous says:

I am proud to rank myself as one of that little body of English and Scotch men who, as traders and elephant hunters in Central South Africa, have certainly, whatever may be their failing in other respects, kept up the name of Englishmen among the natives for all that is upright and honest. In the words of Buckle, we are neither monks nor saints, but only men. However, a Kafir who is owed money by one Englishman, perhaps the wages for a year's work, will take a letter without a murmur to another Englishman hundreds of miles away if he is told by his master that upon delivering the letter he will receive his payment. . . . Whereas on the Lower Zambesi, near Zumbo, you cannot get a native who has been in the habit of dealing with the Portuguese to stir hand or foot in your service unless you pay him all or part of his wages in advance.

#### THE WHITES AND THE BLACKS.

I asked him whether he thought, on the whole, that it would have been better for the blacks if the whites had never entered their country.

"No," said Mr. Selous; "I do not think the native is likely to be treated over kindly by the white man; but the worst treatment he ever gets from his white masters is benevolence compared with the treatment which he used to receive from his black neighbors. Nothing is more remarkable than the evidence with which the country abounds of the absolute extermination of whole tribes by their internecine wars. There was once an immense population in Mashonaland; but there are hundreds of square miles without an inhabitant to-day. The people are simply killed out; and as it is there so it is in many other places in South Africa. The black man was a worse enemy to his brother black than even the Portuguese whites; but even in the case of Portugal most of the mischief that is done is done by the black men upon each other. Blacks, educated or half educated by the Portuguese population, having the right to levy a tax upon a certain area or prazo, as soon as they buy their district simply put on the screw to the uttermost, so as



to make a profit out of their transaction. If the unfortunate wretches do not pay, they simply seize all their women and use them as slaves until their husbands and fathers ransom them by paying whatever blood money the extortioner or tax-gatherer chooses to exact."

#### MISSIONARIES.

Of the vexed question as to missionaries, Mr. Selous' testimony is clear. He has nothing but praise for the hard-working and indefatigable missionaries who pioneer civilization in Central Africa; and he expressly says that the only natives whom he has ever either admired or respected were the sons of some of Khama's headmen, who had been educated by Mr. Mackenzie at Kuruman. It is indeed difficult for such a slayer of animals not to feel admiration for a man like Mr. Sykes, who in 1859 established his mission station at Emhlangen in Matabeleland, in the midst of roving lions, who used to come and drink every night at a pool two hundred yards from his doorstep, and whose most appreciated pastoral duty was the driving of wild elephants out of the cornfields of his flock.

#### SOUTH AFRICA AS A COLONY.

I asked Mr. Selous what he thought of the opportunities South Africa afforded for European colonization. He said he had no doubt Europeans could live, thrive, marry, and multiply on all the plateau lands both south and north of the Zambesi. Families of European missionaries to the third generation had shown that the English lost nothing in vitality or physical energy by living in Matabele, and he had no doubt that, in the next century, all that highland would be peopled up with the English and Dutch. The experience of Europeans in Mashonaland had been conclusive on this point. There would be fevers, no doubt, even on the plateau. If ordinary Englishmen were to travel from London to Aberdeen, sleeping in the open, and experiencing the hardships which an African explorer took as a matter of course under the tropical sun, they would probably suffer more from ill-health than the African does from fever.

The first nine years of Mr. Selous' African experiences were chiefly devoted to hunting; the last ten have been spent in exploring and naturalizing. From 1882 to 1892 he spent about eight years in Mashonaland. During that time he had been roughly mapping out the country by taking compass bearings, wherever possible, from hill to hill, and sketching the course of the innumerable rivers and streams. During these eight years he was continually on the move, seldom sleeping two nights in the same place. He thinks he has climbed almost every hill in Mashonaland, and he is enthusiastic in his praise of the new land which the Chartered Company has added to the English-speaking world. Of Mr. Bent and the cities of Mashonaland he speaks with little respect, and entirely repudiates his theories about Zimbabwe. He believes that the people who live in the country to-day are the descendants of those who built Zimbabwe. If the early builders of the strange temple originally came

from Arabia, then they have mixed with the population they found there, which down to quite recent times has continued to build fortifications and dig gold just in the same way as their remote progenitors.

#### THE FUTURE OF MASHONALAND.

Mr. Selous believes in Mashonaland. It is a magnificently watered country, far vaster than Lord Randolph Churchill and other rapid tourists can imagine. Almost the whole of the country lies over 3,000 feet above the sea level, and some parts even as much as 5,000 or 6,000 feet above. During the hottest months cool winds blow from the ocean. Indeed, the nights are cold all the year round, and in winter even bitterly so. He says that an Englishman suddenly set down in the Mashonaland upland in the midst of the bracken with which the whole slope is covered, would imagine that he was on a wild moorland of northern Europe rather than in tropical Africa. During eight months of the year the country is very healthy, but in the rainy season there is a good deal of fever in the lower parts. Mr. Selous thinks that Mashonaland will be one of the most prosperous of the British colonies. The future of the gold field is assured, and European women and children can live and thrive on any part of the plateau. Two papers are already published—the *Rhodesia Herald* and the *Rhodesia Chronicle*, in Forts Salisbury and Victoria. Brick buildings are being put up. Wheat, oats and barley, and any vegetable can be more easily grown in Mashonaland than in any other portion of South Africa.

#### THE GUIDE TO THE LAND OF OPHIR.

It was to this land that Mr. Selous guided the British South African Company's expedition in 1890. According to the Talmud, when the Jews made their famous journey from Egypt to Canaan, the Archangel Michael, mounted upon the Horse of Life, rode before the host, guiding them through the wilderness. In fault of this celestial guide, the South African Company had no inadequate substitute in Mr. Selous. Not for a single hour were any of the eighty wagons detained along any part of the four hundred miles of road that were made through a wild country of forest, swamps and mountains. Seldom or never has so difficult a march been carried out with such complete success.

Mr. Selous is now in England busily engaged in writing his book, which will be published by Ward & Co., the famous taxidermists of Piccadilly. The "Hunter's Wanderings in Africa" tells the story of nine years' adventures in the lower end of the Dark Continent; the second volume will carry its story for eleven years further, and will be of much more general interest than the first, which is chiefly devoted to a narrative of a hunting adventure.

#### READING IN THE WILDERNESS.

When Mr. Selous was in the wilderness during the earlier part of his career he was of necessity without provender in the way of books. When a man has to



tramp on occasion forty miles under a blazing African sun, carrying a rifle which weighs fourteen or fifteen pounds, it is obvious that he will not burden himself with a portable library. A pocket copy of Byron's poems was often the only reading he could command, and it was by no means to be despised. In later years, when he had wagons and a horse, he carried about with him a good many books. His taste was scientific rather than religious. Among his chosen companions were Darwin, Buckle, Sam Laing, and others of that ilk, and many a weary hour did Mr. Selous beguile when stranded among primitive men by diligently poring over the pages in which the great scientist and the rationalist-philosopher printed their speculations as to the descent of man and the origin of civilization.

#### GENERAL GORDON—PARALLEL AND CONTRAST.

Mr. Selous in many things reminds one of General Gordon. He is almost as fair as Gordon, and there is at times almost the same kind of light in his eyes. Like Gordon, he is extremely modest and unassuming, with a kindly soul in him and a passionate devotion to England. Both spent the best part of their lives in the African wilderness face to face with the same problems, and confronted by the same insoluble enigmas. Both had a passionate hatred of injustice and a sense of duty which dominated even the instinct of patriotism. Mr. Selous, for instance, was, and is, almost Gordonian in his denunciation of what he regards as the injustice of England's dealings with the Transvaal. He expressed himself in his earliest writings, before the Transvaal was annexed, indignant at the high-handed ill-treatment which the Boers often had to put up with from the British authorities, and he shared the feelings of the Boers as to the annexation. To this day it is a mystery to him why Mr. Gladstone did not restore the Republic to its rightful owners in 1880, and so strongly did he feel on the subject that if Colonel Colley and Sir Evelyn Wood had carried any other flag than the British, Mr. Selous would have been fighting in the ranks of the victors of Majuba Hill. Mr. Selous, whether from his Huguenot descent or from his early indoctrination in the worship of the Puritan heroes of our civil wars, has a strong instinct for righteousness and an uncompromising outspokenness in condemnation of what seems to him cruel or unfair. Mount Cromwell, in South Africa, owes its name to Mr. Selous' admiration for the greatest man that England ever produced, and Mount Hampden also bears testimony to the sincerity of his devotion to the heroes of the Long Parliament.

#### "NATURE RED IN TOOTH AND CLAW."

But Mr. Selous differs from General Gordon as a man nurtured on Byron and Darwin and Buckle differs from a man nurtured on the Bible and Thomas à Kempis and the Dream of Gerontius. Mr. Selous sees everywhere the working of a great scheme of law, of iron law often horribly unjust to the individual, however beneficial it may be to the race, and it inspires in him feelings quite other than the rever-

ential, childlike faith of General Gordon. In Tennyson's familiar lines he would say:

. . . Nature red in tooth and claw,  
With ravine shriek'd against his creed—

for his soul has dwelt among the lions and his meditations in the wilderness have been often prompted by the hideous howl of the hyenas and the agonized wail of their victims whom they were eating alive. For Mr. Selous has been compelled to dismiss as altogether unfounded the beautiful theory which Dr. Livingstone built up as his own experience that the bite of a wild beast acts as an immediate anæsthetic. He has interviewed numbers of men who have escaped literally from the mouth of the lion, and he finds that they all suffered horribly both from fear and from the physical agony of the tearing teeth and claws. He has heard the pitiful lowing of cattle seized by lions, and listened as the wild, horrible moaning bellow of the victim became weaker and weaker as the lion proceeded on its meal, but never ceased until life was extinct. Alike among men and beasts there was before him the constant evidence of suffering and of death. His soul dwelt in the habitations of cruelty, and his life was spent among the primitive barbarities of the most ruthless races of the world.

#### MEDITATIONS IN SOLITUDE.

A man in the wilderness has plenty of time to think; and Mr. Selous, being naturally of a meditative turn of mind, has revolved many things in his mind in the long dark nights and in the dreary days when game was scarce and travel impossible. Fate, foreknowledge, free will, the great metaphysical problems of all time, which have acquired a deeper and more realistic tinge from the modern hypotheses of heredity, evolution, and the survival of the fittest, afforded plenty of subjects upon which he could break his mind in these solitary musings. Nor could he get much help from his Kaffir associates.

A Darwinian and a Cromwellian, a descendant of the Huguenots, and a child of the nineteenth century, he has emerged from his South African wanderings a materialist in philosophy, with the conclusion deep imprinted on his mind that the rule of life which Plato, Confucius, and Jesus formulated centuries ago, Do unto others what you would others should do unto you, sums up best the whole duty of man. Thus would he sum up all the law and the prophets. But sometimes when inclined to say that man is as the beast that perishes, and that at death there is an end of personality, there comes a doubt born of many strange phenomena, among which the warning of David Thomas stands out conspicuous. If after all we are not mere cunningly compacted material machines, if after all there be something that survives after the body goes to its elements, then what comes of the materialist hypothesis? And may not the great spiritual teachers of all ages be right after all in asserting that our life here is but a mere infinitesimal section of an infinite existence? Who knows? Who can answer these things? And if we are on the eve of the Fourth Dimension, may we not be right in expecting a new Revelation confirming, summing up, completing the old?

## HOW A SOCIALIST MILLENNIUM WOULD WORK.

EUGEN RICHTER'S "PICTURES OF THE FUTURE."

HERR EUGEN RICHTER, who is by common consent the most brilliant parliamentary leader in the German Reichsrath, has now attained fame as a writer. His "Pictures of the Future" is having a sale in Germany comparable with that which Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward" secured in the United States some four years ago. Herr Richter has brought a vivid and practical imagination to the task of delineating what might be the incidents of an attempt prematurely to realize such a collectivist ideal as Mr. Bellamy's. The majority of men have but meagre imaginative powers. They cannot think out for themselves in advance what would happen if this, that or the other were introduced into their lives or surroundings. Hence the utility of such works as Bellamy's on the one hand and Richter's on the other. Bellamy's vision naturally fascinates the ardent and sympathetic, while Richter's, on the contrary, is depressing.

It is always more pleasant to be told that all will go well than to see the somber reverse of the medal and to be compelled to realize the price that will have to be paid for all these fine things. If the Jews in the time of the exodus from Egypt, instead of being fascinated and prevailed upon by a Bellamy-Moses' description of the promised land, had been privileged to have a Richter describe to them with realistic truth the tribulations of the Wilderness, they would perchance never have crossed the Red Sea. That would have been a misfortune for the Jewish race and for all other races as well. It happens that they were spared a delineation of "Pictures of the Future" in Memphis, in the fifteenth century before Christ.

But mankind to-day does not wish to make a blind exodus towards millenniums, socialist or otherwise, and prefers to take care beforehand and ascertain all that can be known about the probable duration of the preliminary wanderings in the wilderness that lies between the Egypt of the present and the promised land of our Utopian dreams. It is to help them to a more adequate realization of the perils by the way and the difficulties that await them at the end of their journey that "Pictures of the Future" were painted. They will not have the success in our English-speaking countries that "Looking Backward" has attained, but even for us they have their significance. On the other hand, Herr Richter's *jeu d'esprit*, apart from its interest as a criticism of the socialistic commonwealth, is valuable as revealing certain conditions that now exist in the life and society of Germany.

It is rather curious that this very successful book should, as yet, have found scarcely any readers, either in America or England. It frequently happens,

though, that a book achieves a great success in one country while remaining totally unknown across the frontier; and if this is the case even when the two countries speak the same language, it is not so strange that it often happens when their languages are different.

The following summary, which faithfully translates the more significant parts of Herr Richter's pamphlet and synopsis the rest, is prepared by Miss Werner, who has served the REVIEW OF REVIEWS most efficiently as a reviewer of the German periodicals, and who, to the regret of both the English and American editors of the magazine, is upon the point of departure to Africa to devote her enthusiasm and her marvelous linguistic gifts to the services of the Nyassaland Mission. The task of preparing this synopsis of what has been called a German antidote to Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward" possibly went somewhat against the grain in Miss Werner's case, for it happens that she sympathizes much more strongly with Mr. Bellamy than with Herr Richter. The impartiality of her presentation of the gist and essence of "Pictures of the Future" is not, however, marred at any point by her dissent from the conclusions of the book and her antipathy to its general point of view.

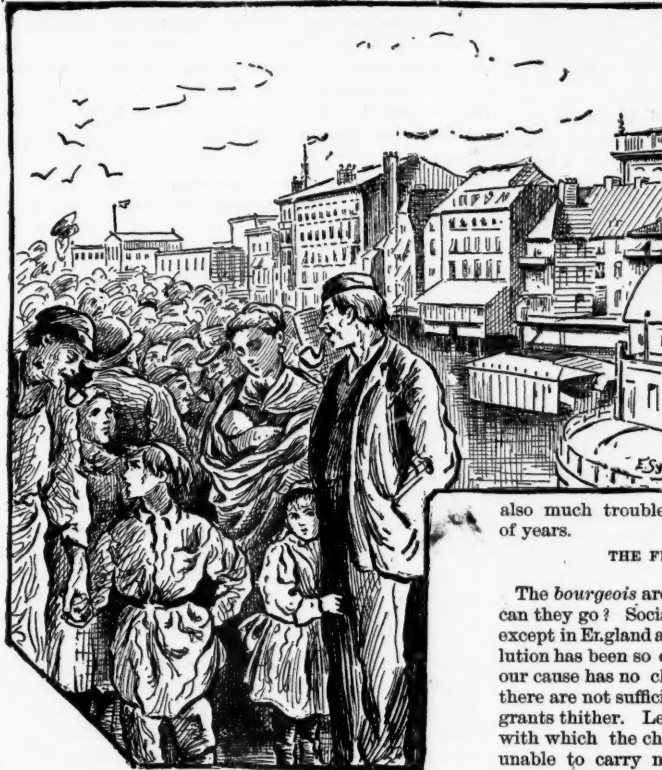


EUGEN RICHTER.

## "PICTURES OF THE FUTURE."

The story is told by a hard-working, conscientious and earnest Social Democrat named Schmidt. He is a bookbinder by trade—a married man, with two sons and a little daughter. The family is a happy and united one, though the wife's father, who lives with them, is far from sharing his son-in-law's views.

The day on which the Republic was declared and the red flag waved from the Palace and all the public buildings of Berlin was also that on which Schmidt



IN THE SCHLOSSPLATZ, IN WHAT WAS FORMERLY THE SCHLOSSFRIEHEIT, THE THROGS WERE CLOSELY PACKED.

and his wife Paula were celebrating their silver wedding. It was made a still more joyful one for them by another family event—their eldest son's betrothal to Agnes Müller.

They have known each other for a long time, and love one another devotedly. They are both young, but thoroughly well skilled at their trades—he is a compositor, she a milliner; so, between them, they need not want. As soon as the new order of things with regard to work and dwellings has been established they will marry.

After dinner we all went out into Unter den Linden. What crowds of people! what endless rejoicings! Not a discordant note marred the celebration of our glorious victory. The police have been disbanded. The people

themselves kept order in the most exemplary manner. In the Lustgarten, in the Schlossplatz, in what was formerly the Schlossfreiheit, the throngs were closely packed. The new government was assembled in the Schloss. The comrades hitherto at the head of the Social Democratic party have seized the reins provisionally, while our Socialist members for the city constitute, for the present, its magistrates. Whenever one of the new rulers showed himself at the window or on the balcony, the people's enthusiasm burst out afresh, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs and singing of the *Workmen's Marseillaise*. In the evening there was a splendid illumination. The statues of the old kings and generals looked strange enough, decorated with red flags, in the glare of the crimson Bengal lights. They will not remain in their places much longer, as the statues of dead heroes of Socialism will be substituted for them. It has already been resolved to place those of Marx and Lassalle in front of the University instead of the brothers Humboldt. Frederick the Great's statue on Unter den Linden will be replaced by that of our immortal Liebknecht.

In our quiet family circle we kept up, till late at night, the celebration of this (to us) doubly joyful day. Even my wife's father, who, so far would have nothing to say to Socialism, was in high spirits, and full of sympathy. We hope soon to leave our modest lodging on the third floor, which has witnessed, indeed, much quiet happiness, but also much trouble, care and hard work in the course of years.

## THE FLIGHT OF THE BOURGEOIS.

The *bourgeois* are emigrating by thousands—but where can they go? Social Democracy reigns all over Europe, except in England and Switzerland; and though the Revolution has been so effectually suppressed in America that our cause has no chance there for many years to come, there are not sufficient vessels to transport intending emigrants thither. Let them go. Thanks to the suddenness with which the change has taken place they have been unable to carry much of their ill-gotten wealth with them. All bonds, pawn tickets, certificates of shares, bills of exchange and bank notes, have been declared void and worthless, and all means of communication, machines, tools and implements have been confiscated for the benefit of the Socialist State.

Our party organ, the *Vorwärts*, has taken the place of the *Reichsanzeiger*. It is delivered free of cost to every dwelling. As all printing presses are government property the other papers have ceased to appear. For places outside of Berlin the *Vorwärts* appears with a local supplement.

## THE NEW REGIME.

In the interval before the election of a new Reichstag, the Socialist members of the former one will form a legislative committee in order to enact the new laws necessary for carrying out the new order of things. Our party programme, as drawn up in 1891 at Erfurt, has been proclaimed, provisionally, as the fundamental law of the



nation. By this, all the means of production, the land, the mines, quarries, machines and tools, and all means of transport and communication, have been legally declared the property of the State, or, as we now say, of society. A further law declares labor to be compulsory on all persons, male or female, from their twenty-first to their sixty-fifth birthday. All under the minimum age will be educated, those over the maximum supported, at the cost of the State. Private production has ceased. However, until the new system of production is fully regulated every one is to continue working at his present trade and be paid by the State. All individuals holding property not included in the above-mentioned confiscation—household furniture, wearing apparel, coin, etc.—must send in an inventory thereof to the government. All gold coins to be handed over immediately. The new government, under an energetic Chancellor, is going to work with as much zeal as practical knowledge. The army has been disbanded, and no taxes are levied, as the government is to deduct the amount required for general purposes from the sum of socialistic production. Doctors and lawyers are supported by the State, and have to give the public their services gratis. The three days of the Revolution and its triumph have been declared legal holidays. A new, glorious age is dawning!

#### THE FIRST RIFT IN THE LUTE.

This hopeful state of things was soon troubled by the first mutterings of discontent. All savings-bank books were declared worthless. Agnes Müller, alarmed by the reports she had heard, was about to withdraw the little capital she had been saving towards her wedding outfit, when she found to her consternation that she had lost it. A deputation of the aggrieved depositors at once made for the palace, and were about to rush it, when it was discovered that the gates were not only closed, but guarded by men armed with rifles. The Chancellor pacified the crowd by appearing on the balcony, and announcing that the matter should at once be brought before the Legislative Committee. All good patriots and honest Socialists ought to have full confidence in the justice and wisdom of the representatives of the people. This speech was received with cheers; and at this



A DEPUTATION OF THE AGGRIEVED DEPOSITORS AT ONCE MADE FOR THE PALACE.

point in the proceedings the fire brigade arrived at a gallop, having been telegraphed for in the absence of a police force. They were received with laughter, and the crowd dispersed in high good humor.

#### THE CHOICE OF OCCUPATION.

The next step in the new order of things was the issue of public notices, calling upon all persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-five to choose an occupation within the next three days, declarations to be received at all the former police and registrars' offices. Women and girls were particularly reminded that, from the day of their beginning work in the State workshops, they were set free from all housework at home. Children were to be taken care of in the public nurseries and schools. The principal meal of the day was to be provided by the State kitchens, and all sick persons to be sent to the hospitals, while linen was to be fetched from private houses to be washed in large central establishments. The working pay of eight hours was the same for all trades and persons.

Certificates of capacity for the work chosen had to be handed in along with the declaration, and the work the applicant had been previously engaged in had to be stated on the forms of application. No applications for employment as such were entertained from the clergy of any denomination, all expenditure of State funds for religious purposes being expressly forbidden by the Erfurt resolution of 1891. Any who might wish to do so were free to exercise this profession in their spare time, when the State working day was over.

Schmidt, his son Franz, and Agnes Müller, all resolved to keep their previous occupations. Frau Schmidt applied for occupation as a nurse, hoping to have her youngest child, Annie (aged four), under her care.

#### THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF A POLICE FORCE.

After the riot in front of the Schloss, the Ministry resolved to reintroduce a police force of 4,000 men, to be stationed in the arsenal and the adjoining barracks. To avoid reviving unpleasant memories, the new force were to have brown uniforms instead of blue, and wear, instead of helmets, slouched hats with red plumes in them.

After a somewhat stormy discussion in the Reichstag, it was decided that the 500,000 marks in the savings banks should not be restored to the depositors. Great excitement followed when this result was known; several arrests were made, and the police were said to have made good use of their new weapons—so-called *Todtschläger* (truncheons), "after the English model." "People would need," is Schmidt's reflection to be as firm as I am in their Socialist convictions, to be able to bear such losses cheerfully." We continue the narrative in his own words:

#### THE APPORTIONMENT OF WORK.

The marriage of Agnes and Franz has been indefinitely postponed. To-day the police distributed the orders for



work based on the application handed in, and the plan drawn up by the government for the organization of production and consumption. Franz has, indeed, got his appointment as a compositor, but at Leipzig instead of Berlin—the latter city only requiring one-twentieth of the number of compositors formerly employed. Only quite trustworthy Social Democrats are to be employed on the *Vordrucks*, and it seems that some words Franz let fall about the savings-bank business have been reported to his disadvantage. Moreover, he has his suspicions that political considerations have had some share in the distribution of work. The party of the “Young” in Berlin has been completely dispersed. One member, a paperhanger, has been sent to Inowrazlaw, and there is said to be a scarcity of paperhangers there, while there are too many here. Franz indignantly remarked that the old anti-Socialist law which banished people from their homes had come to life again in a new form. Something must be excused in a man who, just before his marriage, finds himself separated for an indefinite time from his bride.

#### HUSBAND AND WIFE: NEW STYLE.

I tried to console him by reminding him that in the next house to us a couple already married had been separated. The wife is going as a hospital nurse to Oppeln, the husband as a bookkeeper to Magdeburg. “How can they separate man and wife? That is simply infamous!” cried Paula. My good wife forgot that marriage, under our new social conditions, is a purely private relationship, and can be concluded or dissolved without the intervention of any official whatever, so that the government cannot possibly know who is married and who is not. Consequently, every woman is entered on the labor register under her maiden name—the family surname being, as in all other cases, that of the mother and not of the father. When production and consumption are systematically organized, it is not possible for married people to live together, unless this arrangement will fit in with their respective places of work. The organization of labor cannot take into consideration private arrangements which may come to an end at any time.

I had obtained a situation as a bookbinder, but only a journeyman's place, though I had been a master before. This, I was told, was unavoidable, business being now carried on on so large a scale as greatly to reduce the number of masters. However, finding that, on account of an error in the calculations, 500 additional inspectors would be required, I determined to apply for one of the vacancies.

#### MOTHER AND CHILD (DITTO).

My wife has been placed as a nurse, but not in the institution where our youngest child is to be received. It is said that to prevent favoritism, and also jealousy on the part of other mothers, no woman is to be employed about a house where her own children are. This seems just, but Paula will find it very hard. It is women's way to set their own private wishes above the interests of the State.

My daughter-in-law is to be employed, not as a milliner, but as a plain needlewoman. Millinery is much less in demand with society. The new plan of production, I hear, only takes account of what is required on a large scale. Consequently, there is only a limited demand for skill, taste, and everything which tends to raise a trade to the level of an art. Agnes said it was all the same to her what became of her, so long as she and Franz had to be kept apart. “Children,” I replied, “just consider that not even a Deity could hope to please everyone.” “Then,” said Franz, “they should let everyone

look out for himself. We could not have been so badly off as this under the old state of things.”

#### WHO IS TO DO UNPOPULAR WORK?

I tried to pacify them by reading to them from the *Vorwärts* the government report of the applications received and the arrangements made for the distribution of labor. More men have sent in their names as gamekeepers than there are hares within a 10-mile radius of Berlin. According to the applications, the government could station a porter at every doorway, and a forester at every tree, and provide every horse in the city with a groom. There were far more nursemaids on the list than kitchenmaids, more coachmen than stable-helpers. Waitresses and singers had applied by the dozen, but very few hospital nurses. Salesmen and saleswomen had applied in great numbers; also overseers, foremen, inspectors, and other superintending officials; also acrobats. Very few want work as paviours, or stokers, or, in fact, in any trade much concerned with fire; still fewer on the sewers. But what can the Government do? If they tried to equalize matters by lowering the rate of wages for the popular trades and increasing it for the rest they would be transgressing the very first principles of Socialism. Every kind of work which is useful to society, as Bebel always said, is of equal value to society. The law of supply and demand, which operated unchecked under the old capitalist system, must not on any account be allowed to come into play now. The government intends in future to allot the disagreeable occupations to criminals, and also thinks of introducing frequent changes of work. Perhaps the desired object might be effected by putting the same workman to different kinds of work at different hours of the day. For the present matters are to be settled by lot. This is unsatisfactory to most people, but in the present transition state I do not see what else could be done.

#### DISCONTENT IN THE COUNTRY.

It has been found necessary to organize a militia as quickly as possible to guard against possible outbreaks in the rural districts. All young men of twenty years of age must enlist within three days. The farmers show no disposition to accept the new order of things. They prefer to stick to their own bit of land if they have to work like niggers from morning to night to live by it. They might be left to follow their own fancy, were it not that this would fatally counteract the whole system of organized production. The farm hands and laborers were seized with a sudden passion for change and have been streaming into the large towns, especially Berlin, with their wives and families with hardly anything to live on, but demanding food and drink, clothes and shoes of the best, having heard that every one here is living in luxury and wanting their share of it. Of course these people have had to be carted back whence they came and this has caused much bad feeling. Regulations are being put in force to prevent people leaving their place of residence without passes or remaining away for any length of time without the sanction of government. The universal obligation to labor must be enforced and society will tolerate no vagabondage.

#### AND AMONG WOMEN.

The last day in the Schmidts' home was a sad one. The women, especially, showed themselves heartily out of love with the new social order. Franz, too, seemed inclined to agree with his betrothed.

“Don't you remember Fräulein W——'s beautiful lectures about the emancipation of women?” asked the hus-

band and father reproachfully—"about their equal rights in society with men? You used to be as enthusiastic over them as over Bebel's book."

"Oh, Fräulein W—— is an old maid who has never lived any where but in furnished lodgings!" was the scornful answer.

"But she may be right, for all that. Equal right and equal obligation to labor, without distinction of sex, is the foundation of socialized society. Independence of the wife, through her equal and separate earnings outside the house; no more domestic slavery, either on the part of wife or servants. This implies the diminution of labor and the transference of housework to large public institutions. No children and no old people in the house, for fear the unequal numbers of such inmates should once more produce the distinction between rich and poor. So Bebel has taught us."

"That may be all very fine, and quite mathematically reasoned out," said the old grandfather, "but it won't make people happy, August. For why? Human beings are not a flock of sheep."

"Grandfather is right," said Agnes, and threw her arms round Franz's neck, with a declaration that she did not want to be emancipated from him. Of course, after this, all reasonable explanations came to an end.

#### THE GREAT REMOVAL.

Next morning a policeman with a furniture van stopped at our house, saying that he had come to fetch the furniture noted on an inventory which he showed us—also an announcement in the *Vorwärts*, which we had failed to notice in all the excitement of the last few days. When my wife could not recover from her consternation at this news, the official, who throughout behaved with great politeness, said, "But, dear madam, how else are we to get all the furniture required for the new institutions for children, old people and invalids?"

"Well, why don't you go to the rich people, who have their houses stuffed up to the roof with the most beautiful furniture, and take away some of theirs?"

"That's what we're doing too," chuckled the officer; "in the Thiergartenstrasse, Victoriastasse, Regentenstrasse, and all that part, the furniture vans are standing in files. All other traffic has been stopped for the time being. No person is to keep more than two beds, and enough of other things to furnish two or three large rooms. But all that is not enough. Just consider that, out of the two million inhabitants of Berlin, the magistracy has to provide for 900,000 persons under twenty-one, and 100,000 old people over sixty-five. Besides that, ten times as many beds will be wanted in the hospitals for additional patients. Where are we to get all this without



ANNIE WAS ALMOST ASLEEP WHEN THE POLICEMAN CAME TO FETCH HER.

robbing some people? Besides, what do you want with the beds, and all those tables and cupboards, when the old gentleman, and the lad here, and this little girl have left?"

"Yes," said my wife, "but what are our dear ones to do when they come on a visit?"

"Why, we're going to leave you six chairs!"

"But I meant to stay," said my wife.

"I'm afraid you won't be able to manage that," said the policeman; "you'll scarcely have room at your new place."

It turned out that my dear wife's somewhat too lively imagination had deluded her into the belief that when the great distribution of dwellings came off, some nice little villa at the West End would fall to our share, in which we should be able to keep one or two spare rooms for visitors. It is true that my Paula had no ground for this idea—for Bebel constantly asserted that "domestic accommodation ought to be limited to what is strictly necessary." She tried to comfort herself with the idea that, after all, her father and the children would have their own beds to sleep in after the change; but here, too, she was disappointed. We were told that everything was to be collected together, sorted, and finally distributed as should be found most fitting.

#### ALAS FOR THE LARES AND PENATES!

This occasioned new lamentations. The big armchair had been our present to grandfather on his last birthday. It was still as good as new, and the old man always found

it so cosy. Annie's crib had served all our children in turn. The big wardrobe, which we had afterwards given up to father, was one of the first things we had bought after our wedding, paying by installments. It was hard work enough before we furnished our house completely. Everything in the house had a piece of our life-history sticking to it; and it was hard to see it all disappear, like the contents of a second-hand shop, never to be seen again.

But we could not help it. The furniture was carted away, and in the evening the children and my wife's father were fetched by another policeman. We were not allowed to accompany them. "The crying and howling may as well stop sooner as later," said the constable, gruffly. And he was not altogether wrong. Old-fashioned sentimentality does not suit with the spirit of the new age. Now, when the Fraternity of Man is beginning, and millions are clasped in loving embrace, it behooves us to raise our eyes above the petty *bourgeois* relationships of a past and conquered time. I said this to my wife when we were by ourselves—but it was horribly quiet and lonely in the deserted rooms. We had not been alone like that since the first year of our marriage. She interrupted my expostulations by wondering how grandfather and the children would sleep that night. "True, Annie was almost asleep when the policeman came to fetch her. I do hope they have given in her clothes all right, and put on her flannel nightgown, so that she won't catch cold. She always throws off the cover in her sleep. I put the nightgown on the top of the things, with a note for the nurse pinned to it." Well, we shall have to get accustomed to everything.

#### THE NEW COINAGE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has at length devised a circulating medium which shall fulfill all the legitimate functions of such, while at the same time preventing the rise of a capitalist class. It has no intrinsic value but merely consists in orders on the State as the sole possessor of all articles which would otherwise be for sale. Every worker in the service of the State receives, every fortnight, a certificate, made out in his or her name, and having the owner's photograph on the cover to prevent its being used by any one else. Even under equality of wages there is no equality of consumption, so that the more economical persons might, unless measures were taken to prevent it, render the rest more or less dependent on them and so erect a capitalist class.

The certificates, renewable every fourteen days, consist of detachable coupons, which have their assigned value, one being marked for lodging, one for dinner, etc. They must not be detached by the holder but by the official to whom they are paid. Besides the above there is a bread coupon entitling the holder to his portion of bread (700 grammes per day). The rest, of various nominal values, may be spent as he pleases. As every coupon is stamped with the number of the certificate it is taken from and an official list of the holders is kept the government is enabled to know in the most detailed manner how every citizen spends his money. Any person who has not used up all his coupons at the end of the fortnight can have the remainder placed to his credit on the new certificate, but his savings must not be allowed to pass the limit of 60 m. (\$15), which ought to be sufficient for all reasonable requirements. All that is saved beyond this limit goes to the public treasury.

#### THE NEW HOMES.

The great lottery has taken place, and we have moved into our new abode; but it is not exactly an improve-

ment. We lived in Berlin, S. W., on the third floor in the front house; and have now, as it happens, been assigned to a lodging on the third floor at the back of the same house.\* This was a great disappointment to my wife, and to myself, too. True, we did not require so many rooms as before, nor a kitchen; but I had hoped for two or three nice bright rooms somewhere. Instead of this we have a room with one window, and a smaller one next it. Both are lower pitched and darker than our old home, and there is no additional accommodation of any sort.

However, there has been fair play as far as possible. Our magistrates are honest, and it is only a knave who gives more than he has. From the census taken under the old condition of affairs it appears that there were one million living rooms for the two million inhabitants of Berlin. But the recent need for increased public accommodation, for hospitals, wash houses, eating houses, etc. (which can be only in part supplied by former public buildings, shops, offices, etc.), has greatly reduced this proportion. About one million young and old people having been placed in schools and almshouses, there remains about a room apiece for the other million of the population, and to prevent all unfairness these rooms have been distributed by lot. This having taken place, individuals were at liberty to exchange with others, so that married couples who had been separated got a chance to secure adjoining rooms. It is true that some were not very eager to take advantage of this facility. The room first allotted to me was not in the same house as the one Paula had obtained, but I was fortunately able to exchange with a young man whose lot had been the little dark room next my wife's, so that we are able to remain together, as we hope to do to our lives' end.

Our lodging is too small to hold even the furniture that was left us after the removal of our dear ones. We put in all that would go, but had to leave several articles in the street. Many other people are in the same fix; and the furniture thus abandoned has been taken to supplement the deficiencies still existing in the public institutions.

We do not intend to let these things trouble us. The task of the new society is to organize, in place of a sordid, narrow, private existence, a full and magnificent social life, which, with its perfectly arranged institutions for physical and intellectual nutriment of all kinds, for recreation and sociability, provides for all human beings without distinction that which could hitherto be enjoyed only by a privileged few. The opening of the State kitchens to-morrow is to be followed shortly by the opening of the State theatres.

#### THE PUBLIC KITCHENS.

It was a truly admirable achievement to open to-day, throughout Berlin, 1,000 State kitchens at a stroke, as it were, each one calculated to feed 1,000 people. But any one who supposes that these kitchens would resemble the big hotels of former days, where a luxurious *bourgeoisie* revelled in refined gluttony, will be disappointed. Of course, in the kitchens of the Socialized State there are no black-coated waiters, no menus a yard long, or any thing of that kind. Even the smallest details of the

\* It may be necessary to explain that many houses in German towns consist of a *Vorder* and *Hinterhaus*, quite separate, but for postal and other municipal purposes considered as one. The *Vorderhaus* faces the street, and has a garden or courtyard at the back, separating it from the *Hinterhaus*, which usually has its back to another street. Thus, the two have only one front and one back door between them.



management are prescribed by the authorities. No one is accorded the slightest preference in any matter. No person can choose his own eating house, but must go to that of the district he lives in. The principal meal of the day takes place between noon and 6 p.m. Every one presents himself at the eating house to which he is assigned, either in the dinner hour, or when work is over for the day.

I find that, except on Sundays, my wife and I can never dine together, as we have been accustomed to do for the last twenty-five years, as our respective hours of work will not admit of it. On entering the dining room, you have to let the cashier detach your dinner coupon from your money certificate, and receive from him the number of your place. As soon as the place becomes vacant, you fetch your portion from the side table. Policemen are present to keep order. These men (the force has now been increased to 12,000), it is true, made themselves rather objectionable to-day, but the dining room was certainly very crowded. Berlin is proving too narrow for the glorious institutions of Social Democracy.

#### AT THE STATE RESTAURANT.

Every man takes his place just as he comes from work. Opposite me a chimney sweep was seated next a miller, which was more amusing for the former than the latter. The seats are somewhat cramped, so that people's elbows are apt to come into collision with each other. However, the meal does not last long; in fact, the time is almost too short. The policeman stands by, watch in hand, and when the regulation number of minutes has passed, your place must be immediately given up to the man standing behind you.

After all, it is inspiring to know that the same thing is being cooked on the same day in every one of the 1,000 State kitchens. As the management of each one knows exactly how many people have to be provided for—and these people are spared the embarrassment of choosing from a menu what they would like to eat—all the waste is avoided, which formerly in the *bourgeois* restaurants raised the price of provisions so enormously. This saving is one of the greatest triumphs of Socialism.

At first it was intended, our neighbor the cook tells us, to have a selection of various dishes at each dining room, so that the earlier comers would have a choice, and later ones take what was left; but it was felt that this would be an injustice to those whose work detained them till a late hour.

#### EQUAL RATIONS ALL ROUND.

All portions are equal. A greedy person who, in defiance of Socialist principles, to-day demanded a second helping was mercilessly laughed at. The idea that women should have smaller portions was from the beginning rejected as inconsistent with the equal rights and obligations of both sexes. It is true that men of large frame and extensive appetites have to be content with the same. But for those who, in their days of *bourgeois* opulence, ate more than they required, such limitations can only be good. It should be added that those who find their share more than they can eat are quite at liberty to divide it with their neighbors.

As our neighbor tell us, the ministry have based their dietary scale on a scientific calculation of the quantities of albumen fat, and carbo-hydrates needful to maintain the human body in a healthy condition. Every one has, daily, on an average, 150 grammes of meat, and, in addition, rice, porridge, or pulse (either peas, beans, or lentils), and abundance of potatoes. On Thursdays there is

always sauerkraut and pease-pudding. The list of the dishes cooked every day for the whole week is posted up on all the advertisement pillars.

No more people without food or shelter! Every one provided for! The thought of having achieved even this much is enough to make one forget many inconveniences involved in the changed state of things. It is true that the portion of meat might be a little larger. But our government, with commendable prudence, did not wish to provide more at first than the previous average daily consumption. Later everything will be on a wider and more generous scale, when we have perfected the new arrangements and overcome the difficulties of the transition state.

#### THE WAY THE WIFE TAKES THINGS.

One thing only troubles me—the way my dear wife takes things. She has become very nervous and irritable, and gets worse every day. In all the twenty-five years of our marriage we have never had so many unpleasant explanations as since the Revolution. The public kitchens do not please her. The food, she says, is such as you would get in barracks—not what any one would cook at home. The meat is boiled to shreds, the soup watery, and so on. And if she knows a week beforehand what she is to have for dinner every day, it is quite enough to take away her appetite. And yet, in the old days, she often complained to me that things were so dear she really did not know what to get for our meals. It used to be quite a relief to her if she had no cooking to do on a Sunday, when we went, as we did now and then, on a little excursion into the country. Well—women always find fault with any food that is not cooked by themselves.

#### A VEXATIOUS INCIDENT.

Our Chancellor is less popular than he was. I am all the more sorry for this, as there could not be a more honest, energetic and hard-working statesman, or a more consistent Social Democrat. But I find that other people are less sensible than myself. Any one who is inconvenienced by the new order of things, or disappointed in his expectations, throws all the blame on our Chancellor. Many of the women are specially bitter against him since the change of hours and the opening of the public kitchens. It is even said that a reactionary party is being formed among them. My wife, of course, does not belong to it, and I hope Agnes does not.

Reports have been spread that the Chancellor is an aristocrat in disguise. He is said not to clean his own boots, or brush his own clothes, and to have his dinner fetched from the eating house of his district by a man employed for the purpose. This, if true, would be a serious infraction of the principle of social equality; but is it true? In any case the feeling against him was so strong that he was hooted when driving home from the Thiergarten, and pelted with mud as he entered the Schloss, by a crowd composed chiefly of women. He kept his temper, took no notice of their insults, and would not allow any arrests to be made.

#### THE BOOT-BLACKING QUESTION AND THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The Chancellor has sent in his resignation. All well-disposed people will sincerely regret this, especially after yesterday's incident. But the Chancellor is said to be suffering from overwork and nervous excitement, and no wonder, for the work of his position is a hundred times heavier and more trying than it ever was in the *bourgeois* days. He has been deeply hurt by the ingratitude



of the people, and the occurrence at the Schloss gates was the last straw.

It is now known that the Chancellor, some time ago, laid a detailed memorial before the Ministry of State, the consideration of which has been continually postponed. He now insists on an immediate settlement of the question, and has published his petition in the *Vorwärts*. It sets forth that some allowance ought to be made for special circumstances, and that, for his part, he cannot get on without the services of other people. The eight-hours' day is quite out of the question for the Chancellor, unless, indeed, three Chancellors were appointed, to work eight-hour shifts in the course of the day and night. As it is, he has been obliged to waste a great deal of time and strength every morning in cleaning his boots, brushing his coat, putting his room to rights, getting his breakfast, etc.; and in consequence of this, important affairs of State, which could only be attended to by him in person, have been unavoidably delayed. If he does not want to appear before foreign ambassadors with the buttons off his coat, he is forced to do all his mending himself—it is well known that he is a bachelor—as it is not always convenient to wait till the man from the public mending establishment calls round for his clothes. All this loss of time might have been saved, with advantage to the community, by allowing him a servant. Dining at the eating house of his district was very trying, on account of the numbers of people with requests to make, who fairly hunted him down there. As for driving out in the Thiergarten in the government carriage, the Chancellor says he has only done it when his time was too limited to allow of his taking air and exercise in any other way.

All this sounds very plausible, but it cannot be denied that the Chancellor's petition has contravened the principle of social equality, and is calculated to reintroduce domestic slavery; since what he demands for himself might with equal reason be demanded by all other ministers and government officials—perhaps by others also. On the other hand, it is certainly disastrous if all the machinery of State (on whose correct working in our vast organizations so much depends) is to get out of gear because the Chancellor of the Empire has to brush his boots or sew on his buttons before he can receive a deputation. This question is of deeper and wider importance than might at first sight seem to be the case. But I cannot think that so thoroughly honest and efficient a man will be thrown out by this difficulty at the very opening of his career.

#### EMIGRATION PROHIBITED.

The government difficulty has not yet been settled, and in the meantime a law has been enacted against unauthorized emigration. The Socialist State rests on the universal obligation to labor, just as the former State rested on the conscription. Men of an age for military service were not then allowed to emigrate, nor is it possible under our system to allow persons of legal working age to leave the country. Old people past work, and babies in arms, may emigrate if they like, but persons who owe their education and training to the State ought to stay to the end of their working life. At first it was only people who had hitherto lived on their incomes that emigrated with their families. Having been accustomed to do nothing but cut off coupons and sign receipts, they did so little when really set to work that their services could well be dispensed with. The emigration of the painters, sculptors, and many of the writers, too, would have been no great loss. These gentlemen were not pleased with the arrangements for wholesale production. They objected to working un-

der superintendence in the workshops, on the State's account. Well, let them go! We have volunteer poets in plenty who will mount Pegasus in their spare time in honor of Social Democracy. Nothing had been asked of the painters and sculptors but to devote their works to the community instead of laying them at the feet of a bloated *bourgeoisie*. But this did not by any means suit these slaves of Mammon. The only drawback connected with their absence is the impossibility of setting up the statues of our dead heroes of progress, so soon as we had hoped, on Unter den Linden.

#### THE FLIGHT OF THE REALLY USEFUL.

As for those writers who criticise every thing and whose profession is to spread discontent among the people, they can easily be dispensed with under a polity resting on the will of the majority. It has, therefore, hitherto been un-



WITH A BUNDLE OF CLOTHES UNDER HIS ARM.

necessary to prohibit emigration. But it is a perplexing fact that of late increasing numbers of really useful people who understand their business are leaving the country for England, America and Switzerland. Architects and engineers, chemists, doctors, schoolmasters and professors, also competent foremen, pattern makers, all sorts of technically trained artisans are emigrating wholesale. This may be explained by a deplorable pride of intellect. These people imagine themselves to be something better than the rest and cannot put up with receiving the same wages as any honest unskilled workman. But Bebel was

right when he wrote: "What ever a man is, society has made him so. Ideas are a product generated by the *Zeitgeist* in the head of the individual." Truly, the *Zeitgeist* had sadly gone astray in the former state of society. Hence such egregious conceit. But when the new generation, trained up under Socialist influences, and penetrated by a noble ambition, is able to devote all its powers to the common good we shall be able to do without the services of those aristocrats. Till then it is their duty to remain in Germany. Therefore it is only right that the laws against emigration should be strictly enforced and to this end the coast and the Swiss frontier will have to be vigilantly guarded. The standing army will be increased for the purpose and the frontier patrols will have orders to shoot down all fugitives.

Shortly after this the Chancellor resigned. His successor, a less energetic man and more of an opportunist, at once made a bold bid for popularity by dining at the public eating house, and afterwards appearing on Unter den Linden with a bundle of clothes under his arm, which he was carrying to the State mending establishment.

#### IN THE WORKSHOPS OF THE STATE.

I have at last been promoted to the post of workshop Inspector, promised me long ago by a friend now in the Government, and no longer have to work as a journeyman bookbinder. I wish that Franz could also get away from his compositor's desk at Leipzig. Not that either of us despises his trade, but my son feels just as I do—work, as it now goes on in the public workshops, is not at all to our minds. After all, one doesn't work only to keep the life in one. Schiller was only a *bourgeois*, yet I always liked his lines:

Das ist es, was den Menschen zieret,  
Und dazu ward ihm der Verstand,  
Dass er im innern Herzen spüret,  
Was er erschaft mit seiner Hand.

I fear our mates in the workshop scarcely understand the feeling. One would think it was only a place to kill time in. The word of command is, "Slowly, slowly, so that the next man can keep up." Piecework no longer exists. It is true that it was incompatible with equality of wages and hours of work. But now that "the money is certain," Franz writes, they say: "If the work isn't done to-day it will be done to-morrow." Industry and zeal are looked upon as stupidity and narrow-mindedness. And why should a man work hard when he doesn't get a bit further in life than the lazy ones? I think Franz is less in the wrong than usual.

#### THE APOTHEOSIS OF LAZINESS.

I cannot describe the loss in material and tools that goes on through inattention and carelessness. I don't know what I should have done in the days when I was a master had I been plagued with apprentices like the men I now have to do with. The other day, when they had once more passed all bounds, my patience came to an end, and I made them a little speech, which I think was not bad.

"Mates!—Society expects every man to do his duty! We have now only eight hours' work. You are old Social Democrats. Our great Bebel once hoped that under the new state of things a 'moral atmosphere' would impel every one to do his level best. Remember, comrades, we are not working for exploiters and capitalists, but for Society. Through Society, our efforts will in the end benefit every one of us."

"Well preached!" was the response I met with. "What

a pity there are no parsons required now. Bebel promised us a four hours' working day instead of an eight hours' one. Society is very big. Am I to worry myself to death for the 50 millions of Society, while the other 49,999,999 are not such fools? What shall I buy for the 500,000,000, if I really do get it back out of the surplus of my labor?"

Then they sang in chorus:—

If the company don't suit you,  
You may look out for another that do!

#### THE DECAY OF DISCIPLINE.

Since then I have said nothing more. Franz has had a similar experience. His paper is seldom ready to time, though more compositors are at work on each sheet than formerly. As the evening goes on, more and more beer is drunk in the office, and the printers' errors become more and more numerous.

There are superintendents and foremen, as there used to be; but they are chosen by the workmen, and got rid of when no longer agreeable to their subordinates, so that they are anxious to keep on good terms with the ring-leaders and the majority. Those who do not concur in this system fare badly, being ill-treated by both master and men; and one can no more escape from such a workshop than a soldier from his company when the non-commissioned officer has a grudge against him. The late Chancellor understood the evils of this state of things, and did his best to counteract them. An act for maintaining the discipline of the workshops was passed, chiefly in consequence of his efforts, but it remains for the most part a dead letter. Where there is no accuser there is no judge. Our only consolation is that these are the necessary evils incident to a transition period, and we may hope for their cessation when, their causes having been removed, a new generation has grown up under healthier auspices.

#### THE FATE OF THE CHILDREN.

This afternoon my wife at last received permission to go to see Annie. The regulations of the great institutions only allow parents to visit their children in a certain rotation. Paula had looked forward eagerly to her turn, and had packed a basket with sweets and toys, such as Annie always loved, to take with her. To her great grief, however, she was obliged to give up the basket on entering. No child, she was told, is allowed to have any playthings all to itself, as this would interfere with its training in the principles of social equality. The same would apply to cakes and the like. They would only give occasion for jealousy and quarreling, and disturb the regular order and routine of meals in the establishment. Paula had not yet heard of this new regulation, as she has of late been employed in the kitchen, and not about the children.

She was also disappointed in the joy of meeting again. The new surroundings had made the child less at her ease with her mother. It is true that the separation had not lasted so very long, but with children as young as Annie the rule is "Out of sight, out of mind"! Besides, unluckily enough, the thought of seeing her mother again had always been connected in her mind with the idea of sweets and toys, and when my wife arrived with empty hands it was a disappointment. She thought Annie was looking pale and somewhat changed. Perhaps the changed way of life, different diet, etc., are the cause. The most exact order prevails in the institution. But—as is said to be the case in all our institutions—everything has to be done on a very economical scale as yet; and the



THE NEW SURROUNDINGS HAD MADE THE CHILD LESS AT EASE WITH HER MOTHER.

large numbers do not allow of any very careful treatment of individuals. And yet children often alter in appearance very rapidly. If Annie were at home with us her mother would feel no uneasiness. Of course, as it is, the case is different, and the mother is apt to imagine all sorts of dangers.

#### THE STATE'S DEPUTY MOTHER.

My wife was especially excited by her interview with the lady superintendent of the institution. The latter harshly cut short Paula's complaints of the separation between little children and their parents with the words: "We've got lamentations of that sort to listen to every day here! Why, even the dumb beasts soon get over it when you take their young ones from them; and surely a woman, who is a rational being, ought to learn to put up with it!"

Paula was inclined to complain to the directors of the rudeness of this lady; but I advised her not to do so, as she would probably visit her vexation on Annie. The superintendent has never had a child of her own—in fact, she has never been married, and cannot succeed in getting a husband even now, though she is said to have taken advantage of the new status of women by making more than one offer.

My wife had not yet returned from her long walk to the institution when grandfather arrived. The old man had some difficulty in finding his way up the steep dark stairs to our new abode. I was glad, after all, that Paula was not present; her father's complaints would have made her heart still heavier.

#### THE MISERIES OF THE AGED.

It is true they were merely external and minor matters that he complained of. But old people have a way of becoming attached to such little habits as those whose abrupt breaking off he feels so much. His health, too, he thinks is not so good as it was—he suffers from all sorts of aches and pains. I could perceive no change outwardly;

but he has more time to think about himself now than formerly; when in our family circle he had one thing and another to distract his attention. He used to like, too, to sit in my workshop and try to make himself useful. Not that he could do much—but it was always an occupation for him. It is no kindness to old people to give them nothing to do, for work of one kind or another—let it be ever so light—keeps up their interest in life, keeps them in touch with the present generation, and preserves them from bodily and mental decay.

I could not let the old man go back to his institution alone; and unluckily, while I was out with him—my wife, too, being still absent—our Ernst came to see us, and found the door locked.

#### UNIFORMITY OF EDUCATION.

He told a neighbor's son and former companion of his that an unconquerable homesickness had driven him to take advantage of a free hour or two to visit his parents. He cannot, do what he will, get used to the institution. The everlasting reading, writing and learning by heart—in one word, studying—is not to his taste. He wants to become a hand worker and only learn what has reference to his trade. I am convinced that he has in him the makings of a thorough good workman. Our Minister of Education, however, shares the opinion of B bel—that all human beings are born with very much the same sort of intellect and, therefore, till they begin their special technical training in their eighteenth year, all should alike go through the same intellectual education.

#### THEATRES AND CONCERTS.

Amusements, as well as other things, are now provided by the State. Open-air concerts are given in all the squares of Berlin. Every theatre gives two performances daily, and on Sundays three. At first there was a mischievous degree of preference shown. Classical plays, intended for the glorification of Social Democracy, were acted to empty benches, while variety theatres were so crowded that not an apple could have fallen to the ground. But now the municipality has arranged a list of pieces to be acted in a certain order at the various theatres of the city and the places are disposed of by lot by the managers. My wife and I have always been peculiarly unlucky—drawing places where she could hear nothing and I could see nothing. She is slightly deaf and I am short-sighted—both are defects incompatible, in the theatre at least, with social equality.

The public dances, too, have given rise to much discontent and disputing. These and other causes have induced a large number of ladies (themselves, however, mostly of mature years) to join the party of the "Young." As women now possess the suffrage, this means a considerable increase in the Opposition at the next general election, which is shortly coming on.

#### THE WOES OF WOMANKIND.

My wife and Agnes are just now sitting up late, night after night, at clandestine dressmaking. As workshop-inspector, it would, strictly speaking, be my duty to inform against them for overproduction by exceeding the maximum working hours. However, they are not included among the fifty persons legally allotted to my superintendence. They are more talkative even than their wont when such work is in hand. If I rightly understand them, they have been unable to find what they wanted in the stores, and are altering other dresses to suit their requirements. They vie with each other in abusing the



new stores. No more shop windows, or advertisements, or sending out of price lists. One doesn't know, they complain, what new things are to be had, and how prices go. The salesmen appointed by the State are as short and gruff as the officials at the railway ticket offices. Of course, the competition between different shops has entirely ceased. Every one is assigned to a particular shop for particular articles, as required by the organized system of production and consumption.

Of course, it is all the same to the salesmen whether one buys anything or not. Some of them even look ill-tempered when the shop door opens and disturbs them in the midst of an interesting conversation or reading. The more articles one wants to see, the more inquiries one has to make about the quality, etc., of the stuff—the more morose does he become. Sooner than fetch what is wanted from another department of the stores he will say that it is not in stock at all. Ready-made clothes are a great source of trouble. If they do not fit when tried on, it is exceedingly difficult to convince the salesman of the fact; and if you do not succeed, you have either to take the article for better or worse, or bring an action against the governmental department concerned.

#### LAW SUITS ON THE CHEAP.

It is true that going to law cannot be called expensive. Legal advice (as decreed by the Erfurt Assembly of 1891) can always be had for nothing, and in consequence of this the number of judges and lawyers has had to be increased tenfold. This, however, is still insufficient, as the complaints of goods supplied by the State workshops, of the quality of the board and lodging supplied at the public cost, of official insolence, etc., are innumerable.

The courts are unable, with eight hours' sittings, to keep their work within the bounds of the calendar, though the lawyers certainly have no interest in keeping suits dragging on for any length of time. On the contrary, the complaint is that, since the abolition of fees and their appointment as State officials, they scarcely listen to their clients, and get through their work as quickly as they can, regardless of anything else. All people, except those to whom legal proceedings afford a pleasant excitement, prefer to put up with any wrong rather than the worry and loss of time entailed by a lawsuit.

It is sad to see that offenses against property are on the increase, in spite of the disappearance of gold and silver. Embezzlement and cheating of all kinds goes on in the workshops, and thefts of money certificates are of frequent occurrence. Hitherto I had consoled myself with hoping for an improved state of things once the transition period had passed, but I cannot conceal from myself that matters are becoming worse and worse.

#### THE FLIGHT OF FRANZ.

We have been living through some terrible days. Early on Sunday morning Franz unexpectedly came to see us, on his way to Stettin, to which town he told me he had been transferred. My wife did not seem surprised by his arrival, but was unaccountably excited at his departure. She sobbed, clung to his neck, and seemed as if she could not let him go. Franz, too, took leave of me as though he never expected to see me again. I did not see Agnes. She was to meet him at the station.

On Wednesday I was reading the newspaper to my wife, and came to a paragraph stating that some would-be emigrants had been shot down by the frontier patrols. She shrieked out "Where?" and when I answered, "In Sassnitz Roads," she fainted away. With difficulty I brought

her back to consciousness, and she told me, in broken words, that Franz and Agnes had left together on Sunday, not for Stettin, but for Sassnitz in Rügen, in order to sail for America. The newspaper further related in detail that the Danish mail steamer had touched at Sassnitz, and been boarded by the patrol on the search for emigrants,—that the latter when found, had resisted, and been forcibly brought on shore again.

We passed some fearful hours of suspense till the next number of the *Vowärts* appeared with the list of those killed and placed under arrest. Franz's and Agnes's names were not among them. What had become of them?

My wife told me she had known of their intention for a long time. On a former visit Franz had opened the matter to her, and she had given him a little secret hoard of gold pieces (saved up in former years) to pay his passage by the foreign ship. He would have left then, but Agnes was still unwilling. She could not yet make up her mind to leave all her other friends. Her own circumstances, however, soon caused her to take a different view.

#### THE TYRANNY OF THE FOREMEN.

Formerly she had worked quietly at her trade, in her parents' house, only carrying the finished goods to the shop. Now, however, she had to pass the day in a large workroom, with all sorts of women, some of them of doubtful character. Her modesty was shocked by the conversations which went on, and the character of the intercourse which prevailed between the workers and the male superintendents. Complaints only made matters worse, and her good looks soon made her the object of unceasing pursuit by one of the foremen. He revenged himself for all her efforts at repelling him by annoyances of all kinds in the course of her work. Such things may have happened formerly under similar circumstances. But in those cases escape was always possible by seeking employment elsewhere.\* But, as things are, many foremen consider the girls almost as slaves delivered helplessly into their hands. The higher officials are not unaware of what goes on, but they themselves often take advantage of their position quite as culpably, and are therefore very lenient in their judgment of the cases brought to their knowledge. Nothing remains, then, for the relatives, or betrothed lovers of the girls, but to take the law into their own hands. Cases of assault and battery, even of manslaughter or murder, such as we hear of every day in the inspectors' conferences, are the result.

#### THE NEW UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY.

Agnes, whose father is dead, had no protector in Berlin. Her letters drove Franz to desperation, and ripened his resolution, with which Agnes was now completely in accord. My wife helped them in their preparations, without telling me. At last the eventful Sunday came, which caused us such anxious suspense. After a week of it, we received a letter, mailed from the English coast. They had not been on board the Danish steamer after all. The fisherman in whose cottage they had lodged at Sassnitz was a distant relation of my wife's. The coast population of that region is thoroughly disaffected, because the new state of things has deprived them of the source of income which they previously had in the summer visitors. For

\* Not always, under unlimited competition. It is at least as difficult for a woman to leave her place of employment when she knows that if she does so she will have either to starve or go on the streets, as it would be under such an organized State salvery as that described above. Cases of such virtual compulsion could be found in plenty as things are.—*Translator's Note.*



the Socialized State only allows such persons to go to the seaside for whom sea air and bathing have been expressly ordered after examination by a medical committee.

Our fisher, being a cautious man, opposed the young couple's intention of sailing by one of the mail steamers, as the latter have been supervised of late with the utmost strictness. He profited by the opportunity of the patrol being occupied on board the Danish steamer, took them out to sea in his own boat, and happily got them on board an English cargo steamer returning from Stettin. The English, whose trade has been much injured by the new order in Germany, are always glad to express their contempt for our government by welcoming fugitive emigrants. Agnes and Franz reached England safely, after a short passage, and are now on their way to New York.

#### FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

The new Chancellor was shortly after this forced to resign, chiefly in consequence of discontent in the rural districts. Foreign complications also ensued. Other States complained of the loss they had suffered in the destruction of foreign bonds and all similar papers. This was not to be wondered at on the part of the English—those "egotistic Manchester men," and their cousins, the Americans, who would have none of Social Democracy. They could not reconcile themselves to the fact of the Continent being set free from debt to England. Yet even those hardened money grubbers might have reflected that Germany has lost by the destruction of all those papers far more than she has gained.

Other grounds of complaint are the quality of the goods manufactured in Germany, and the constant breach of time contracts. Even those nations who had accepted Social Democracy refuse to import their products except for cash, and declare that they no longer have any demand for mere luxuries, such as plush, shawls, embroideries, gloves, pianos, fine glassware, and many other German specialties. Foreigners who consider their interests injured try to compensate themselves by seizing German vessels and cargoes wherever they can; and the conveyance of German emigrants on foreign ships is a constant source of irritation.

#### THE DEATH OF POOR LITTLE ANNIE.

The government remained in power by a majority of one-third, having obtained two-thirds of the total number of votes. This result, however, proves nothing as to the personal inclinations of the voters. For how can you expect independent thought and action of a man whose whole existence is dependent on the government for the time being? I myself had originally intended to vote against the government, but under the pressure of fresh sorrow changed my mind, and voted for it. I feared that otherwise I might be transferred to some distant province, and then what would become of me and my wife? For we have just lost our youngest child—little Annie. She was carried off suddenly, in the night, by the croup; and her mother calling in the morning, unaware of any illness, and asking to see her child, was coldly informed of her death, and taken into the mortuary to see the body. The shock was so great that she had to be removed to the hospital at once. How it happened, who can say? It is impossible, in these great institutions, to give all the care and attention necessary to delicate children. We have not ventured to tell my wife's father. The child, our only girl, was very dear to him, and I fear, in his present state of health, he could scarcely bear up against the blow.

#### DEFICIT ALL ROUND.

The new Chancellor has opened the Reichstag with the astounding statement that the country spends 1,000,000,000 marks more than it produces. It is a wonder that this fact should have been kept secret till after the elections, but it is high time it should be known and investigated now.

For some time past it has been noticeable that something was wrong. If one wanted to buy something with a certificate one was frequently told that the stores were just out of that particular article, and that it would be some time before there was more in stock. The fact is, as now appears, that the cause was not a greater demand, but a less degree of production. It has been very difficult to procure even the most necessary articles of clothing. In other departments one was obliged to put up with goods which had remained in the shop for years, because no purchaser would take them, or go without. As for foreign importations, such as coffee, petroleum, rice, etc., the prices were actually prohibitive. The food in the public eating houses is being economized both in quantity and quality, and every day one hears of serious indisposition as the result. Every one is looking forward with great excitement to the next session of the Reichstag, at which the Chancellor will explain the causes of the deficit.

#### SUICIDE AS A WAY OUT.

I am all alone, my poor wife being still in hospital. The doctor has asked me not to see her too often, as it excites her in the most distressing way. She has not yet recovered from the shock of Annie's death and the events connected with the flight of Franz and Agnes. I determined to consult our own doctor, who knows her constitution and has attended her since her marriage, but he told me that his eight-hours day was already over and much as he regretted it he could give no advice till tomorrow. He has twice already been denounced for overproduction by a younger colleague (unable to prove that he himself had worked for a time corresponding to the legal day), and severely fined in consequence. The old gentleman had just been called in by the relatives of a young man who had committed suicide but was too late to save him. This caused him to remark upon the increasing frequency of suicide in the Socialized State. I asked him whether the present case had originated in an unhappy love affair. He said certainly not, though, of course, such things would happen now and again, as they always have done, since no young woman can be prevented by government from refusing a man she does not care for. He explained the matter otherwise. He had formerly been an army surgeon and told me that suicides in the army frequently arose from the fact that young men, though all their material wants were provided for, could not get used to the compulsory character of military discipline; yet they had the prospect of discharge in two or three years' time, when they could return to their accustomed freedom of action. One can scarcely wonder, he argued, if the great and life-long limitations of personal freedom connected with the new system of production, together with the dead level of social equality, should, for many persons, and those not of the worst dispositions, so far diminish the charm of life that they should look upon suicide as the only way out of a monotonous existence which can be changed by no energy on their own part. Perhaps the old gentleman is not altogether wrong.

#### THE TWO SYSTEMS.

We have good news from Franz and Agnes. They have already left the boarding house in which they went to

live immediately after their marriage, and set up a home which, though small, is still their own. Franz has a good position in a large printing office; Agnes works for a millinery firm, which has greatly extended its operations since German competition ceased to interfere with them. By living economically, they are gradually furnishing their house, and Franz wants his brother to come out to him, and promises to provide for his future in every way.

I am heartily sorry for Ernst. One gets nothing but unfavorable reports from the schools, in one of which he is placed—especially those for the young men between eighteen and twenty-one. They know that their rations will be guaranteed to them when they are twenty-one, no matter how much or how little they may have learnt in the meantime. Even if they work with all their energy in preparing for some trade or profession, they have not the slightest guarantee that they will be put to work at that, or one in any degree resembling it. Nearly all of them, therefore, waste their time in various kinds of dissipation, and it has been found necessary to place the schools under regulations which could not be stricter if they had been reformatories.

#### A TWELVE HOURS' DAY.

The session of the Reichstag resulted in a manifestation of widespread discontent, and concluded in disorder. The Chancellor's suggestions for the redress of the financial balance were found to be the raising of the labor day to twelve hours and the extension of the legal working period of every individual, so that it should begin with the fourteenth and end with the seventy-fifth year of his or her age. The immediate result of these measures was a strike among the iron workers, who alleged that they had never (as promised before the Revolution) enjoyed the full produce of their labor, and also that that they could not be expected to work at hot metal more than ten hours per day. The 40,000 of them employed in Berlin and the neighborhood accordingly struck work, and the government attempted to starve them out by closing the eating houses against them, and guarding them with strong detachments of police.

#### A FRENCH INVASION.

The French, who, in addition to their own claims against us, have taken over some of the Russian debt, have annexed the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and begun sending their troops over the frontier in that direction. It is said that the frontier fortresses—as also those on the Russian border—are only provisioned for a week. The Landwehr and the Landsturm are hastening to the East Prussian frontier. But it now turns out that they are short of the most necessary articles of clothing, great part of the stores of boots and underclothing having been used, in consequence of insufficient production, to supply the wants of the civil population.

But I find it impossible to continue these notes on the present scale. To-morrow the longer hours of work come into force. I will, therefore, conclude this book as quickly as possible, and send off all I have written to Franz in New York. I am now so far treated as a suspicious character that I never feel sure my house may not be searched and my papers seized.

#### BEGINNING OF THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

Coming back from Schloss Bellevue, where I had been to see my wife's father, I heard that the iron workers were going to storm the provision warehouse on the other side of the Spree, between the river and the railway em-

bankment. They were beaten off, however, by the police on duty there, who, though in a minority, were better armed, and did fearful execution with their rifles.

The force now consists of 30,000 men, picked from Social Democrats from all parts of the Empire, and it has lately been strengthened by the addition of cavalry and artillery. But what can it do if the whole population rises simultaneously? The smokeless powder renders it much easier than formerly to shoot down men from ambuscades, and the rifles now in use are particularly adapted to this sort of fighting. All is still quiet in Berlin, S. W., but detachments of police are constantly marching through on their



#### I WENT TO SEE PAULA, AND SHE DID NOT KNOW ME.

way to the central division. It appears that the forces will be concentrated at the Palace and on Unter den Linden. How will it end?

My father-in-law was singularly dull and apathetic when I saw him. The poor old man's mind is going rapidly, with the loneliness and want of interest in his surroundings. He told me the same thing several times over, asked me questions I had answered already, and even confused persons and generations in his own family. It was very sad to see.

#### WAR AND REVOLT.

The worst day of my life! I went to see Paula, and she did not know me. Her mind has given way under the loss of her child and the suffering and excitement of the last few months, and the doctor tells me her malady is incurable. She is suffering from the delusion of being persecuted by devils, and is to be transferred to-day to the asylum for incurable patients.

For twenty-five years we have shared joy and sorrow, in the most intimate communion of thought and feeling. To see her before me, and have those loving eyes look at, without recognizing me—it is worse than the separation of death.

The outside storms are raging worse than ever—but what is that to me, with my individual sorrow? Our troops are said to have been defeated in East Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine. After long marches, badly fed and clothed, they could, with all their bravery, offer no effectual resistance. The revolt in Berlin is becoming more

general, it is already universal on the right bank of the Spree, and partially prevails on the other side. The insurgents are daily receiving reinforcements from the provinces, and a part of the troops is said to have gone over to them.

The Revolution has therefore at once passed beyond the immediate circle of the iron workers and their special demands. It is now concerned with the overthrow of the Social Democratic constitution. I, too, am ready to curse myself for having through so many years contributed to bring about the condition of things we have lately experienced. I only did it, however, because I hoped it would lead to a happier future for my children and their descendants. I knew no better. But will my sons be able ever to forgive my share in the events which have robbed them of their mother and sister, and destroyed our family happiness?

At any cost I must speak to Ernst, and warn him not to venture into the streets, as young men are so easily tempted to do just now. I have plenty of time during the day, having been dismissed (on political grounds) from my situation as inspector and put on to clean the streets at night. Perhaps my work there will turn out to be a bloody one.

THE END.

*From Ernst Schmidt to Franz Schmidt, Foreman Printer, New York.*

"My Dear Brother: You will have need of all your courage, for I have sad news to tell you. Our dear father is no more. He, too, is an innocent victim of the great

revolution which has been raging through Berlin for the last few days.

"Father was coming to see me at the school, in order to warn me against taking part in any street fighting. Near our institute a fight with the police—of which he was evidently unaware—had just taken place. Some of them had taken refuge inside the house. The strikers were ambushed outside. One of them must have taken father for an emissary of the government. He was struck by a shot from an attic window, and died in the street in a few moments. It was terrible when they carried a dead man into the front door, and I recognized my own father.

"He fell a victim to his care for his children. It was for the sake of their future that he became a Social Democrat; but he had completely given up his erroneous opinions.

"He wrote you himself before his death about the sad condition of our beloved mother, and about grandfather. In my sorrow and utter desolation you are my only thought and hope. When I post this letter I shall already be past the German frontier, which is said to be quite unguarded on the side nearest Holland. Once there, I shall be able to make use of the money order you kindly sent.

"Here everything is in confusion. Terrible defeats on the frontier—anarchy and utter disorder within the country. How it all came about you will see in father's notes, which I am bringing you, continued up to the very day of his death.

"With love to yourself and Agnes,  
"Yours affectionately,

"ERNST."



DIED IN THE STREET IN A FEW MINUTES.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### BOARD AND LODGING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

**I**N the *North American Review* Director-General George R. Davis denies emphatically the charges that systematic extortion will be practiced at Chicago during the exposition. He says that the visiting public will find protection against the avarice of the hotel keepers in the bureau which has been organ-



DIRECTOR GENERAL GEORGE R. DAVIS.

ized for the purpose of furnishing accurate information in regard to desirable living quarters at reasonable rates, and which has undertaken to contract in advance with landlords for such facilities as may be demanded by incoming visitors. The bureau has already registered hotels and rooms with a capacity of some 15,000 people daily, the average scale of prices scheduled ranging from \$1.36 per day for a single room occupied by one person to \$5.50 for large single rooms occupied by four persons. These prices, Mr. Davis says, may be taken as a fair basis of the charges now contemplated by the householders who expect the Exposition attendance to be a source of revenue.

Mr. Davis thinks that accommodations can easily be provided for 200,000 visitors, which is his estimate of the highest average of non-residents who will attend the fair at any one time. "Estimates, believed to be reliable, place the hotel capacity of the city at one hundred and thirty-five thousand guests, excluding the prominent down-town hostleries, which have an emergency capacity for at least ten thousand people. And none of these estimates takes into account the enormous capacity of the temporary hotels and other places in course of construction. Personal investigation made by experts for use in this connection shows that there are hotels enough built and in construction within a radius of a mile from the exposition to lodge

at least fifty thousand people every day. Religious organizations, clubs, coöperative associations, dormitory associations and affiliated bodies of great numerical strength have undertaken to solve the question of suitable accommodations for visitors."

"Undoubtedly," Mr. Davis concludes, "there will be some cases of excessive charges. Perhaps some visitors who do not stop to inquire about rates or who neglect to make contracts in advance of taking possession of their apartments will be charged unreasonably. This is not an uncommon occurrence elsewhere. But speaking of the situation in general, of the treatment the great majority of strangers will receive, I am confident that when the Exposition season is over it will be found that those visitors who exercise ordinary prudence will have no reason to complain of the treatment they received."

### ADVERTISING THE WORLD'S FAIR.

**W**ILLIAM IGLEHEART writes in the April *Lippincott's* on "What the Publicity Department Did for the Columbian Exposition," and tells of the good work that the energetic Major Moses P. Handy and his myrmidons have done to remove



MAJOR MOSES P. HANDY.

the bushel from the light of our World's Fair. The bureau spent twenty thousand dollars for a lithographed bird's-eye view of the exhibit buildings. For a few days the postage alone on these views amounted to one thousand dollars a day, and some conservative men on the directory became nervous at the seemingly enormous and useless expense. When the returns began to come in, these men were the most enthusiastic in their commendation of the idea. As the



Boston man said, the pictures reached everywhere; and when an American traveling in the Sahara wrote to one of the Chicago newspapers saying he had found a bird's-eye view hung up in an Arab tent on the edge of the desert, there was no longer any question as to the value of the expenditure.

"It will be remembered that Professor Boyesen wrote of his surprise at finding that news of the Exposition had reached the most obscure settlements of Lapland, where printed matter has no access. Even Patagonia, the remotest points of South and Central America, and the interior of Africa, have been reached by the same methods, while China and the East Indies get regular information of the progress of affairs at headquarters."

#### THE WORLD'S FAIR BOYCOTTED.

For a long time the European papers resolutely ignored the Chicago preparations, waiting until they should have been subsidized, as they were in the career of the Paris Exposition, when an enormous amount of money was distributed among them to promote the interests of the Fair. But the American promoters resolutely held out, and finally made their preparations so important that the papers had to publish notices of their proceedings. Mr. Igleheart gives these enormous figures to show what the newspapers have done to make the Fair known:

"Clippings are on file showing that in the year ending January 31, 1892, forty-five million five hundred thousand words—three thousand seven hundred columns—were printed about the Exposition in the newspapers and periodicals of the world. Computed on an average of eleven inches to the column, this would represent about three quarters of a mile of newspaper print one column wide. Thirteen million words of this matter were printed in foreign languages, and twenty-nine million words of the total were reproduction of matter furnished by Major Handy's staff.

"In the same period, the mailing-room of the department sent out two million four hundred and sixty-five thousand two hundred and two separate pieces of mailing matter, ninety-five thousand and seventy large lithographs, seven thousand seven hundred and twenty electrotype cuts of buildings, and a small number of lantern-slides for illustrated lectures. Three hundred and thirteen special articles from three to seven columns in length were written by staff employees for general publication. In addition to this, all the printing and circulation of rules and instructions for exhibitors emanating from twelve exhibit departments devolved upon the Publicity Department. These circulars were necessarily printed in several languages, involving a work of translation to the average extent of twenty thousand words monthly.

"Unquestionably the most valuable collection of Exposition literature in existence has been accumulated by the department. The library files embrace scrap-books of every printed reference to the Fair since its organization. One hundred of these volumes are being maintained, and twenty-five hundred pages

of newspaper size show the extent of the work. The arrangement of the clippings is in itself an ingenious idea. One book is devoted to each State, and one to each foreign country. Chicago papers alone have already contributed fifteen volumes of clippings. Every editorial reference, every news article, and every quotation of Exposition matter is preserved. Exchange editors in the department, and press-clippings service from London, Paris, and New York, keep the record complete."

#### THE OUTLOOK OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

THE Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge is not one of the number who think that because the Republican forces were completely routed in the last campaign they must form under a new banner and adopt a new war cry in order to meet again the Democratic hosts with hope of success. In the *Forum* Mr. Lodge says: "The theory that political parties are in the habit of being wiped out and started over again on wholly new lines rests upon an entirely mistaken conception of history. People fall into this error because they confuse names with realities. It does not follow because a party name has changed or been dropped that the party itself has disappeared. There are indeed few things more permanent than party divisions under representative government, and although the names may easily change from time to time, the real distinctions between the parties alter very little. Party divisions at bottom rest on the differences, inherent in human nature, between the people who desire progress and those whose controlling impulse is in favor of keeping things as they are. This fundamental distinction is, like human nature itself, subject to many variations; but although often obscured, it is in the last analysis the true line of demarcation between the two great political forces among men, one of movement and the other of inaction. Both these forces are necessary for the well-being of the body politic, and in their conflict from year to year they make the political history of a free country. A glance at our own history will show the truth of this proposition as to the unimportance of party names and the permanence of party divisions."

#### MR. CLEVELAND A MINORITY PRESIDENT.

After pointing out the well-known historical fact that the Democratic party is simply the old Republican party born again, and that the Republican party of to-day is a lineal descendant of the old Federal party, Mr. Lodge goes on to say: "Great party organizations do not go to pieces or change their lines through a defeat or even, as has been proved by the Democratic party, through a series of defeats complicated with armed rebellion. Besides, it is only very rarely that an issue like that of slavery comes along, so far-reaching and so powerful as to force a rearrangement. It is also true that the results of a political victory often give an effect of a much greater difference of strength between the parties than really exists in the vote itself. For instance,

Mr. Cleveland is a minority President on the popular vote and had a majority of that vote of 854,088 against him last November, despite his overwhelming preponderance in the electoral college. What is still more significant, he receives only 26,694 more votes in 1892 than in 1888, showing practically no growth in his party vote in four years. In other words, the great Democratic victory was won not by growth of its vote but by the division of its opponents. The great States of New York, Ohio, and Indiana showed a total vote less than that of four years ago, which would indicate in the State of New York alone about 200,000 voters who did not exercise the franchise, over and above the percentage of stay-at-homes which exists at every election. This large body of absentees cannot be set down to accident, for abstention from voting is undoubtedly one way of expressing the voter's wishes and may be as decisive as any other upon the fate of parties."

#### A DIFFERENCE IN STRENGTH OF ONLY FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOTES.

"It should also be remembered that, as the Republicans polled in round numbers 5,000,000 and the Democrats 5,500,000 votes, the difference between them was only four and a half per cent., a very narrow margin in a vote of such magnitude. The Democratic vote as compared with 1888 was practically stationary, while the Republicans lost 400,000 in round numbers. The Populists alone showed a vast gain. They polled a million votes. Here again is another unknown quantity which may relapse into the old parties or extend into new regions, defeating the Democrats in certain States as it already has the Republicans. Its high-blown hopes may break now, or it may get another million votes before its absurdities are understood and exploded. Never, in a word, did the vote at a Presidential election indicate on its face greater uncertainty as to the future. From the facts of past elections, therefore, and from these recent figures, it is perfectly apparent as a matter of reason that the two great parties of American politics are likely to continue to fight their battle along their opposing line of political thought and constitutional construction with varying fortunes in the future as in the past."

#### ROCKS AHEAD.

The Democrats have before them two very delicate problems to solve, those pertaining to the tariff and silver, and it is upon the way in which these questions are dealt with that Mr. Lodge believes future elections will turn. Can the Democratic party wipe out, as it pledged itself to do in its platform, everything in the system of raising revenue which gives protection and yet be returned to power, or, if it fails to fulfill this pledge, can it hope to receive, four, eight or twelve years hence, a majority of the vote of the electoral college? And can it so legislate as to satisfy both the free silver and the gold factions within its ranks? These are the questions which present themselves to Mr. Lodge. He exhorts the Republicans to be on their guard, to watch and wait,

#### Some New and Radical Issue.

Elon Galusha Salisbury also believes that the Republican party will be restored to power. In the *American Journal of Politics* he says: "In what form and upon what issues the Republican party shall secure its restoration to power in the national government cannot be predetermined or predicated. It is certain, however, that its victory shall be won under the ægis of some new and radical issue that shall find its origin in man's moral nature and appeal to the moral sentiments of men everywhere, east and west and north and south."

"At the present outlook, while yet the smoke of a lost engagement obscures the perfect vision, three great issues are discernible on the political horizon, either one of which may become the germinant principle of a mighty moral movement and the vital source of concerted party action. They are known as Labor and Temperance and Equal Suffrage, each of which presents formidable claims upon the consideration of the entire people."

#### IS MR. CLEVELAND FORMING A NEW PARTY?

WRITING in the *Forum* on the subject, "The Great Democratic Opportunity," President Seth Low, of Columbia College, says: "Mr. Cleveland's appointment of Judge Gresham as Secretary of State seems to me to have chiefly this significance, that he wishes to intimate, so far as he can do so, to the large numbers of men who are out of the Republican party as to present issues, and yet not in the Democratic party, that the Democratic party is their true home. Mr. Cleveland's nomination and election in 1892, with all its attendant circumstances, and now his appointment of Judge Gresham as Secretary of State, have caused them to ask themselves the question whether after all they do not belong with the Democracy rather than with the Republicans. They are waiting, perhaps, to see what the Democracy can do without and what it cannot do without. If the policies and the ideals for which Mr. Cleveland stands are subordinated to the strife for offices, or if it appears that Democratic policies in the nation are only to be carried out by handing over cities and States permanently to the dominion of machines that strangle free government at its birth, then such men are likely to return to their old party as soon as they can do so without being false to their convictions. In a single word, the Democracy is fairly on trial in the eyes of multitudes of men who have not hitherto been friendly to it. Will it draw these men permanently into its own ranks, or will it convince them that there is no place in the Democratic party for them? These men have been sufficiently numerous of late years to turn the scales in many of the States from one party to the other. Mr. Cleveland has won from them a regard for Democracy they have not felt before. He seems disposed to turn this regard into actual fellowship. Will the Democratic party let him do it? That is one aspect, at least, of the party's opportunity."

## HOW SHALL THE PENSION LIST BE REVISED?

"HOW Shall the Pension List Be Revised?" is answered in the current number of the *North American Review* by Hon. R. P. C. Wilson, Chairman of the House Committee on Pensions, Gen. S. S. Burdett, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and Col. W. C. Church, editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*. All these writers agree that our pension list needs to be revised in such a way as to make it indeed a roll of honor.

## The Administration of Pension Laws Should Be Divorced from Politics.

Representative Wilson says: "All cases of reported fraud should be promptly investigated by the department through the medium of the force of special examiners in the field, but in no instance should a pensioner's name be dropped from the roll on any ground until he has been allowed the widest latitude to show his right to a continuance of his pension."

"There can be no doubt that the deserving soldier who went unflinchingly to the front at his country's call, and while enduring the hardships of camp, march and conflict incurred wounds or other permanent disabilities, regards the pension list as a roll of honor, and earnestly desires, with all other good citizens, the adoption of such measures by Congress, or by those charged with the administration of the laws, as will purge the list of all those who have been placed thereon through fraud or misrepresentation; but the undeserving class, which, unfortunately, constitutes a considerable proportion of the list, will never relinquish the benefits wrongfully acquired without a bitter and determined struggle, and many well-meaning and conscientious men in public life, who acknowledge and earnestly deplore the existence of pension abuses, will hesitate to align themselves on the side of corrective measures for fear of a possible adverse effect upon their political fortunes. I contend, therefore, that the administration of the pension laws should, if possible, be completely divorced from politics, and while I have not yet been able to fully satisfy my mind as to the practicability of the change, it may be found, upon careful consideration and investigation, that the transfer of the bureau to the War Department, proposed in a recently offered (but not adopted) amendment to the Pension Appropriation bill, and to the care of a courageous, able and fair-minded army officer, would be a step in the right direction."

## Appoint a Non-Partisan Committee to Purge the List.

General Burdett points out that the outcry is not so much against our pension laws as against the methods and result of their administration. "It is insisted in many quarters that the rolls are encumbered by names not lawfully entitled to be there. If this is true it is indeed an outrage which calls for prompt correction. But the very vehemence, excess, and even rudeness of some of the assailants give warning that their charges ought not to be admitted in any meas-

ure until investigation has been had. If matters are as bad as they are asserted to be, there have been worse than mistake and mismanagement; there have been fraud and conspiracy. That all the probabilities are against this is indicated by the dearth of facts which the most hostile have been able to produce. Nevertheless iteration and reiteration have had their effect upon the popular mind. There ought to be searching inquiry through dispassionate (not partisan) agencies. The great body of veteran survivors will welcome this.

"In the meantime the situation might as well be faced. Relief to the taxpayer is to come from the scythe of the great reaper. The beneficiaries are old men now. If not by the actual count of years, they are yet old because of the exposures and decrepitudes which come from their service. All but one of the great leaders in battle are dead; a division of their followers joins them every year. A little patience and the account will be closed."

## Codify Our Pension Laws.

"One thing seems possible," writes Colonel Church, "and that is to so codify our pension laws as to make them intelligible and consistent. Under their present interpretation there are, or were at the date of the last detailed report, no less than one hundred and nineteen grades of pay between the extremes of one dollar a month and seventy-two dollars a month, with three other grades of \$100, \$166.66 and \$466.66 a month, supplied by special acts to a few exceptional cases. The advance from the lowest to the highest rate is by fractions of a dollar, the average advance being sixty cents.

"Another reform that has been suggested is to permit the employment of trained actuaries to determine the exact extent of the burden upon the public treasury. What this is no one now knows, and for a succession of years the Commissioner of Pensions has been obliged to guess at it, as nearly as he could, and to ask Congress later on to make good the deficiency occasioned by his insufficient estimate.

"Finally, and most important of all, Congress should provide for printing a list of pensioners, with a statement of the reason for granting a pension in each case. To this should be added a list of those applying for pensions whose cases are pending, including the claimants for increase of pensions. Such a list should be widely distributed instead of being confined, as was the one printed some years ago, to a few copies, passing at once into the hands of persons interested in suppressing the facts. Every army officer should receive copies, and every organization representing old soldiers, and it should be sent to each post office to be posted there. The attempts made thus far to revise our pension rolls have not paid their cost. The two or three hundred special examiners employed last year succeeded in convicting only one hundred and twenty-two fraudulent pensioners, or fourteen-one-hundred-thousandths (.00014) of one per cent. of the whole number of pensioners. To prove that a pension has been wrongly bestowed requires the establishment of a



negative proposition, and this in the face of the testimony of honest but possibly mistaken witnesses who are to be accused of no worse sin than the desire to help a neighbor or friend, or possibly an old comrade to establish an exact relation between the disability he suffers to-day and the hardships he endured a generation ago. What man, dealing ever so honestly with himself, can tell to which of his early experiences are due the physical infirmities he suffers from in the decline of life? And as a gift blindeth the judgment, so does the prospect of support or of partial support at the public expense confuse the memory of past experiences."

#### MONEY AS AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM.

IN the April *Atlantic*, President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, who was one of the delegates to the recent Brussels International Monetary Conference, gives a clear idea of the situation in his paper on "Money as an International Problem." He shows the great loss in energy resulting from the frequent fluctuations of international exchange, which bring it about regularly that millions of dollars of gold are carted over to Europe at great expense, simply to be carted back again when exchange takes another turn.

"How splendid an achievement it would be if the nations of Europe and America would provide themselves with a few gold coins for use in common! No one can measure the good which would hence arise, from the extra ease with which accounts, prices and statistics pertaining to one of these countries would then be understood by the people of other countries who had occasion to examine them. The perplexity which proceeds from the absence of such a common price denominator is a great barrier to international trade, making it a sort of occult science, wherein those specially skilled profit at the cost of the ignorant. Travelers as well as merchants would be saved from much trouble and loss by an international coinage. If it were introduced, a man from one country, journeying in another, would not be put to the necessity of visiting a bank at once on his arrival, in order to supply himself, at much expense, with the special money of the land."

Notwithstanding the perfect ease with which this reform could be effected, people seem to pay but little attention to it.

As to the situation in the United States, President Andrews takes a middle ground between the ultra monometallists and the free coinage people. He believes that there is not sufficient gold to transact, without silver's aid, the business of the world, and also that gold is going to become scarcer and scarcer, so that it would be folly to look to the one metal for the basis of all currency. But with the attempt to reinstate silver in the United States alone, President Andrews thinks disaster would come. We should witness a hegira of gold, and should find ourselves in the inflated financial situation of the South American States that have tampered with the currency problem.

President Andrews maintains that the problem is distinctly one for international action. No one nation can solve it. And he deplores the recourse to any superficial and hasty scheme of bi-metallism. Only after long study and with elaborate provisions does he consider that we can be rid of the vexing question.

#### GEN. WALKER ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

GENERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER has the first place in the *Journal of Political Economy* with an article on the free coinage of silver. We have space for only his concluding paragraph: "The act of 1890 has greatly, enormously, increased the perils of our financial situation. The coinage of two millions and more of silver dollars, per month, since 1878 has been bad enough; the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces of silver bullion a year is a much more serious matter. It has given tremendous impetus to the dangerous movement upon which we entered in 1878. It is apparently fast sweeping us onwards to the gulf of silver monometallism. From this there is no escape except through the concurrence of European nations in setting up a genuine bimetallic system, or through the prompt and peremptory repeal of this objectionable law. The former way of escape is not likely to be opened to us. It remains to be seen whether the people of the United States have political virtue enough to rescue themselves, their public faith and their commercial credit from a most compromising and perilous position, to that end defying alike mistaken opinion and the clamors and threats of selfish interests. Some encouragement, at least, in this situation we may derive from the results of the manful fight waged against the silver inflationists in the last session of Congress; from the attitude of the two great national parties on the silver question, in the recent canvass; and from the well-known views and character of the incoming President."

#### CAUSES OF THE FARMER'S DISCONTENT.

PROFESSOR EDWARD W. BEMIS, of the University of Chicago, sums up as follows his article on the "Discontent of the Farmer," in the *Journal of Political Economy*: "We have concluded that much of the relative decline in farm population and wealth is an inevitable accompaniment of advancing industries and social well being; that the farmer cannot show a lower price of his products immediately after harvest than during the rest of the year, thanks in part, it may be, to the derided speculator, though some forms of speculation are as demoralizing to public morals as the Louisiana lottery. Lack of intelligent methods of farming, unforeseen natural difficulties in some sections, poor roads and often poor schools, unequal burdens of taxation, complaints as to railroad discriminations and high rates of interest have been briefly touched upon; and it has been held that the farmer as a debtor has been injured by the fall in prices in a way that neither he, nor any one government acting alone, apparently,



could help. But a large portion of the troubles of the farmer, so far as they are real, can be remedied. To a considerable degree, in a strictly economic sense, the farmer is not as much worse off than the wage-earner or the clerk as he thinks. He often has a little surplus at the end of the year in addition to good food, a comfortable home, a sense of freedom, and many privileges. A large portion of the residents of our cities could not say as much. Still, some of the grievances of the farmer are real. They demand and will secure a full, a sympathetic consideration on the part of society at large."

### THE PURIFICATION OF ELECTIONS.

THREE articles pertaining to "The Purification of Elections" appear in the *Forum*.

#### The British Corrupt Practice Act.

The first is by Sir Henry James, who sets forth the present state of the law affecting corrupt practices at parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom. The present act, of which Sir Henry himself is the author, was passed in 1883. Previous to 1883 there were three corrupt practices known to the law in England: bribery, treating, and undue influence. The act of that year added a fourth by declaring that "personation, and the aiding, abetting, counseling, and procuring the commission of the offense of personation" should be a corrupt practice.

#### BRIBERY.

The British law is very explicit in its definition of bribery. "Every person is pronounced guilty of it who directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person, gives, lends, or agrees to give or lend, or offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavor to procure, any money or valuable consideration, or any office, place, or employment, to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any person in order to induce any voter to refrain from voting, or who in any similar manner seeks to induce any person to procure or endeavor to procure the return of any person to parliament or the vote of any voter at any election. Every person is also pronounced guilty of bribery who, in consequence of any of the forbidden acts mentioned, procures or endeavors to procure the election of a candidate, or who advances or pays or causes to be paid any money to or to the use of any other person with the intent or knowledge that it shall be expended wholly or in part in bribery; and every voter who, directly, receives, either before or during election, any consideration of the kind forbidden in the anti-bribery provision above summarized, either for voting or refraining from voting, is also pronounced guilty of bribery; as also is any person who, after election, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person in his behalf, receives any money or valuable consideration on account of any person having voted, or refrained therefrom, or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting."

#### "TREATING" AND "UNDUE INFLUENCE."

Treating is also forbidden with explicitness. "Any person is pronounced guilty of it who corruptly or by himself, or by any other person either before, during or after an election, directly or indirectly gives or provides, or pays wholly or in part the expenses of giving or providing any meat, drink, entertainment, or provision to or for any person for the purpose of corruptly influencing his vote, or inducing him to refrain from voting, or on account of himself or any other person having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to do one of these things; and every voter who accepts such forbidden attentions is equally guilty."

"In regard to undue influence, every person is guilty of that who directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes use of or threatens to make use of any force, violence or restraint, or inflicts or threatens to inflict by himself or by any other person any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss upon or against any person to induce or compel him to vote or to refrain from voting, or on account of his having done either of these things, or who by abduction, duress or any fraudulent device or contrivance impedes or permits the free exercise of the franchise of any elector. Personation is also defined and forbidden."

#### THE PENALTIES.

The penalties attached to a conviction of these offenses are for bribery, treating, and undue influence, each of which is a misdemeanor, imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding one year, or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds; for personation, which is a felony, for a term not exceeding two years with hard labor. If it is found by the election court that the offenses of treating, or undue influence, have been committed by a candidate, or that the offenses of bribery and personation have been committed by or with his knowledge or consent, he is declared ineligible ever after to hold a seat in the House of Commons in the county or borough in which the offenses were committed.

#### THE RESTRICTION OF CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES.

To prevent objectionable expenditures the law restricts the employment of agents, clerks, messengers and others within a very narrow limit. "Voluntary efforts are made to take the place of paid labor. But it was anticipated that there would be a strong desire to evade such a restriction by making contracts to carry on the election work in place of the candidate employing persons for that purpose. And so the plan of controlling the amount of expenditure by a fixed schedule was accepted, and it has certainly proved most beneficial in practice. By the eighth section of the act it is enacted that no sum shall be paid and no expenses incurred by any candidate in excess of any maximum amount in that behalf specified in the first schedule to the act. Any breach of this prohibition by a candidate or his election agent is an illegal practice."

The maximum amount which may be expended by a borough on account of parliamentary elections ranges from one thousand to thirty-five hundred dollars. Three general elections and many by-elections have occurred in the United Kingdom since the law went into operation, and during the nine years since that time no member has been unseated for bribery. "Corrupt practices," says Sir Henry, "have in most localities ceased to exist. Everywhere they have vastly diminished.

"It seems to be established that the act of 1883 has effected a veritable reformation in British election proceedings, and has probably rendered them as pure as those of any other country wherein representative elections exist."

#### The Massachusetts Law.

Last year the State of Massachusetts enacted and put in force before the opening of the political campaign a law that goes further in the direction of the English act than any other American measure yet passed. A sketch of the main provisions of this law and a brief account of its practical operation on its first trial is given in the *Forum* by Hon. Josiah Quincy, Assistant Secretary of State. The Massachusetts act applies to all public elections except the election of town officers in towns, including elections by the Legislature or by city council, and nominations by caucuses and conventions. While it defines and forbids certain acts as constituting "corrupt practices," its main provisions are directed merely to securing a full and public account of all political expenditures, but no limitations are imposed upon the amount, and they are not confined to certain specified objects, as they are by the English act.

#### POLITICAL COMMITTEES HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Under the Massachusetts law, no one may make any expenditure for the purpose of securing his own nomination or his own election to public offices otherwise than through a political committee, personal expenses being excepted.

The law defines the term "political committee" to include "every committee or combination of three or more persons who shall aid or promote the success or defeat of a political party or principle in a public election or shall aid or take part in the nomination, election or defeat of a candidate for public office." It furthermore provides that every individual who, "acting otherwise than under the authority and in the behalf of a political committee," receives or disburses money for any of the above-named purposes shall be subject to the requirements of the act. "Every such committee is required to have a treasurer, who must, within thirty days after an election, if the total receipts or expenditures of the committee exceed twenty dollars, file a sworn statement 'setting forth all the receipts, expenditures, disbursements and liabilities of the committee and of every officer and other person acting under its authority and in its behalf.' A voucher, 'stating the particulars of expense,' must be kept for every payment of over five dollars. Thus the whole subject-matter of polit-

ical expenditures, by whomsoever made, is intended to be brought within the scope of the law and made a matter of record and public concern."

Candidates for public offices may make voluntary payments of money, but it is expressly provided that no political committee shall ask any person nominated for office for any contributions.

#### THE LAW IN PRACTICE.

Mr. Quincy states that "Experience of the practical workings of the law at its first trial has been, on the whole, decidedly encouraging." An organization known as the Election Laws League of Massachusetts was formed by a number of those who had been most active in securing the passage of the act "to disseminate information relative to existing legislation intended to prevent corrupt practices and the undue and improper use of money in elections, and in such other ways as may be deemed expedient to promote purity in elections and election methods. Leading members of the two great political parties consented to act as vice-presidents of the league and as members of its executive committee, and thus far it has been kept entirely free from partisanship. Full information as to the requirements of the law has been made public through the press and by circular, and the State committees have officially and repeatedly urged the local committees to keep them in mind and to observe them strictly.

"While it cannot be said that there has been any very active or widespread public interest in the operation of the law, as was the case when the Australian ballot system was introduced, there has thus far been no declared opposition, but a strong public sentiment in its favor, and the leading newspapers have given to it their full support. The mere publicity given to the expenses incurred has undoubtedly tended somewhat to limit their amount and restrict their purposes, and this tendency may be found to increase. But the law did not on its first trial work a very marked change in either of these respects. The requirement as to publication of the names of contributors undoubtedly tended to check contributions, and it was found that many who had been accustomed to give money liberally for political purposes, from purely unselfish and public-spirited motives, were seriously disinclined to face the necessary publicity. The fact that a national election was pending, however, allowed such persons to send their contributions to the respective national committees to be appropriated for use in Massachusetts, the result being that both the Republican and Democratic State committees returned their respective national committees as contributing over \$20,000 each to their funds. This requirement at the time of the passage of the law met with the opposition of many persons who were otherwise friendly to its provisions, and it is still an open question whether it is not susceptible of too easy evasion."

#### The New York Corrupt Practices Act.

Mr. J. B. Bishop discusses the New York Corrupt Practices Act, characterizing it as "the weakest of our American laws to restrict the spending of money

for election purposes." Its weakness is charged by Mr. Bishop to the fact that it requires candidates instead of the political committee to render account for campaign expenditures. "The result is, as several trials of the law have shown, that the candidates give a few unimportant items of expenditures made by themselves, and then name the sums which they have contributed to the campaign committees. What the committees have done with the money nobody knows. All that the public gains by the law is a more or less accurate idea of the amount of money which candidates for office are in the habit of paying as 'assessments,' or as rewards for the honor of the nomination. Whether the returns be strictly honest depends upon the conscience of the candidate. He may give the exact sum contributed, or he may conceal the real amount by a subterfuge of one kind or another. He may give the campaign committee a certain sum directly, which he names in his sworn return, and he may give them a much larger sum through a third person from whom no return is demanded under the law. This would be a violation of the law which would be impossible without detection were committees required to make sworn returns also, for then the names of all contributors would be disclosed. That the politicians find the law useful in its present form is shown by their conduct in refusing, though requested to do so in three successive legislatures, so to amend it as to include campaign committees in the requirement for sworn publication."

#### WAYS OF MAKING THE LAW MORE EFFECTIVE.

As a step toward making our laws more effective, Mr. Bishop urges that a transfer be made from the Legislature to the courts of power to decide contested election cases. "All other American laws, those of Colorado, Massachusetts, Michigan, include campaign committees in the requirement for sworn publication. The result is that in these States a much more truthful return is made of the money actually received and expended. The Massachusetts law is more specific in its requirements than the other two mentioned, and has secured consequently the most full and accurate returns."

Mr. Bishop believes that we should imitate the English act in forbidding specifically all expenditure of doubtful influence, and should put a maximum limit to the amount which any candidate may expend, either himself or through his agents or a committee, in securing his election.

In the *Engineering Magazine* the proposed plan of building a railroad to connect North and South America is discussed by Mr. Charles P. Yeatman, a civil engineer who for nine years has been engaged in railroad surveys and construction in South America. His conclusion is that at the present time no company or syndicate on earth would maintain a road extending through the Isthmus of Panama for the traffic which may pass over it. "That tropical country is too sparsely settled and the governments are too unstable to justify the risk of capital in any such venture."

#### AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

NAVAL Constructor Philip Hichborn, of the United States Navy, contributes to the *North American Review* an article in which he compares the cost of shipbuilding in the United States with that abroad. He gives statistics which show that with the disadvantage of paying nearly twice as much for labor and one-third more for material, our shipbuilders produce ships at an advanced cost of only about 33 per cent. over British ships.

Mr. Hichborn shows that notwithstanding this drawback of higher cost of production, we have in the last few years made remarkable progress in shipbuilding. He says: "This country, unskilled as it was claimed to be in building ships of war, has been able not only to copy successfully but also to improve greatly upon the war vessels built abroad. Six years ago neither shafts, gun forgings nor armor could be produced in this country, and we were dependent upon England and Germany. At the present time we have reached not only the height of foreign achievements in ships, gun and armor, but have improved upon them; and if navy-building be permitted to go on, establishments will multiply and improve so as to make it not only possible but quite probable that the United States will become the factory of war material for such countries as now go to England, France and Germany."

It is further shown by Mr. Hichborn that the disadvantages to us does not terminate with the completion of the ship. "The ship-owner in America starts in with 20 to 40 per cent. extra cost and the Federal and State laws immediately cripple his opportunity for successful competition with the cheap ship-owner. Thus an American ship is taxed in its home port the same as any other property, while in England, for example, only the net profits on the vessel are taxed. Various other vexatious and expensive laws curtail the profits of American ship-owners, but it is in the running expenses that he is at the greatest disadvantage, and for this there is no remedy or salvation except through subsidy or protection."

Moreover, the sailing of ships under the American flag entails increased expenditures. The running expenses of an American sailing vessel of 850 tons are one-third higher than the cost of running an English vessel of the same register. Mr. Hichborn concludes: "It is clear that even if a ship-owner could purchase a steamer abroad at a cost much less than it would cost here, the running expenses would ultimately embarrass him. Therefore, in order to make shipping profitable, the National and State governments should encourage rather than discourage ship-owning. It would not have paid to start many branches of industry in this country had not the government aided them by protection, and that is just what our shipping needs—liberal subsidies to make the American dollar go as far on the ocean highway as the English crown and the Prussian thaler."



## INFLUENCE OF MACHINERY UPON EMPLOYMENT.

IN the *Political Science Quarterly* Mr. John A. Hobson discusses the influence of machinery upon employment. He first considers the effect upon the number of workers. His facts and figures are drawn from industrial life in England and would seem to support the conclusion that the influence of machinery is to diminish employment, as far as those industries are concerned in which machinery directly enters and to increase the demand in those industries which machinery affects but slightly or indirectly. "If," he says, "this is true of England, which, having the start in the development of the factory system, has to a larger extent than any other country specialized in the arts of manufacture, it is probable that the net effect of machinery upon the demand for labor throughout the industrial world has been to throw a larger proportion of the population into industries where machinery does not directly enter. This general conclusion, however, for want of exact statistical inquiries conducted upon a single basis, can only be accepted as probable."

Mr. Hobson maintains, furthermore, that the "net influence of machinery is towards the increased irregularity of employment except in industries where the demand for the commodities produced is regular and the supplies regulated by the organized action of those who control production."

In conclusion Mr. Hobson says: "Taking into consideration the two prime factors, namely, the number of those employed and the regularity of those employed, machinery does not favor the increased steady demand for labor. It tends, apparently, to drive labor in three directions."

## WOMEN IN POLITICS.

WRITING in the *American Journal of Politics* on "Women in Politics," Belva A. Lockwood says: "The past year has developed a new phase of feminine political aspiration not before ventured. Added to the vote on the school question in twenty-four States, the municipal ballot in Kansas, the vote for electors in Wyoming, we, during the last political campaign, saw women electors at two of the great nominating conventions—viz., Minneapolis and Omaha. Following this we had two women candidates for United States Senatorships from the States named above—viz., Mrs. Lease and Mrs. Bartlett, the latter of whom received five senatorial votes."

"When we realize that every great daily in the country has to-day its staff of women editors and reporters, with all the intellectual and moral force that may be exercised by these feminine minds presented daily to millions of readers, and realize that the colleges and universities of the country are turning out yearly thousands of cultured women graduates, we are forced to the inevitable conclusion that women in politics have come to stay; that the stepping-stones already laid are paving the way."

"But the one important step that emphasizes, popu-

larizes, and which will eventually cement this domestic revolution, is the appointment by the general government and the several States of a board of lady managers for the World's Fair, one hundred and fifteen in number, thus giving the sanction of the vast machinery of the government, State and National, to women as officeholders."

## A FRENCH VIEW OF THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. C. de Varigny contributes an article on the Hawaiian crisis. M. de Varigny, having been in 1852 Minister of Finance (and at a later period Minister of Foreign Affairs) to Kahmehameha V., has the advantage of a thorough knowledge of his subject at first hand. He traces the history of the Sandwich Islands since they first became known to Europeans, and reminds us that in 1843 France and England bound themselves by treaty to respect the independence of these islands, considering, in the words of the document, the existence there of a government capable of assuring the maintenance of its relations with foreign powers. The United States refused at the time to become a party to this agreement, while giving formal assurances that they, for their part, would respect the independence of the Hawaiians.

"Will the Americans," asks M. de Varigny, "proceed with their policy of annexation, in face of the double protest of the Queen and the British Consul-General? Whatever may be thought on this point—and whatever the cablegrams from Washington may say—we still doubt it. We hesitate to believe that Congress will sanction this iniquity and the executive power carry it out—that the United States will repudiate their traditional policy by annexing an insular state situated seven hundred miles from their coasts and inhabited by a race having no affinity to their people. A protectorate is possible; but England, attached to this little country by so many ties in the past, could only subscribe to one on condition of sharing in it—and would such a *condominium* be possible? Would it even be compatible with the engagement entered into by her and signed by Lord Aberdeen in 1843? Nothing, so far, indicates any intention on her part of withdrawing from her engagements. She may, indeed, remind us of these, and ask us whether, as in the case of Egypt, we are disposed to join our efforts and our protests to hers. In case of refusal she would resume her liberty of action, and consult only her own interests. Ours demand that the Hawaiian archipelago should remain independent, and that no naval power should take possession of this highly important geographical position, which is, in fact, the key to the North Pacific Ocean. Let us hope that—just as better inspired than his predecessor—Mr. Cleveland will refuse to enter on the path marked out by Mr. Harrison, and dissuade the United States Congress from an act of spoliation which nothing in the past can excuse and nothing in the present can justify."

## VARIOUS VIEWS OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

THE first place in the *Nineteenth Century* is devoted to Mr. Chamberlain's article on the Home Rule bill, which he entitles "The Bill for Weakening Great Britain." It is hardly characterized by Mr. Chamberlain's usual incisiveness, although it is a fairly good article as articles go. Mr. Chamberlain declares that the question is—will England be as strong under the Home Rule bill as she is now? He maintains that she would be distinctly weaker. He thinks that by far the most reasonable and probable hypothesis is that the Irish Parliament would be bitterly hostile to any war in which England could possibly be engaged. The Irish would sympathize with France by identity of religion and gratitude for past aid; with the United States because of the greater Ireland established in America, and with Russia because, in case of a war against Russia, England would probably be the allies of the Pope's jai-lers.

## THE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The second question which Mr. Chamberlain discusses is the justice of the financial arrangements, and the security which is taken for their payment. He says that, taking Mr. Gladstone's own figures, and his own proportion of 1/15, the proper payment for Ireland would be £3,933,333 per annum: "But the provisions of the bill only contemplate the payment of customs calculated at £2,370,000 in discharge of this obligation. There is, therefore, a difference of £1,563,333 to the disadvantage of Great Britain, to which has to be added one-third of the cost of the constabulary, which is reckoned by Mr. Gladstone to amount at the present time to £500,000. Therefore, the operation of the bill will be that at the commencement, and assuming the justice and accuracy of all Mr. Gladstone's figures, the Irish Legislature will contribute one and a half million less than its due proportion to Imperial expenditure, and will receive in addition half a million a year towards its own local expenditure.

"And still the Irish are not satisfied, but ask for more!"

But even this sum will not be paid: "It must be remembered that in the future customs duties will be the tribute paid to an alien Parliament and taxation in a foreign garb. Smuggling will be a patriotic duty, and the sympathies of a population alive to the advantages of cheap tobacco will be strongly enlisted on the side of all 'soldiers in the war,' who make it their business to flout British tyranny and, if necessary, to defy British law. If, in consequence of these natural results of the new arrangement, the customs revenue declines, there is no method available to the Imperial Parliament to obtain from Ireland even the reduced quota of one-twenty-fifth or one-twenty-sixth that Mr. Gladstone promises. There is, however, an endless vista of recrimination, irritation, and possible conflict which is opened up by the financial part of what is recommended to us as a permanent and continuing settlement. To sum up, then, on this branch

of the subject, we may say that the interests of Great Britain are entirely sacrificed and ignored by this bill, which would seriously weaken the country in time of war, and which would in addition impose a heavy fine on the British taxpayer for the privilege of handing over Ireland to anarchy and endangering the existence of the British Empire."

Mr. Chamberlain then turns to Ulster. He warns Ministers not to "confuse the sullen murmur of resolute men, swelling higher and higher as the danger increases, with the hysterical outbursts of more excitable temperaments which die away when confronted with steady decision. The mistake is a fatal one, and it may lead to civil war. Ulster, even if she is betrayed and deserted by those who are bound to her by the most sacred obligations, will still take care of herself; but it will be at such a cost as will bring disgrace and infamy on any British Government which forces her to this dread extremity."

That is the substance of what Mr. Chamberlain has got to say, together with some characteristic remarks upon the great betrayal which Mr. Gladstone is endeavoring to accomplish, for Mr. Chamberlain does not love the man whom he styles "the hero of this supreme act of self-destruction and self-humiliation."

## The Second Thoughts of Mr. Redmond.

Mr. J. E. Redmond, in the *Nineteenth Century*, gives us his second thoughts on the Home Rule bill. He is emphatic in asserting that Clause 9 must go. The following declaration is very much to the point:

## CLAUSE NINE MUST GO.

"The provision for the retention of Irish members is intensely objectionable, firstly, because it proposes to diminish their number, and secondly, because it proposes to curtail their powers. It cannot be too often repeated that, upon this question of Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament, Ireland is perfectly satisfied to accept either exclusion or retention. If we are excluded, we recognize that such an arrangement must of necessity be of a temporary character, and that when the system of federation is adopted, as we believe it will be in the future, we can then resume our place in the Council of the Empire. But if we are to be temporarily excluded, no Irish subjects must be withheld from the Irish Parliament. So long as the Imperial Parliament retains control of land and police and judges, manifestly it must retain us also. And if we are retained, we must be retained in our full numbers and with our full powers. The proposal to create two orders of members with different powers so fundamentally alters the entire constitution of the House of Commons that I feel convinced it can never pass into law, and I regret that the prospects of the bill have been jeopardized by its proposal. The sooner it is abandoned the better."

## A FAIR WARNING.

Mr. Redmond thinks that the second reading is assured; but without bold and generous amendment the bill can never pass through the fiery ordeal of

discussion clause by clause. The Irish Nationalists are going to forget their differences in order to vote as one man in favor of a number of vital and far-reaching amendments in committee. Unless these amendments are dealt with in a conciliatory and generous spirit, the bill is doomed, for, if the Government is saved from defeat by Unionist support, the effect of the entire body of Irishmen voting against the Government on any point of vital importance would have such a damning moral effect that it would be impossible for the bill, or almost for the Government, to survive. Mr. Gladstone, therefore, holds office solely by sufferance of the Irish members, one hostile vote of theirs being sufficient to ruin the bill, even if it were triumphantly approved of by a majority in the House of Commons. Ministers will not take Mr. Redmond's threats very seriously, but they will turn with curiosity to know what the amendments are for which the Irish Nationalists are prepared to insist.

#### THE INDISPENSABLE AMENDMENTS.

First, the interference of the Imperial Parliament in the legislative sphere of the Parliament of Ireland must be prevented by express enactments; secondly, the financial arrangements must be altered. Mr. Redmond says: "We object to Mr. Gladstone's plan of taking the customs root and branch. The Irish customs are an increasing revenue. Ireland's quota ought not to be fixed at one twenty-third, for Mr. Giffen fixed it at one fifty-third and Mr. Clancy at one thirty-fifth." Mr. Redmond invites a searching investigation, but while expressing himself as willing to pay a fair proportion, he strenuously objects to the plan of laying hands upon the Irish Customs Fund. Mr. Parnell only consented to waive the right of levying the customs in return for a *quid pro quo* in the shape of £1,400,000 per annum. Under the present bill the right of collecting customs is given up without any *quid pro quo* at all. All that is perfectly clear at the present moment is that the financial arrangement as it now stands in the bill is unjust and impossible of acceptance.

#### FRIEND OR FOE?

This is not very reassuring, for what it amounts to is this, that, on the two vital points, the relation of the Irish members to the Imperial Parliament, and the financial contributions of Ireland to the Imperial Exchequer, Mr. Redmond is as much opposed to Mr. Gladstone's scheme as any Unionist in the House of Commons. He objects to the financial arrangements for the police, which he declares are iniquitous and intolerable, and, incidentally, he remarks that "Temperance legislation would, under this scheme, mean bankruptcy, and a widespread increase of habits of sobriety amongst the people would mean financial ruin to the Irish Exchequer!"

It may be noted in passing that Mr. Redmond does not take such a contemptuous view of the Orange agitation as is the fashion with most Home Rulers.

Mr. Redmond says: "Irish Nationalists are shrewd enough to realize what the defeat of the present bill

and the present Government would necessarily mean for their country. Were they inclined to be unreasonable, the violence of the Orange crusade of itself would be sufficient to give them pause."

It would be irony indeed if the vigorous agitation of the Orangemen were to save the bill from defeat, which at the present moment seems to threaten it.

#### Its Financial Clauses.

In the *Fortnightly* a "Liberal Unionist" criticises the financial clauses of the bill from the point of view of one who is prepared to disbelieve all good things and to hold fast to that which is bad. A more confirmed pessimist it would be difficult to find. At the same time there is great reason to believe that he is correct in maintaining that Home Rule would spell bankruptcy. There is also reason to believe that it would not tend to diminish smuggling: "If the bill becomes law, every Irishman, no matter what party he may belong to, will be prepared to defraud the Imperial Exchequer (which will be to him the Exchequer of a foreign nation) to the fullest extent in his power. Everything will be done to thwart the collection of the customs tax, and smuggling will undoubtedly increase enormously."

He sums up his view as follows: "The bill will be injurious to the United Kingdom, unjust to Great Britain, and ruinous to Ireland. Injurious to the United Kingdom because by it the Imperial Exchequer would permanently lose a portion of its revenue, and would probably have to spend a great deal more in helping Ireland out of her difficulties. Unjust to Great Britain because she would have to pay more than her share in the Imperial liabilities, and would be called upon also to make good to the Imperial Exchequer a great part if not all the loss incurred in and by Ireland. Ruinous to Ireland, because, even with the tolerably fair terms she has been offered, she would be unable to develop her resources, to carry on her business at a profit, or even to pay her way, and would probably, in the words of Mr. Clancy, 'stagger to financial destruction' and bankruptcy."

#### Its Effect on the Army.

In the *National Review* Lord Ashbourne denounces the Home Rule bill as being so full of monstrous absurdities and injustice that it never can and never will pass; but he confines himself to noticing a few points concerning the position of the British Army which he rightly considers will come every day to a position of more prominence. He says: "Under the new *régime* the civil authority in Ireland would not be responsible to the Imperial Government, whilst it might have the power and right to interfere, as it thought right in its discretion, with the movements and distribution of all troops which chanced for the time being to be in Ireland, and its magistrates might possibly requisition their aid as they pleased in all riots or disturbances from whatever cause arising. If the troops were moved to districts and by routes not approved by the civil authority, the officers would have no power to coerce that authority to do its duty



as to billeting or transport. It is unnecessary to suggest that the position of the army in Ireland, under such conditions, would be uncertain, uncomfortable, and galling."

#### A NATIVE PLEA FOR THE EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

AN anonymous writer in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* publishes a very interesting and sarcastic appeal to the British to clear out of the Nile Valley. The author is a sardonic scribe, who deserves the consolation of having his sarcasms quoted far and wide throughout the British Empire. He says: "We know our affairs better than any foreigner, and we can manage them more cheaply. We shall, however, ever revere the English, if to their great qualities they add suavity for the creatures of God and consideration for the rights of others."

"We thank, therefore, the British for the good which they have done or wished to do, and we beg them now to withdraw, so as also to enable us to earn the merit of good actions by governing ourselves in the fear of God."

He does not altogether confine his sarcasm to the English, but he also gives the French a taste of his quality, although it must be admitted chiefly in order that he may administer a backhander to the British.

"As for the French, whose manners are light and whose yoke is heavy, . . . they speak politely, and they do not beat the Egyptians or find fault with everything, and they are not always wanting to see this and to see that, and are not ever writing books and reports, both men and women not knowing Arabic, and always saying they are the best of men, and sending news to their newspapers, which, being written in haste, are the causes of precipitation and strife, and, although little practicing their own creed, subverting our religion. If the English have come here for our good and to teach us to govern ourselves, they should leave us to do so after the teaching of ten years, and God will reward them as the miracle of the age, but if they have come here for their good, let them say so, for an honest enemy is better than a faithless friend, and the lowest hell is prescribed for the hypocrite."

His concluding word is as follows: "And whereas even 'an intelligent enemy is better than an ignorant friend,' so may also the English seek knowledge in Egypt in the fear of God and the love of men, and forgive any errors in this letter, for it is the part of the small to err and of the great to forgive."

In the *Catholic World* Mrs. E. M. Lynch has an interesting article entitled "Mourning Ireland: the Caoine or 'Keen,'" the wild wail which the Irish peasant raises when he is in distress. She prints the music of the Connaught and the Munster Keen. There is an article on the minority in Ireland under Home Rule, by George McDermot.

#### ARABI REDIVIVUS.

IN an article in the *Nineteenth Century* entitled "Lord Cromer and the Khedive," Mr. Wilfrid Blunt extends his fatal patronage to the Khedive of Egypt. In reading this paper it would seem as if by chance we had taken up a review ten years old. Ten years ago Mr. Blunt used to declare that Arabi was the patriot leader of a great humanitarian constitutional movement which was to regenerate Egypt. Who can have forgotten the enthusiasm and the fervor with which Mr. Blunt pleaded for this Oriental Kossuth, Mazzini and Garibaldi rolled into one? Unfortunately for Mr. Blunt, we all remember how that ended in massacre and in incendiarism. Alexandria and Tel-el-Kebir are too recent to allow any one to be deluded by the sophistical special pleading of this complacent optimist. Mr. Blunt, however, is incorrigible. As he saw in Arabi the precursor of all constitutional liberty in Egypt, so he now sees in Abbas the forerunner of constitutional reform, and he tells the story of the young Khedive's recent revolt from a point of view which can hardly fail to satisfy the worst enemy of the British Empire to be found in the Valley of the Nile.

#### ABBAS, VICE ARABI, EXILED.

The following passage, *mutatis mutandis*, is almost a reproduction of the siren song with which Mr. Blunt lured his *protégés* to ruin hardly twelve years ago:

"Newspapers are read now in every large village of the Nile, and the political situation is understood in regions where formerly all was darkness. The young Khedive is by education and ideas a European, just as much as any of us. He has the desire, since England has done nothing to help his people on the intellectual side, to help them to ways of freer government himself. There is a strong and growing desire for some form of constitutional government. Abbas sees no reason why Lord Cromer should have put Lord Dufferin's charter into the waste-paper basket; and he intends that it should be taken out and made of service to his country. All the Egyptian statesmen, even the old-fashioned ones, have come round to this idea, for they know that, except through enlightened [forms of government, there is no way of escape from the net of foreign officialdom which is closing in upon them. The Khedive has the power, and he has, I feel sure, the will, to begin an intellectual and political reform in the country, which the English officials must not be allowed to stop."

#### WHY ABBAS REVOLTED.

Mr. Blunt's story as to how Abbas ventured to kick over the traces is interesting. Abbas, it seems, is a talented young man, a clever talker and fond of society, in fact, a gentleman of Mr. Blunt's own heart. Finding that society in Cairo was as hostile to English occupation as, let us say, London society is to Mr. Blunt's Home Rule policy for Ireland, he adopted without any special persuasion the anti-English sentiment. Mustapha, the Prime Minister, having fallen

ill, the English deputy of Colonel Settle signed a circular to the provincial governors, instead of having it signed by the Prime Minister or his native deputy. Lord Cromer disowned this blunder, but it was too late. The Khedive demanded the resignation of the Prime Minister. He replied that he could do nothing in the matter without Lord Cromer's orders. The Khedive cashiered the Prime Minister, and appointed Fakri. Lord Cromer then put his foot down hard enough to scare off the French Minister. Then a compromise was arranged by which Riaz became Mustapha's successor. So for the moment the crisis ended.

#### REINFORCEMENTS ADMITTED TO BE NECESSARY.

Mr. Blunt says: "Lord Cromer's urgent appeal for a reinforcement of the British garrison marks his sense of the extent of his diplomatic failure. It was needed to save him from a position which had become unsafe and undignified. Abbas had suddenly won unbounded popularity, and it was discovered that the rank and file of the native troops could not be counted on to obey their British officers either against him or against the people.

"Such is the history of the *coup d'état* of the 16th of January."

Mr. Blunt then finishes with a seven-headed conclusion, in which the only thing worth noticing is his suggestion that England, while evacuating the rest of Egypt, should occupy the town of Suez with an English garrison. He ends by saying that if the Liberal party in England backs Lord Cromer, as of course they will, they will justify the accusation of other nations that England is the most selfish of all the selfish nations in the civilized world.

#### TRADE-UNIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

THE first place in the *Engineering Magazine* is given to an article on "The Industrial Problem in Australia," by Mr. Edmund Mitchell. It would appear from Mr. Mitchell's account that trade-unions had the upper hand in Australia and that employers are forced to combine in self-defense against laborers:

#### STRUGGLE BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR.

"In no part of the world has the struggle between organized labor and organized capital been more severe, determined and continuous during the past five years, than in Australia. There has been no actual bloodshed, as in the case of the Homestead strikes in America; but there have been present most of the other elements of war,—bitter animosity, ceaseless vigilance engendered by mutual distrust, fierce re-creation, widespread distress and ruin, involving not merely the combatants but thousands of innocents as well. Besides skirmishes of minor importance, there have been four pitched battles, for the fighting of which all the resources of the opposing bodies have been concentrated. First the unionist miners in the coal district of Newcastle tried conclusions by declaring a strike; then the sailors and firemen threw up their work, and dragged into the dispute the wharf-laborers, gas-stokers, shearers and

other associated trades next the shearers did battle on their own account throughout Queensland, New South Wales and South Australia; and finally at Broken Hill, the last and best munitioned stronghold of the New Trade-Unionism in Australia, the Amalgamated Miners' Association rushed headlong into a fourth conflict with the employers.

"It has to be noted that in no single instance did these disputes originate from or hinge upon a disagreement as to wages. Brushing aside a few minor issues involved, we find that the one cause of quarrel throughout was the demand on the part of the strikers for the exclusive recognition of unionism and the firm determination of the employers to refuse to concede that demand. Had the unionists won the day, there can be no doubt that every worker in Australia earning his living by the sweat of his brow would have been compelled to join one or other of the labor organizations and place himself under the domination of the small cliques of individuals in the big cities who make of labor agitation an exhilarating and lucrative profession. As it was, the employers were fighting with their backs to the wall, for the exclusive employment of trade-unionists involved the inevitable sequel of trade-union control of the workshops, factories, wool sheds, steamers, and mines; therefore, every individual consideration had to be sunk in the combined determination to win. And they did win, leaving the trade-union bodies at present disintegrated, their accumulations of money dissipated, their leaders thoroughly discredited. The two main results brought about by the five years of incessant fighting count heavily against the trade-union organization. These are, firstly, vast combinations of employers prepared at a moment's notice to waive every selfish consideration and act loyally together as one man; and, secondly, a fixed determination among all classes of the community that the principle of freedom of contract, or the right of every man to earn his living, whether he be a trade-unionist or not, shall be maintained at all hazards.

#### EFFECT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AUSTRALIA.

"It is difficult to estimate the seriousness of the check that has been given to the development of Australia by the industrial unrest of recent years. Outside investigators, unfortunately, have not paused to reflect that the voice of the trade-unions, like the voice of the cicada, has been out of all proportion to the extent of their organization. It may surprise readers in America or Europe who have been following the labor question in Australia to learn that there are not more than 75,000 unionists in all these colonies. For this fraction of the working population to speak in the name of Australian labor is scarcely less absurd than were the three tailors of Tooley street, who began their famous document with the words: 'We, the people of England.' It is needless to deny, however, that outside Australia, and even within the colonies, the trade-unions, by reason of their public prominence, have come to be looked upon as synonymous with the working classes generally. The paucity

of their numbers, and their antagonism to large sections of men who live by labor, show how mistaken is this notion."

In answer to the question why the establishment of new industries and the extension of existing ones have been brought to a standstill in Australia, Mr. Mitchell replies that "investors will not embark their money upon Australian enterprises so long as there exists no guarantee of industrial rest, no guarantee that at any moment contracts entered into will not be upset by a wanton strike, no guarantee that the blind policy of labor grappling at the throat of capital will be abandoned. In a word, the uncertainty of the labor question is paralyzing investment in Australia."

### KARL MARX.

#### A Workman's Reminiscences.

**FRIEDRICH LESSNER**, a knight of the needle, commemorates the tenth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx (March 14) by contributing some reminiscences of the author of "Das Kapital" to No. 24 of *Die Neue Zeit*.

#### THE HISTORIC MANIFESTO.

"From his long personal acquaintance with Karl Marx, Herr Lessner is able to furnish an interesting addition to the picture of the great Socialist's life as it is already known to the world. It was in the forties that the writer first became acquainted with him through the columns of the *Deutsche Brüsseler Zeitung*, and it was in 1847 that he became more particularly acquainted with Marx's doctrines in connection with the famous historic "Manifesto." Lessner was in London at the time, and was a member of the Communistic Society of Workmen, whose rooms were at 191 Drury Lane. There it was that the central committee held its conference in November and December of the same year, and to it Marx and Friedrich Engels had come over specially from Brussels to unfold their views on modern communism and its relation to the political and labor movement. After many long debates it was eventually decided to draw up and publish a manifesto in favor of the principles laid down by Marx and Engels. Only delegates had been permitted to attend the conference, but Lessner and many other outsiders knew about the meetings, and were not a little interested as to the result. Early in 1848 the manuscript of the manifesto arrived in London, and in its publication Lessner played the modest part of carrying the copy to the printer and the proofs to Karl Schapper for correction.

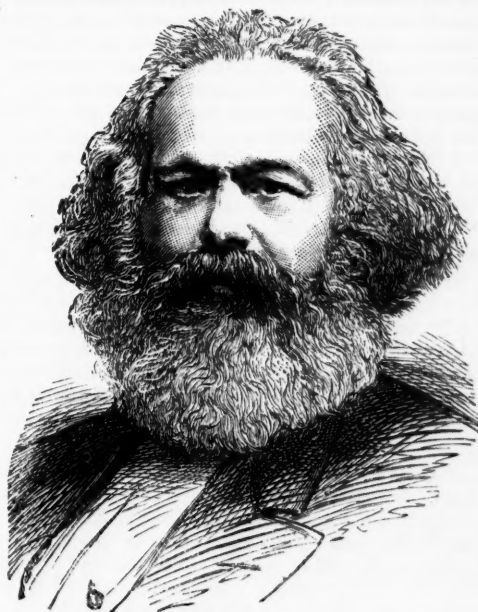
#### IN PRISON.

"In the same year, after the outbreak of the Revolution, the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* appeared under the editorship of Marx and Engels at Cologne. Lessner then went over to Cologne and gave his comrades his support in their propaganda work by distributing the paper and reading aloud articles from it to workingmen. In the following year the Prussian Government suppressed the paper and expelled Marx and Lessner from Cologne. In 1851 Lessner was arrested

at Mayence, and after his two years' imprisonment was sentenced to another three years, which he spent at Graudenz and Silberg on the Silesian frontier. Marx made desperate attempts, from London, to rescue his followers, but without avail.

#### FOUNDING THE INTERNATIONAL.

"It was not till his release in 1856, when he came over to London again, that Lessner made the personal acquaintance of Marx. In 1850 Marx and his companions had left the Workingmen's Society because the revolution makers, led by Wellich, had got the upper hand; but when Kinkel was expelled, Marx, Liebknecht, and other members of the party returned to the society, and gave lectures on political and economic questions. It was not till 1864 that the International was founded, and as Lessner took part



KARL MARX.

in the institution of it, and was a member of the general council, he was naturally brought into close contact with Marx.

#### THE EIGHT-HOURS DAY.

"Marx attached great value to conversations with working men, and he was always most anxious to ascertain their views on the movement. In the days of the International he would never miss a meeting of the council, and after the sittings he would adjourn with most of the members to a respectable inn, and there, over a glass of beer, continue the discussions. On his way home, too, Marx frequently spoke of the normal working day, and especially of the eight-hours day for which, so far back as 1866, these Socialists spread propaganda. Moreover, it was added to the programme at the International Congress at Geneva, in September of the same year.



## MARX AT HOME.

"Marx's house at Haverstock Hill was always open to members of the party, and the pleasant hours spent there will never be forgotten. Here shone Frau Marx, a tall handsome woman, and so extraordinarily good-natured, amiable and intelligent, and free from all pride; that every one felt at home in her presence. The three daughters, too, took, from their earliest days, the warmest interest in the modern workmen's movement. Marx abhorred the external attributes of parental authority, and his daughters always treated him more as a brother or a friend. He was both their counsellor and their playmate. He had, in fact, an extraordinary love for children, and he often said that what he liked most about Christ was His great love of children. Lessner often accompanied him on his walks, and they would discuss all sorts of questions together. He was an interesting companion, who attracted and charmed everybody who came in contact with him. Whenever any member of the party gained a victory, no matter in what country, his joy knew no bounds, and others could not help rejoicing with him. In 1868, when the first volume of 'Das Kapital' was translated into Russian, so significant an event as the arrival of the first copy of the Russian 'Kapital' was made the occasion of a grand festival among his family and friends."

## M. POBEDONOSTSEFF.

IN the *Contemporary Review* the owner or owners of the familiar pseudonym "E. B. Lanin" describes the most conspicuous figure in Russia after that of the Czar, M. Pobedonostseff. Mr. Lanin says of the famous Procurator of the Holy Synods:

## WHAT HE HAS DONE.

"He is a remarkable Russian rather than a great man. He has twice saved the Czardom from the pangs that accompany growth and expansion by giving it the shadow and the shelter of the American moss which, now already felt to be irksome, will soon be recognized as deadly. He is still engaged in preserving the most salutary truths and sublime ideals ever revealed to man, by pinning them to the unshapely forms of fetishes. It is not exaggerated praise to affirm that of all the advisers of the Czar, he is the most orthodox, consistent, farseeing and successful; and that he is likewise the only genuine Russian statesman in the Empire.

"M. Pobedonostseff is one of those rare Russians of education whose religious belief is something more than one of the numerous ingredients of social varnish; is, in fact, sufficiently profound to reach down to the mainsprings of action without degenerating into clericalism or bigotry. He favored the monks, to the chagrin of their married brethren; encouraged the higher clergy to bestir themselves for the good of Church and State; and breathed a martial spirit into the episcopate, which forthwith began to subject the married clergy to criticisms that would strike us as harsh and venomous if they proceeded from the members of a hostile communion. He also set himself a

task far more arduous than all these—the moral reformation of the entire clergy; but only to learn by experience the truth of the saying that when it pleaseth not God, the saint can do little."

## HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Describing M. Pobedonostseff's personal appearance the writer calls special attention to his teeth, to



M. POBEDONOSTSEFF.

a description of which he devotes considerable space. He says that his head is that of a country attorney, and then proceeds as follows: "In person, M. Pobedonostseff can hardly be called imposing or prepossessing, and one's first feeling is disappointment that the omnipotent statesman whose name is whispered with mysterious awe should be as plain, prosaic and uninteresting as Dominie Sampson. Thin, dry, somewhat pinched features cast in the Byzantine mold; cold, sharp eyes rendered colder still by the spectacles that shield them, and whose glance is as frigid as the cheerless ray of the winter's sun; a jerky, emphatic mode of delivery, and a fidgety demeanor betoken the political algebraist, the lay ascetic whose sharp points and angles have not yet been rounded off by contact with the every-day world. His vision is clear, because circumscribed within the limits of one idea where everything is plain, flat and sterile as the steppe. Hence we seek in vain for breadth of sympathy, to say nothing of that volcanic energy of passion without which there is no genuine greatness—nay, no fullness of human nature. His sole possession in life is a doctrine which, whatever else it may effect, is powerless to neutralize the touch of icy coldness that runs through all he says and does. It is only fair to remember, however, that it is a doctrine

which twice, in his hands, has saved the mightiest empire of modern times from the change which some call ruin."

#### ONE SECRET OF HIS POWER.

Discussing the secret of M. Pobedonostseff's power, Mr. Lanin says: "Every Russian Minister, besides the skeleton deliberately locked up in his official cupboard, has whole cellars full of mummies hidden away in places unknown even to himself. M. Pobedonostseff can bring forward each and every one of these and, prophesying upon the dry bones, cause breath to come into them so that they stand forth a terrible army. The most powerful of the Czar's advisers are therefore afraid to lay before the Emperor any project, suggestion, or complaint, however just, which they know to be distasteful to the Ober-Procureur of the Most Holy Synod. One of the most respected and influential of the Czar's Ministers, speaking lately of a certain crying injustice to one who besought him to open the Emperor's eyes to it, replied: 'I dare not. Pobedonostseff would never forgive me. Besides, I should most probably fail, and the harm done would be greater than the good aimed at.'"

#### WILL HIS PERSECUTION SUCCEED?

There is a sardonic humor in E. B. Lanin's compliments. For instance, when speaking of the results of the policy of persecution he says: "If we turn to the fruits of this resolute policy, we shall find that they are as grateful and comely as any man could desire. M. Pobedonostseff sits on the crest of a vast wave of reaction which is submerging sects, creeds and parties, and he listens with that ghastly smile of his to the fallacy of the sectarians, who hug the delusion that persecution is but a more effectual mode of propagation. Stundism, Lutheranism, Buddhism, Catholicism, Islam in Russia, are all doomed to die—nay, they are even now fast melting away like ice floes drifting into southern seas." The article abounds with clever and often malicious sketches and anecdotes of M. Pobedonostseff and his colleagues.

#### AMONG THE CZAR'S SOLDIERS.

MR. POULTNEY BIGELOW has an entertaining article in the April *Harper's*, which he calls "In the Barracks of the Czar," and which consists largely of a report of his interviews with a friend, a Polish colonel commanding the crack regiment of the Empire. This latter gentleman is authority for the statement that the best fighting is done for the Czar by his lively Polish soldiers, and that the Russian successes in the East are in no wise to be attributed to the stolid peasant soldier. He said, too, that the Jews, of whom some number are in the army, were persecuted by the Russian privates and that the officers were forced to keep a careful watch to protect them.

Mr. Bigelow speaks in the highest terms of the proficiency displayed by the regiment drilled for his benefit, and tells some interesting things about the varied education of the Russian soldier for all-around service.

"When the rush had passed away and we stood alone, I told him that I was amazed at the excellence of his regiment, and wished to see what the men could do individually. Accordingly an order was given, and in a few minutes out marched a company in full campaign kit, carrying, however, not the real rifle, but one entirely of wood. I was now treated to an obstacle race, in which the field consisted of one company of the 170th. The course was about half a mile long, and in covering that distance the men had to jump into ditches six feet deep, climb up steep banks twelve feet high, crawl under beams, vault bars, pass a stream by walking along a narrow plank, leap hurdles, and finally scale a smooth plank wall about eight feet high by vaulting over its top. To follow the rapidly shifting movements of these one hundred men was as difficult as watching a circus with three rings going at once, and when the last man had finished the course and the company formed in line before us, my eyes still danced with a panorama of legs and arms gyrating over parapets and lofty beams. Chumski said something to the men and was immediately answered by a unanimous roar."

The scout corps especially was schooled in what seemed very recondite branches of the art of war. Mr. Bigelow questioned the colonel about them:

"Here is an outfit," said he: "A sailboat with 2 masts, holding 18 people; 2 row-boats, each holding a dozen; 5 bicycles, 10 heavy sporting-rifles, 10 compasses, 20 pairs of snow-shoes, 30 pairs of skates, a large fishing-net, and good winter outfit for 64 men."

"Do you call that your museum?" I asked, "or am I to understand that you give your scout company a thorough all-round athletic training?"

"This regiment does not run a museum," answered the colonel. "Far from it. Every article I have enumerated represents a means of special training. To-day the sporting-rifles, compasses, maps and boats were practiced. We do a great deal of sailing and rowing, for a good sailor makes a good rough and ready man at anything. When the roads are good, we practice despatch-carrying on bicycles."

"Then we have splendid fishing all about here, and in a campaign men should know how to provide for their mess. In winter we track on snow-shoes and skate wherever possible. But bear-hunting is, after all, the main sport. My men learn more at bear-hunting than in the barrack-yard, and when I command troops I always look to my bear-hunters."

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the Viscount de Vogüé has an article, "The Present Hour," treating of the political morality of France in the light of the recent Panama scandals. He dwells upon the necessity that the first magistrate of the Republic should justify his position by showing the sign of his calling. This is expressed in one word—*will*; by this the true ruler of the nation is recognized. M. de Vogüé writes with his usual fearless independence, and does not appear to accept the present dreary outlook as final.

## THE RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK IN FRANCE.

THE religious outlook in France is, to say the least, not encouraging if the account given by Mr. Theodore Stanton in the *Monist* is a faithful presentation of the state of religion of the French Republic. Regarding the Roman Catholic Church of France, which is by far the most powerful religious institution in that country, Mr. Stanton says: "While it is true that the Catholic Church, at least as a church, still has a strong hold on the French nation, it is also quite true that indifference, infidelity, free thought and atheism are on the increase. Matthew Arnold says, in his essay on Tolstoi, written in 1887: 'Between the age of twenty and that of thirty-five he (Tolstoi) had lost, he tells us, the Christian belief in which he had been brought up, a loss of which examples nowadays abound certainly everywhere, but which in Russia, as in France, is among all young men of the upper and cultivated classes more a matter of course, perhaps, more universal, more avowed than it is with us.' Arnold might have enlarged, at least in the case of France, his limits and stated that in the cities the middle and lower classes, too, particularly the male portion, have abandoned Rome. One has only to visit a Paris church to be convinced of the contempt which men feel for the priesthood and religion; you can count ten female devotees for one of the masculine gender. In the village church, far away from the great centres, the priest may still have the large majority of the population, men and women alike, as faithful attendants upon service. But even here, for one man who confesses, a dozen or score of women will kneel at the chair. Then, again, this more general participation in religious ceremonies by the rural population is due in a large measure to the fact that these Sunday masses and vespers are almost the only break and variety in a very dead and monotonous existence. The church is a sort of meeting place, where whole families, babies, children and adults, congregate. The hum of idle conversation, the crying of infants and the ardent exhortations of the priest are often mingled in a manner that would astonish and shock a pious Protestant accustomed to the highly proper atmosphere of an Episcopalian or Presbyterian church in the United States.

"Another sign of the disfavor in which French Catholicism finds itself to-day is seen," says Mr. Stanton, "in the quality of its future priests. You have simply to look into the faces of the seminarists as they pass by you in procession in the streets of Paris to be convinced of the well-known fact that these young men are, for the most part, the faint-hearted and dull-headed sons of the peasantry, eager to escape the drudgery of farm life and not intelligent enough for business or the petty employments offered by the State."

Mr. Stanton has received letters from the United States asking him if the Salvation Army, the McAll Mission and the Young Men's Christian Association were really accomplishing in France all that they pretend. His reply to these letters invariably has been "that if one regards their labors as charity work

some good is being done, but if money is asked for because of the religious results which have been accomplished, the demand should be considered to be arrant humbug."

## THE AMIR AND THE PRESS.

Amir Abdurrahman as a Controversialist.

AN "Ex-Punjab Official" has an interesting article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* upon "Amir Abdurrahman and the Press." It seems that "Abdurrahman has always been a listener to newspapers, which he regularly had read out to him even during his exile in Russian territory. I am not aware that he knows Russian, but he certainly used to have Russian, among other papers, translated to him. At the Rawalpindi Assemblage, where I had several lengthy conversations with him on non-political matters in his favorite Turki language, he took an interest in all that was going on."

## THE AMIR'S GRIEVANCES.

As the Amir naturally reads most of the Indian newspapers, he is often disgusted in seeing the way in which he is misrepresented, and sometimes his indignation rises to the point of penning an indignant refutation of the calumnies to which he is subjected. "He has also just sent Mr. Pyne, the English master of his workshops, with letters to the Indian Viceroy, which will, no doubt, explain much that has been misrepresented."

The writer is very sympathetic with the Amir, and roundly declares that the English have given him much more reason to complain of them than the Russians have done: "Is it wise to expect him to fight for us on the north when we infringe his rights on the south? Has Russia taken from him a hundredth part of what we have placed under our protection?"

He says that the chief complaint of the Amir is "the ever-restless system of *espionage* by news-writers, underlings, and even members of his family under which he suffers."

## THE AMIR'S RETORTS.

The "Ex-Punjab official" then publishes translations of the Amir's replies to the various accusations brought against him by the newspapers. The Amir, who writes in Persian, speaks with great precision and emphasis. For instance, there is a complaint made that some forty or fifty men are going to be banished from Afghanistan on the accusation of being spies of the English. On this his comment is as follows: "If it be known that *they spread falsehood and create ill-will between the two countries*, they will not be banished from the country, but put to death at once, and thus be banished from the world altogether."

Another complaint is that the Amir allows none of his subjects to be admitted into an English residency by Kabul without a special order from himself. His reply, which is characterized by considerable stiffness of the upper lip, is as follows: "Such treatment is at once beneficial to both sides. If the people are



not treated in this manner, the result would be disastrous. This is the same Afghanistan where, fifty years before, one hundred thousand men of the British Army perished; and again, only twelve years ago, what a large number of men were killed! The present Amir alone has brought Afghanistan into order."

#### NO RAILWAYS FOR HIM.

Noticing the other suggestions made by some newspapers as to the enforced construction of railroads through Afghanistan, he sarcastically suggests that, for imputing treachery to the British Government, the scribes should be honored with rewards and treated courteously. As for making railroads in Afghanistan, his comment is: "As regards Afghanistan, when order is fully restored in the country, and an army of six or seven hundred thousand will be ready, then will be the fit occasion for the construction of railways, but not till then."

Again, noticing complaints as to the punishment of his enemies, he dryly remarks that it is better that those who distribute the apple of discord should not exist. Not only should they not exist, but he stoutly defends the Afghan principle of holding the tribesmen responsible for the misdeeds of any of their members. "Supposing that any man absconds with public money, and runs away, or remains at home, his tribe and relations would be required to clear themselves of any complicity in his crimes. And whenever any tribe is informed of such wrong-doing they should watch the wicked persons. If wicked people commit offenses and are not checked by their tribesmen, the tribesmen become abettors, since they were aware of the crime and did not inform the government, but preferred to remain quiet. This silence proves that they were partners in the crime. The functions of a government are to punish and suppress crime, and thus have its influence felt. The correspondent is evidently ignorant of this great secret. It is not within the capacities of every weaver and menial."

#### RESPONSIBLE TO GOD ALONE.

The Amir stoutly repudiates the suggestion that he owes his crown in any way to the English. He says: "The Amir knows that the country belongs to God. He alone is the bestower. No man can possibly give over a country to another. 'Thou honorest whomsoever thou wishest, and putteth to shame whomsoever thou wishest. Thou art all-powerful.' The Amir, through God's favor and his own knowledge, because God has given him knowledge, took the reins of government of the country of his own people from the hands of a foreign empire whose people were always in great danger and quietude from the hands and tongues of the Afghans. He then quieted his own people at a time when there was none to govern and control the country, and there is none else even now."

Clearly, Abdurrahman is a gentleman of a stout and independent character, who does not hesitate to speak with his enemies in the gate. On a newspaper staff he would be valuable for the writing of pithy

short paragraphs, and it is well to have so clear and authentic an exposition of his views. It is not often that Oriental potentates condescend to express themselves in language that can be understood by the ordinary reader.

#### THE STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS OF PRUSSIA.

IN the *Journal of Political Economy*, Gustav Cohn traces the development of the Prussian railway policy, which, as is well known, is that of state control. In 1849 the Prussian government determined upon its first great state railway, connecting the capital with the eastern border of the monarchy, and during the next ten years the state constructed this road and besides took into its hands the administration of a number of roads for which it had been guarantor and which had yielded revenues of unsatisfactory amounts.

The period immediately before and after the founding of the German Empire, the years 1859 to 1875, was unfavorable to the carrying out of a railway policy, but with the foundation of the new empire the choice between state railroads and imperial railroads squarely presented itself. "The military experiences of the wars of 1866 and 1870-71, by showing the defects of existing conditions, pointed out the strategic superiority of a railway system unified under state ownership; the general political importance of an imperial railway to the national unity so recently achieved, and to the intimate economic relations which had been established between the different states; and the economic advantages already evident in the state railway systems as resulting from a widely extended and unified organization of means of communication. It was such considerations as these that led to an attempt at extending the reform of the railways beyond the boundaries of Prussia throughout the entire empire."

In 1879 a bill was passed providing for the acquisition of private railroads by the state, and from this time on the government gradually bought up roads under private management. At present the total length of railways in Prussia is 16,775 miles, of which 15,530 miles are under government management.

#### SUCCESS OF STATE MANAGEMENT.

As to the success of state management in Prussia, Mr. Cohn says: "Each year the railways not only paid in full the interest on the railway debt, but that on the entire state debt; in addition, they yielded a very substantial surplus, which in the fiscal year from April 1, 1889, to March 31, 1890, reached the maximum amount of 145,000,000 marks. Since then this surplus has, it is true, diminished; but it still amounted for the last year (1891-92) to about 90,000,000 marks. Moreover, in accordance with the law of March 27, 1882, more than 550,000,000 marks of the railway debt has been extinguished. Although one might justly feel satisfied if the railways paid the interest on their own capital, expectations were so raised by the abundance of the surplus that the de-

mand was now not merely for a surplus, but for a great surplus, constantly increasing with the constant increase in the needs of the general administration of the state." In a word, the result has been so satisfactory in Prussia that no one outside of the radical's position ventures to attack the policy. The chief defects of the present system of management are to be found in the administrative organization.

The management of railways by the state has not, according to Mr. Cohn, worked so well in other European countries:

"How does the case stand in other countries?" In Austria, the state railways bring at most two and a half per cent. In Hungary about three per cent. Still less fortunate are the financial relations between the government of France and the system there prevalent of subsidized corporations. For the years 1884-1890, alone, the French Government has been obliged to supplement the dividends to the amount of 369,000,000 francs, under the law of November 20, 1893, which established their relations anew. At the end of 1893, the claims of the state against the railway companies amounted to 673,000,000 francs.

#### STUDIES IN VITAL STATISTICS.

THE *Political Science Quarterly* contains two interesting and valuable studies in vital statistics, one by Professor Richard Mayo-Smith and the other by Professor Walter F. Wilcox.

##### The Population of France.

Professor Mayo-Smith discusses the population of France in the light of M. Lavasseur's recent published work on that subject. As is well known, the characteristics of the French population are a low birth-rate, a low death-rate and about the average marriage rate. The feeble fecundity of the French population has been attributed to various causes, namely: To the decline of the influence of the French religion, which is accustomed to encourage marriage; to the celibacy of the clergy, priests and nuns; the modern habits of immigration which carry the young men away and leave the women unmarried; to the increased number of persons seeking employment as domestic servants, where they remain unmarried, instead of taking up manual labor, and the military system of France, which draws heavily upon the young men. All these have some influence upon the population, but they are not wholly sufficient to explain the extraordinary low fecundity in France. It must be due to a general social cause, says Professor Mayo-Smith, and this M. Lavasseur finds in the desire to maintain for the children the position of comfort which the parents have obtained for themselves. That is to say, M. Lavasseur regards the low fecundity simply as the result of the increasing wealth in France and the disinclination of the French parent to divide the wealth among too many children.

As to whether or not the slow progress of population is a good or an evil for France, Professor Mayo-Smith says: "So far as the individual is concerned, M. Lavasseur is inclined to take a favorable view of it;

so far as the economic and political future of France is concerned, he shares the patriotic fear that France may fall behind the other great nations of Europe. So far as the individual is concerned, the slow increase of population has been accompanied by an enormous increase in wealth. The Malthusian fear that population may increase at a faster ratio than the means of subsistence has not only not been verified, but has been directly refuted, by the history of France. This more rapid growth of wealth as compared with population must result in an increased average well-being, and M. Lavasseur attempts to show that there has been an increase in wages and a diminution in the cost of living by which this well-being has been shared by the laboring classes. If all this be true, the French population may be looked upon as something typical, to which the other nations of Europe will gradually approach. It is not probable that the rate of growth of the population of Europe maintained during the last hundred years will continue. Some day the demographer may refer to France as having led the way in a movement necessary for civilization."

##### Marriage and Divorce.

Professor Wilcox deduces from the marriage and divorce statistics of the six States which have kept a fairly complete record during the last twenty years, namely, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio and Illinois, some very interesting conclusions. In the first place, he finds that the average marriage rate in these representative north-eastern and north-central states is only slightly higher than the average rate in Europe. He discovers, furthermore, that the marriage rate in these States has decreased considerably in the twenty years ending with 1886. This decrease ranges from 2.2 (taking 1,000 as the basis of the rate) in Vermont to 7.4 in Ohio. He shows still further that the decrease of marriage is much more marked in the cities than in the country. He notices also a slight change in the average age at which marriage is contracted, the average age of marriage in Massachusetts for bachelor grooms in 1871 being 26.3 and in 1890 27.2. The only cause which Professor Wilcox finds for the changes in the marriage rates that have occurred is that of industrial depression, and he points out that hard times discourage marriage more powerfully in commercial centers than in rural districts.

Professor Wilcox takes up next divorce statistics. From his table it appears that the United States has the largest divorce rate of any of the professedly Christian countries. The divorce rates given in the following table represent the average number of persons divorced to every 1,000 of the population:

##### Divorce Rates (including Separation) in Various Countries, 1886.

Ireland.....	.28	Canada.....	4.81
Italy (1885).....	3.75	German Empire.....	25.07
England and Wales..	3.79	France.....	32.51
Australia (including		Switzerland.....	64.49
New Zealand and		United states.....	88.71
Tasmania).....	11.14	Japan <sup>2</sup> .....	608.45

Professor Wilcox points out that the divorce rate of the United States is gradually increasing, and that divorce is much more common in cities than in the country.

#### MARRIAGE SYSTEM OF TIBET.

MRS. ISABELLA BISHOP, the famous traveler, continues in the *Leisure Hour* the account of her travels in the highlands of Tibet. The polyandrous marriage system, which she describes, does not seem to work so badly as might be expected.

"Family life presents some curious features. In the disposal in marriage of a girl, her eldest brother has more 'say' than the parents. The eldest son brings home the bride to his father's house, but at a given age the old people are 'shelved,' i. e., they retire to a small house, which may be termed a 'jointure house,' and the eldest son assumes the patrimony and the rule of affairs. I have not met with a similar custom anywhere in the East. It is difficult to speak of Tibetan life, with all its affection and jollity, as 'family life,' for Buddhism, which enjoins monastic life, and usually celibacy along with it, on eleven thousand out of a total population of a hundred and twenty thousand, further restrains the increase of population within the limits of sustenance by inculcating and rigidly upholding the system of polyandry, permitting marriage only to the eldest son, the heir of the land, while the bride accepts all his brothers as inferior or subordinate husbands, thus attaching the whole family to the soil and family roof-tree, the children being regarded legally as the property of the eldest son, who is addressed by them as 'Big Father,' his brothers receiving the title of 'Little Father.'

#### THE WOMEN CLING TO THE SYSTEM.

"The determination, on economic as well as religious grounds, not to abandon this ancient custom is the most formidable obstacle in the way of the reception of Christianity by the Tibetans. The women cling to it. They say, 'We have three or four men to help us instead of one,' and sneer at the dullness and monotony of European monogamous life. A woman said to me, 'If I had only one husband and he died, I should be a widow; if I have two or three I am never a widow.' The word 'widow' is with them a term of reproach, and is applied abusively to animals and men. Children are brought up to be very obedient to fathers and mother, and to take great care of little ones and cattle. Parental affection is strong. Husbands and wives beat each other, but separation usually follows a violent outbreak of this kind. It is the custom for the men and women of a village to assemble when a bride enters the house of her husbands, each of them presenting her with three rupees. The Tibetan wife, far from spending these gifts on personal adornment, looks ahead, contemplating possible contingencies, and immediately hires a field, the produce of which is her own, and which accumulates year after year in a separate granary, so that she may not be portionless in case she leaves her husband."

#### LYNCH LAW IN THE SOUTH.

MR. B. O. FLOWER, of the *Arena*, takes for editorial discussion this month the subject of the treatment of Southern negro criminals.

Mr. Flower first briefly reviews the past, setting forth the history of the negro and arguing that the race is yet in a semi-barbaric state, and hence should be dealt with in a spirit of Christian forbearance appropriate to our modern civilization. He does not lay the lynching outrages to the charge of the South as a whole, but laments the fact that there has not yet grown up a sentiment general enough to deter the rougher element from its summary methods of dealing with the negro.

#### POPULAR PUNISHMENT.

He passes over the numerous cases of hanging, and even some cases of flaying alive and ordinary burning, and concentrates his attention upon the recent case in Paris, Texas, where a drunken negro had assaulted a three-year-old child and was tortured to death with hot irons by the child's father, fifteen-year-old brother, and uncles, while men and women of social prominence stood by and watched with approval the proceedings.

#### SIMPLE JUSTICE.

First, the writer views the crime from the standpoint of simple justice. This negro had committed a hideous crime, the same as that committed by certain members of Great Britain's aristocracy. But whereas those lords were the development of a long process of civilization this negro was little better than a savage. The purest justice would have placed the negro where it would have been impossible for him to repeat the crime, in prison. Here, he would have been put to honest work, the proceeds of his labor devoted to the sustenance of himself and family. During all this time he would be educated up to see the enormity of his crime, and to attain a higher moral view.

The writer realizing that this treatment is impossible with our present views of criminal punishment, pleads to have negro criminals treated with the same punishment as that meted out to white offenders. He is confident that no white man would have been treated thus, and asks what justice there can be in a distinction which is harshest toward the least responsible class. Moreover, every such act brings the law into disrepute. The law metes out justice. This act was distinct revenge.

#### EXPEDIENCY.

Mr. Flower next reviews the matter as a measure of expediency. It is asserted by some who defend this method of dealing with criminals, that such measures are necessary as a deterrent warning for the protection of Southern women and children. But the history of past tortures shows that this preventive power is practically as good. In the case under consideration, the criminal "when in his proper mind knew that some months ago a member of his own race, not more than a hundred miles from his home, had been burned to death for a similar crime."



Lawlessness, continues Mr. Flower, in one element of society is provocative of lawlessness in other elements. The negro is an imitative race and outrages against himself prompt him to new and fiercer crimes. He thinks that the South should take warning from this, and especially should it do so in those sections where the whites are far outnumbered by the negroes.

#### INFLUENCE UPON THE YOUNG.

Finally, the writer discusses the influence of such a scene upon the young. The child is peculiarly sensitive to such influences, and his lower nature is quickly aroused by the exhibition of brutality. Many children were witnesses to this Paris tragedy; many others heard it related in all its sickening details, "and it is safe to say that on that fateful day something fine, high and Divine went out of the life" of each of these children.

#### THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS OF 1886.

THE April *Century* gives over thirty of its pages to the opening article on "The Chicago Anarchists of 1886," by Hon. Joseph E. Gary, who presided at the trial on that memorable occasion when the attention of the whole civilized world was concentrated on the sentence to be meted out to the bomb-throwers.

Mr. Gary reviews the events and scenes of the trial in detail, stating his motives to be a justification of the verdict and an effort to prove that the anarchists did not represent the laboring classes, but simply made a show of friendship to the latter in order to bring them into their own ranks. He asserts that the seven men sentenced to death were beyond all cavil guilty of murder, and that it would have been a great misfortune if society had not maintained its right to defend itself. The most noted legal authorities are adduced to show that the men who argued on every occasion for anarchy and destruction, in their press and through their orators, and who "incited, advised, encouraged the throwing of the bomb that killed the policemen," were clearly within the condemnation of the law. To further support this, *fac-simile* and other long extracts are given from the more rabid anarchistic press, and pictures appear of the bombs and apparatus of the desperate men.

Mr. Gary shows carefully and fairly the evidence which led to the conviction of the ringleaders, and takes the ground that they were sentenced, not because they were anarchists, but because they were parties to murder. He concludes:

"For nearly seven years the clamor, uncontradicted, has gone round the world that the anarchists were heroes and martyrs, victims of prejudice and fear. Not a dozen persons alive were prepared by familiarity with the details of their crime and trial, and present knowledge of the materials from which those details could be shown, to present a succinct account of them to the public. It so happened that my position was such that from me that account would probably attract as much attention as it would

from any other source. Right-minded, thoughtful people, who recognize the necessity to civilization of the existence and enforcement of laws for the protection of human life, and who yet may have had misgivings as to the fate of the anarchists, will, I trust, read what I have written, and dismiss those misgivings, convinced that in law and in morals the anarchists were rightly punished, not for opinions, but for horrible deeds."

#### THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

THE April *Harper's* makes a feature of the opening article on "The City of Brooklyn," by Julian Ralph, which is especially appropriate in these days of discussion over "Greater New York." Brooklyn offers a peculiarly good subject for Mr. Ralph's descriptive pen, because so many people who do not happen to live there find it easy to ignore its importance in the more pretentious whirl of New York.

#### A SLEEPING PLACE FOR NEW YORKERS.

"We read about the European capitals, treated with the skill of artists, clothed with the glamour of tradition, and colored by the fancy that grows richer with the distance of its subject. But what has London to show like that daily congestion at the Brooklyn bridge? What crowds in Paris are to be measured with this? What European city has even one of the many strange conditions that produce this scene? Here come the elevated railways that carry three-quarters of a million souls a day, the surface vehicles of the million and six hundred thousand people of Manhattan, the streets leading from the densest population in America, all meeting in one little square, all pouring out people, and all the people streaming into a great trumpet-like mouth of iron in order to be shot across a hanging cobweb of metal threads into a city that has not its mate or counterpart on earth—Brooklyn! It is like a city in some things. It is a vast aggregation of homes and streets and shops, with a government of its own. Yet many things it has not got—things with which many a little town could put it to the blush. And every other city earns its own way, while Brooklyn works for New York, and is paid off like a shop girl on Saturday nights."

#### A WOMAN'S TOWN.

Mr. Ralph characterizes the city as a home for people who cannot afford to buy or rent houses in New York—and their name is legion. The great body of useful citizens who are earning in Manhattan from \$1,500 to \$3,000 per year find this a solution of the living problem, if they desire to have a home, not a flat. The consequence of the great daily exodus of males makes Brooklyn peculiarly subject to the theories and practices of its women, the wives and daughters of the absent toilers. "Just as the few old rich families on the Heights (in Brooklyn) used to despise New York as a 'shoddy' town and a Babel, so the great mass of wives in the miles of dwellings look down upon the metropolis. It must clothe and feed them, but it

may not have their love. They regard it as a cold and monstrous place, where people live for years next door to other people without getting acquainted, where the un-American rich have set up social boundaries, where nice children may not play out of doors without maids to watch them, where the morals of growing boys and girls are in danger, and where young wives sit cooped up in barrack-like tenements, without society—unless their country cousins come to town to see them. On the other hand these women are intensely interested in Brooklyn. Their husbands buy the *Eagle*, *Times*, *Standard-Union* or *Citizen* (Brooklyn newspapers), and find them Greek, but the wives digest their paragraphs with gusto. It is a woman's town."

#### LARGER, IN SOME WAYS, THAN NEW YORK.

Mr. Ralph describes in detail the features—social, architectural, political, industrial—of the city beyond the bridge, and gives these figures to suggest its extent:

"The census reports 10,560 manufacturing establishments in 229 different lines of industry. These employ nearly 104,000 hands. Very large hat works, chemical works, foundries and iron works, candy factories, coffee and spice mills, and boot and shoe factories are notable among the industrial establishments of the place. It will be news to most persons, I think, that thirty lines of steamships (all but two or three of them transatlantic) dock at Brooklyn wharves, and use 231 steamers in their regular service. The city has fourteen dry docks, upon which 2,000 vessels are docked every year, and thirteen grain elevators are upon its water front. So will it also surprise those who have not yet reflected upon the size of the town to know that it has thirty-nine more miles of paved streets than New York City, or 380 miles in all. It is in advance of New York in the use of the trolley electric system for surface cars, and its principal street railways are adopting that power rapidly. It has had elevated railways for years.

"The growth of Brooklyn in population has been very remarkable. It is only twenty years ago that the city was smaller than Boston is now, having less than 400,000 souls. In 1880 her people numbered 566,689. In 1890 the census takers estimated the number of residents at 806,343; and to-day no one who is familiar with the strides the town has been making, and the number of new houses that have been built and occupied, questions that the place contains more than 900,000 inhabitants."

PROF. ROBERT WALLACE, in the *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute* for March, has an elaborate paper on "Australasian Agriculture." The paper is very full of up-to-date information. He calls attention to the extraordinary increase of the export of butter. Victoria is now sending 3,000 pounds a year to the English market, which is sold at considerably over a shilling a pound. One result of the introduction of margarine is that the taste for a higher class of butter is on the increase. The fresh-butter trade has more than doubled in the last few years. Margarine has rendered the old salt butter practically unsalable.

#### EX-SENATOR INGALLS ON KANSAS.



EX-SENATOR INGALLS.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS writes in *Harper's* on the State with which his name is identified, reviewing its history and present status in a decidedly important article. Passing over, as we must, the half century of Kansan history which Mr. Ingalls presents very attractively, we find him deploring the delirious

boom of 1887 with its attendant building of superfluous towns, unnecessary railroads, indiscriminate borrowing and inevitable reaction. Droughts and cyclones accentuated the misery of the situation, and the country was in a perilous state.

"These accumulated misfortunes," says Mr. Ingalls, "were supplemented in 1890 by an irruption of false teachers, with the instruction that such disasters were the result of vicious legislation, and could be cured by statute; that banks should be destroyed, debts repudiated, property forcibly redistributed, and poverty abolished by act of Congress. It was an exhibition of what Burke described as the 'insanity of nations.' Conservative, thoughtful, and patriotic men yielded to an uncontrollable impulse of resentment against society. This outburst shocked the public credit, temporarily destroyed the ability of the debtor to borrow or to pay, diminished the value of property, and inflicted an irremediable wound upon the State's good name. But it vanished like one of the ominous and sudden catastrophes of the sky. With the return of prosperity came the restoration of reason. More than half the enormous indebtedness has already been liquidated, and the whole will be honestly and resolutely paid. A Kansas loan is as secure as a government bond."

#### A LAND FOR THE FARMER.

"The farms of Kansas were not made to order. They waited for the plough. There were no forests to fell, no stumps to extract, no rocks to remove, no malaria to combat. These undulating fields are the floors of ancient seas. These limestone ledges underlying the prairies and cropping from the foreheads of the hills, are the cemeteries of the marine insect life of the primeval world. This inexhaustible humus is the mould of the decaying herbage of unnumbered centuries. It is only upon calcareous plains in temperate latitudes that agriculture is supreme, and the strong structure and the rich nourishment imparted

essential to bulk, endurance and speed in animals, to grace, beauty and passion in women, and in man to stature, courage, health and longevity. Here are valleys in which a furrow can be ploughed a hundred miles long, where all the labor of breaking, planting, cultivating, mowing, reaping and harvesting is performed by horses, engines and machinery, so that farming has become a sedentary occupation. The lister has supplanted the hoe; the cradle, the scythe and the sickle are as unknown to Western agriculture as the catapult and culverin to modern warfare. The well-sweep and windlass have been supplanted by the windmills, whose vivacious disks disturb the monotony of the sky. But for these labor-saving inventions the pioneers would still linger in the valleys of the Ohio and Sangamon, and the subjugation of the desert would have been indefinitely postponed."

#### PHOSPHATE BOOMING IN FLORIDA.

MR. ALFRED ALLEN has a very readable article in the April *Cosmopolitan*, in which he describes the vicissitudes of the phosphate industry in Florida, which seems to offer even greater opportunity for "wildcat" speculation, mine "salting" and the approved varieties of thieving known to the profession.

The excitement began in 1888, when a peculiar rock turned up by a dorky's spade attracted the attention of an enterprising gentleman who discovered its value, which lay in the phosphoric acid it contained. "Few," says Mr. Allen "are aware of the amount of phosphoric acid needed to supply that taken from the soil by plant life. Of manufactured goods over three million tons are used, for the agricultural world must be thus replenished with phosphoric acid. The hay crop of the United States takes from the soil yearly 468,795,600 pounds of phosphoric acid, to say nothing of 2,714,585,473 pounds of phosphoric acid withdrawn from the earth by the annual crop of cereals, and while 37,500,000 acres are thus exhausted, grass alone takes twelve and one-half pounds to the acre harvested. If he is blessed who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew, so much the more should he sleep content who raises one ton of this rock which will supply one hundred and forty acres with the phosphoric acid taken away by its hay crop."

#### WHEN THE FIND WAS KNOWN.

"Ten thousand feverishly eager prospectors overran the woods, and every man turned prospector for his own forty acres. These open woods were tracked everywhere by buggy wheels, and punctured like a sieve with the sounding rods, which are of one-half to one and one-half inch steel, and are shoved down their length of fifteen to twenty feet to see if there may be any rock within profitable mining distance of the top. Their ends have sharp points, with a slot which brings up a sample of the rock struck, that it may be tested to see whether it is phosphate or only common, worthless limestone. Phosphate, when

touched with a drop of nitric or sulphuric acid, does not effervesce like the lime, which boils vigorously. In those days, every man who carried a little bottle of acid thought himself a chemist. I have even seen a native fish out a bottle of vinegar to prove that his sample was 'one hundred and twenty-five per cent.' stuff.

"The wretched holdings of 'Crackers' who would have been glad to sell at a dollar an acre, jumped in value to fifty, and there was happiness in the land until dishonest methods and 'fake' mines led to the ruin of many investors.

"Stock companies in the State have a listed value of over fifty millions. This is worth all the way from cheap wall paper prices up to some which has sold for nearly twice par value. If all these had to declare a ten per cent. dividend, there would need be many sleepless nights. But some are built on sand, others on phosphate rock."

#### THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

IN the April *Cosmopolitan* Professor H. H. Boyesen, of Columbia University, writes on the great institution that has been born almost full-grown in the city of Chicago, with President Harper, Mr. Rockefeller and others *in loco parentis*. Professor Boyesen admires the way in which these gentlemen have disregarded precedent and tradition, setting themselves to work "to shape an institution which, unencumbered by any past, should correspond strictly to modern needs."

Not that there is entirely plain sailing in regard to the general policy; there are the dangers of a conflict between the extreme adherents of progress and those of tradition, and it is possible that "the boom which carried all obstacles before it" might dwindle. But owing to the conspicuous absence of "pig-headed antediluvian conservatism" in the faculty, and to the representative position this important educational center has already assumed, these dangers are far remote. Professor Boyesen thinks that the older institutions ought to feel grateful to Chicago for trying this experiment characterized so distinctively by "breadth of scope and daring optimism."

#### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

"Though the financial problem may be preliminarily solved, it is obvious that nearly twice the present endowment of \$7,000,000 will be needed to carry out the magnificent attentions here so fearlessly avowed. But if the financial support required for the realization of so tremendous a scheme is provided, it is probable that the University of Chicago will, in the course of a comparatively short time, take rank as the most completely equipped American institution of learning."

#### SOME INNOVATIONS AT CHICAGO.

One of the most important points about the organization of the new university is its direct control and inclusion of preparatory schools. Professor Boyesen considers this a wholesome provision, in that it tends



to give better preparatory instruction—in which we have been sadly lacking—and because it confers more honor and importance on the teachers of the academies, making them a part of the great university system.

Another innovation is the division of the university into four distinct departments: the University proper, the University Extension Division, the University Libraries and Museums, and the University Press.

### JOURNALISM A UNIVERSITY STUDY.

IN the April *Chautauquan* Mr. Albert F. Matthews heartily advocates the teaching of practical newspaper work in colleges. He contends that there is no more finality in saying journalism must be learned by experience only than there is in saying that colleges do not build railroads; however true that might be, yet they graduate railway engineers. Mr. Matthews points out that our universities have come to give theoretical foundations of all of the important professions except newspaper making:

#### IF LAW AND MEDICINE WHY NOT JOURNALISM?

"Let us suppose that in a university in or near a large city, such as Harvard, Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania, Chicago University, and several others, like Yale, Brown, Cornell, an instructor has a dozen young men, more or less, about him who desire to go into journalism as an active career and would like special preparatory training for their life's work. It should be recognized at the outset that nine out of every ten newspaper men are reporters of one kind or another, not editors. Let the instructor therefore become a city editor for the time being. Now, a most important department in reporting is that of police news. Each newspaper keeps a reporter at police headquarters to watch for fires, accidents, arrests of various kinds, and other news that centres there. Whenever it is practicable the 'headquarters man' gathers the news himself and without assistance from the main office. Would it be impracticable for an instructor in a university to make arrangements with the police in the city where he is giving instruction to have his young men do duty in turn at police headquarters just as the men from newspapers do? Could he not require these young men to write the news of the day as recorded and obtained there precisely as the actual reporters do?"

#### WHAT THE EFFECT WOULD BE.

This writer advocates the bestowal of a certificate on such students as have completed the course of newspaper study he maps out, such certificate saying "that they have had instruction in practical newspaper work, and are commended to editors and publishers in the belief that they will become in time skillful, accurate and trustworthy members of the profession. The university," continues Mr. Matthews, "that first allies itself with the great profession of newspaper work may congratulate itself on the opportunity of getting close to the masses

of men, of being able to act directly on them, exerting in a score of ways forces that universities most desire to use. By securing a representation in various newspapers of the land a university may be sure that its interests will always be looked after and that higher education will receive fuller and more considerate attention in public prints. And as to the effect on the young man or woman who shall have received this instruction? The first effect will be to spare him or her six months, perhaps, of hard knocks in learning rudiments of the work under discouragements that have made many of us sick or greatly discouraged. The next effect should be a quick advance in the profession akin to that usually made by the college-bred man in other professions, whether it be law, medicine, theology, or engineering."

### THE FUTURE OF FICTION.

MR. HAMLIN GARLAND contributes to the *Arena* an article on the nature of future fiction. He begins by noting that past literature was unconscious of the future and indifferent to it. Not



HAMLIN GARLAND.

until the law of evolution was established did the writer of fiction come to realize that his art, like all other institutions, is a development. Understanding this the author will no longer attempt, by imitation, to reproduce the past, but will work sincerely in accordance with the spirit of his own time and let the future bring forth what it will.

#### SOCIALISM THE PRESENT METHOD.

The writer then goes on to set forth the ideas by which the modern "veritists" or realists are domi-

nated. "The surest way to write for all time is to embody the present in the finest form with the highest sincerity and with the frankest truthfulness. The surest way to write for other lands is to be true to our own land and be true to the scenes and people we love, and love in a human and direct way, without being educated up to it or down to it."

#### THE FUTURE THE DIRECT DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRESENT.

Mr. Garland then turns prophet and makes the prediction that fiction will be a growth from the seeds of the present, "it will be the working out of plans already in hand;" that is to say, fiction will grow more vigorously local and realistic. From this point the writer confines himself to American literature.

Each section of our country; in fact, each city will have its own literature. This will be written by people who have grown up in the particular locality, never by persons who have entered it and from mere curiosity have sought to set forth its peculiarities. The writer carries out this idea to its logical completion. He who would write of the slums must grow up in the slums, and the best negro stories will be written by negroes.

#### FICTION FOR A PURPOSE.

In Mr. Garland's opinion the general characteristic of all this literature will be its deep moral tone. It will be the literature of democracy. Shakespeare would have been greater if he had not been so anxious to please aristocratic patrons. The writers of the future will not be guilty of Shakespeare's mistake, will not be so untrue to life.

Those who are familiar with Mr. Garland's views will not be surprised to learn that he thinks the coming novelist will be a woman.

#### THE TRIALS OF YOUNG AUTHORS.

##### The Story of Rider Haggard's First Books.

IN the *Idler* for April Mr. Rider Haggard gives an account of the beginning of his literary career. He had published several articles in the magazines, and had published a book on Cetewayo and his Neighbors, which had a fair measure of success.

##### WHAT INSPIRED "DAWN."

"One day the face of a girl whom I saw in a church at Norwood gave me the idea of writing a novel. The face was so perfectly beautiful, and at the same time so refined, that I felt I could fit a story to it which would be worthy of a heroine similarly endowed. When next I saw Mr. Trübner I consulted him on the subject.

"'You can write—it is certain that you can write. Yes, do it and I will get the book published for you,' he answered.

"Thus encouraged I set to work. How to compose a novel I knew not, so I wrote straight on, trusting to the light of nature to guide me. My main object was

to produce the picture of a woman perfect in mind and body, and to show her character ripening and growing spiritual under the pressure of various afflictions. Of course there is a vast gulf between a novice's aspiration and his attainment, and I do not contend that Angela, as she appears in 'Dawn,' fulfills this ideal; also, such a person in real life might, and probably would, be a bore—

Something too bright and good  
For human nature's daily food.

Still, this was the end I aimed at. Indeed, before I had done with her I became so deeply attached to my heroine that, in a literary sense, I have never quite got over it."

##### ITS FATE WITH THE PUBLISHERS.

"I worked very hard at this novel during the next six months or so, but at length it was finished and dispatched to Mr. Trübner, who, as his firm did not deal in this class of book, submitted it to five or six of the best publishers of fiction. One and all they declined it, so that by degress it became clear to me that I might as well have saved my labor. Mr. Trübner, however, had confidence in my work, and submitted the manuscript to Mr. John Cordy Jeaffreson for report. Mr. Jeaffreson's report I have lost or mislaid, but I remember its purport well. It was to the effect that there was a great deal of power in the novel, but that it required to be entirely rewritten. The first part he thought so good that he advised me to expand it, and the unhappy ending he could not agree with. If I killed the heroine it would kill the book, he said. He may have been right, but I still hold to my first conception, according to which Angela was doomed to an early and pathetic end, as the fittest crown to her career. That the story needed rewriting there is no doubt, but I believe that it would have been better as a work of art if I had dealt with it on the old lines, especially as the expansion of the beginning, in accordance with the advice of my kindly critic, took the tale back through the history of another generation—always a most dangerous experiment. Still, I did as I was told, not presuming to set up a judgment of my own in the matter. If I had worked hard at the first draft of the novel, I worked much harder at the second, especially as I could not give all my leisure to it, being engaged at the time in reading for the Bar. So hard did I work that at length my eyesight gave out, and I was obliged to complete the last hundred sheets in a darkened room. But let my eyes ache as they might, I would not give up till it was finished, within about three months from the date of its commencement. In its new shape 'Dawn' was submitted to Messrs. Hurst & Blackett, and at once accepted by that firm."

##### AN EARLY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The net proceeds of the book was \$50, although when the copyright reverted to him it became more valuable. He then wrote the "Witch's Head," which was not very successful. On his history he had lost \$250, on "Dawn" he made \$50, and on the "Witch's

Head" he made \$250, leaving a balance of \$50. He decided to abandon authorship. He, however, read an article upon boys' books, and thought he might obtain some success in this direction. He turned to and wrote "King Solomon's Mines." Three firms refused it, including his own publisher; they would not even consider it.

### IBSEN'S "MASTER-BUILDER."

From a Swedish Point of View.

THERE is a cool, calm critique in *Nordisk Tidsskrift* on Ibsen's latest work by Georg Göthe, who enjoys the distinction of having escaped the Ibsen fever now raging throughout England and America. He is, of course, not without admiration for the great dramatist and bard, but he has not gone Ibsen mad, and there is certainly something refreshing in the quiet, comfortable way in which he runs his finger over what he considers flaws and incongruities in the play. As a critic who has made something of his name, Georg Göthe may be allowed to give away pieces of his mind, even on so sacred a subject as Ibsenism. Still, it must rather shock the sensibilities of Henrik the Great's adorers to see Göthe standing, as it were, with his pipe in his mouth, looking over the dramatist's shoulder and murmuring pensively, between his calm puffs, "H'm. Is that quite natural, though, do you think?" and "Oh, I don't think I'd put that in, if I were you."

"Ibsen begins his delineations as usual," says Göthe, "so quietly and so clearly—the sketching is so correct, the figures are so 'alive,' the atmosphere is so transparent. But, act by act and scene by scene, the air gets dimmer, the light stranger, and the figures begin to stare at us like ghostly symbols, and to speak with a voice that is only half their own. An example of this, though by no means the strongest, is Mrs. Solness. One seems to understand so well this affable and not very highly gifted woman, who has never got over the shock occasioned by the burning of her childhood's home, and the loss of two children. But so shallow as she appears when she weeps over the nine burnt dolls, we have not before known her, and cannot therefore fully believe she could be so. As an irony on the poet's part, this doll episode is too spiteful to be just, and, as a psychological feature, too exaggerated to be true—it has the effect of a caricature. And yet more unreal does the wildly fantastic Hilda appear in the closing scenes. But not only does such a figure as Hilda appear unreal, but, as a work of fancy even, she has not the power to convince, fascinate, or enthrall us as the most fantastic beings may do when they are the creations of a real vivid bard-imagination."

"It is strange," continues Göthe, "that Ibsen, whose dramatic intuition and whole technical talent are as yet so unbroken in their strength—nay, perhaps even more masterful than ever—should, despite his magnificent brain, allow himself to play upon that perilous border which divides the sublime and

the ridiculous. Strange that Ibsen, Henrik Ibsen, who in olden days, with his powerful touch on his lyre, made the innermost fibers of our hearts to quiver, and who got us willingly to follow him in the most adventurous flights into the land of fantasy, should leave us now so cold and so sluggish, or so unwilling! Is it our fault, or his? Or, what are all these grand, pondered, pretentious, abstract words that, right from the 'Lady from the Sea,' he so con-



HENRIK IBSEN.

tinually uses and italicizes—"vidunderligt spændende" (monstrously thrilling), 'forfaerdelig dejligt' (awfully beautiful), 'det umulige' (the impossible)—but the convulsive outbreaks of an overstrained, not to say enfeebled, imagination?"

Referring to the crowd of Ibsen enthusiasts at home and abroad, Göthe fancies that the foreigners at least must have, in their very ignorance as to Ibsen's real meaning, some advantage over the Scandinavian. "One can just hear their admiring wonder, he says, as they sit reading or watching Ibsen's later 'realistic' plays, and touch suddenly upon some misty bit. 'Ah, see there!' they cry. 'There we have the puzzling northern nature! How odd! how interesting!'" And, of course, the piquant piece heightens their curiosity concerning this odd people and these odd humans that the great bard has sketched for them. "And out they take their telescopes," concludes Göthe, with a good-humored



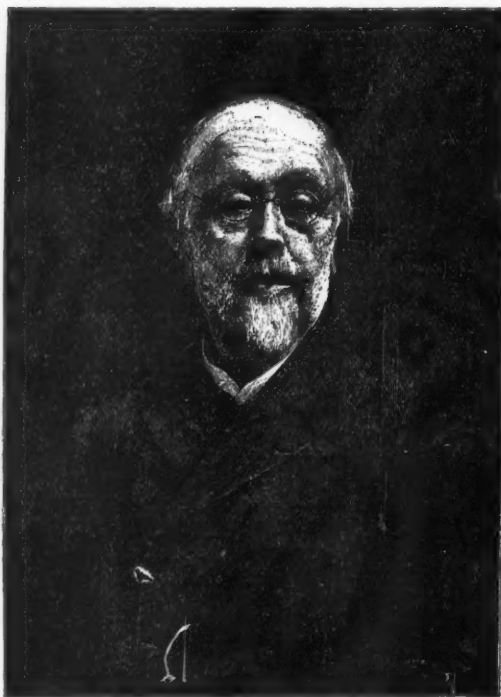
*moue*, "and level them at us northerners, where we crawl by the brink of the polar ice. What wonder if one or other more sober spectator finds us abnormal!"

### THE LATE M. TAINÉ.

IN the *Revue Bleue* of March 11 M. Emile Faguet writes appreciatively of the late M. Tainé.

#### PREPARATION FOR WORK.

He first describes M. Tainé's preparation for his work: At the age of twenty M. Tainé had all his instruments in hand, Latin, Greek, German, English, and the habit of collecting facts. At twenty-three



HIPPOLYTE TAINÉ.

he had read all the historical and philosophical library of the normal school and a great part of its literary library, and he had collected and pinned together some thousands of significant facts, to which he made a key or table of reference. But he seemed to have made his classification too soon, and items collected later and of greater importance than those with which he began had to be filed conformably with the first arrangement. Had he conceived his system later, it would undoubtedly have been on a wider basis. Yet it matters little perhaps; for if a system is a method of work, it is also an outcome of character, a simple application of the person's way of seeing things, and whether a system is drawn up soon or late it will not matter much in the end.

#### A POSITIVIST, AND ENGLISH AT HEART.

M. Tainé was a positivist philosopher and a positivist without mysticism, which is rare in France. He only believed in facts. The love of fact and the culture of science without the smallest belief in the infallibility of science—that was the intellectual conscience of M. Tainé.

#### ALSO A PESSIMIST.

No one was ever less religious than M. Tainé, says the writer. As a moralist he was what is usually called a pessimist, a man who believed men to be bad and almost incapable of good. Work in order to eat; observation and science for self-preservation; aestheticism and the power to enjoy, the only characteristic which distinguishes the human being from the animal, that was M. Tainé's conception of life. Beyond that began metaphysics, which he did not despise, but rather admitted.

#### HIS LITERARY POWER.

In politics he was an aristocrat, as was natural to a good pessimist and a good misanthropist, but he has exercised a very great influence on the literary class in France, a greater influence than that of M. Renan, who was more difficult of assimilation and less quickly understood. It is chiefly owing to M. Tainé that nearly all the Frenchmen of thirty to fifty years of age are positivists. The influence of Darwin and Mr. Herbert Spencer only came after that of M. Tainé, and confirmed it. But M. Tainé's influence on the masses was *nil*. No one was ever less popular. Yet he had the great recompense of a European glory, of being more read and more celebrated abroad than he was in his own country, that is to say, having in every country in Europe, France included, a proportionately equal number of readers. His chief virtue was integrity, and he had that in such a high degree that it became a passion and penetrated his whole being.

#### Poet, Scientist and Painter.

In the *Nouvelle Revue* for March 15, M. Frédéric Loliée writes the obituary notice of Tainé, whom he considers greater as a writer than as a thinker. The dominant inspiration of his writings is *naturalism*—meaning by this word an aversion for all metaphysical reality—contempt for everything which is not an observed phenomenon or a demonstrable law of nature—the exclusion of all *à priori* elements from knowledge. Tainé's *History of the Revolution*, says M. Loliée, was not written in the interests of any party, but inspired solely by a desire to get at the facts at first hand, though it may have been biased, in another sense, by his tendency to see and to show, before all things, the bestial instinct in man, the blind appetite of the brute. Two opposite and seemingly incompatible qualities were united in Tainé without clashing—the scientific sense on one side and artistic genius on the other. His nervous, energetic style, somewhat resembling Balzac's, astonishes us by the variety of its shades, by abruptness of accent, or magnificence of phrase, according as he has

a solid argument to drive home, or a beautiful impression to render in words. A poet, a scientist and a painter, he places on every page his poetry and his palette at the disposal of his science.

#### M. Gabriel Monod's Estimate.

In the *Contemporary Review* is published the best article on M. Taine that has appeared in the English press. It is by M. Gabriel Monod and is one long eulogy of the deceased French philosopher.

#### AN ENGLISH-THINKING FRENCHMAN.

Mr. Monod says: "The seriousness of his nature, averse to all fashionable frivolity, his predilection for energetic individualities, his conviction that true liberty and steady progress are only to be had in conjunction with strong traditions, with the respect for acquired rights, and the spirit of co-operation allied with a sturdy individualism—all these things conspired to make him a lover and admirer of England, and to render him severe toward his own capricious and enthusiastic people—toward a country where the force of social habits overpowers originality of character; where the ridiculous is more harshly dealt with than the vicious; where they neither know how to defend their own rights nor to respect those of others; where, instead of repairing one's house, one sets it on fire in order to rebuild it; and where the love of ease prefers the sterile security of a despotism to the fruitful efforts and agitations of liberty. For France he had the cruel satire of *Graindorge*; for England the most genial and kindly of all his works, the 'Notes sur Angleterre.' The English poets were his poets by predilection, and in philosophy he was of the family of Spencer, Mill and Bain.

#### HIS IDEAL OF LIFE.

"Such a character, such a life, is the life and character of a sage. Of a sage, I say, and not of a saint; for sanctity implies a something more—a something of enthusiasm, of asceticism, of the supernatural, which Taine might admire at a distance, but which he made no pretension to possess. He loved and practiced virtue; but it was a human virtue, accessible and simple. His ideal of life was neither the Christian asceticism of the Port-Royalists or the author of the 'Imitation,' nor the superhuman stoicism of Epictetus; it was the softened and reasonable stoicism of Marcus Aurelius. He lived conformably to his ideal. Is not this praise enough? It was the glory of M. Taine that he, above all other men, was intimately cognizant of the mind and spirit of his generation; that whether as philosopher, historian, or critic, he represented it with unapproached precision, and splendor, and potency, and that he exerted upon it a profound influence.

"This great lover of truth was true and sincere in everything, in thought and feeling, in word and action. This man of gigantic intellect was simple, grave and candid as a child; and it is to the simplicity, candor, and seriousness with which he opened his direct and inquiring gaze upon the world and the men who people it that he owed that force

and vividness of impression and expression which were the peculiar mark and sign manual of his genius.

#### HIS ATTITUDE TO RELIGIONS.

"He respected the human soul; he knew his weakness, and would refrain from lifting a hand upon anything that could fortify it against evil or console it in its affliction. This temper of his may explain the feeling, not easily understood by every one, which prompted him, a Catholic born, but a freethinker and a life-long unbeliever, to seek interment according to the Protestant ritual. His aversion to sectarianism, to noisy demonstrations and idle discussions, made him dread a civil funeral, which might seem an act of overt hostility to religion, and might be accompanied by tributes intended rather to affront the faithful than to do honor to his memory. He was glad, moreover, to attest his sympathy with the great moral and social forces of Christianity. On the other hand, Catholic burial would have involved an act of adhesion, and a sort of disavowal of his own teaching. He knew that the Protestant Church would grant him its prayers while respecting his independence, and without attributing to him either regrets or hopes which were far from his thoughts."

#### MEMORIES OF LISZT.

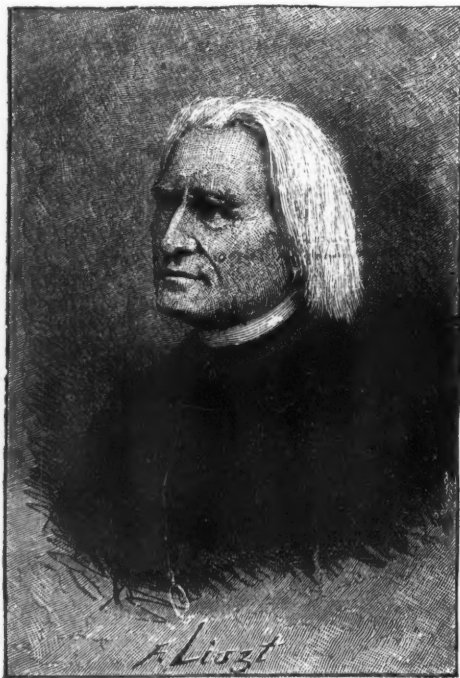
"ARCADIA" for March has translated an article from the *Neue Musik Zeitung*, in which Caroline von Scheidlein Wenrich gives some very interesting reminiscences of Liszt. The lady writes: "It was in 1845 and 1846 that I met Liszt at the Castle of Ladendorf when spending the summer with Princess Khevenhüller. Much of our time was spent in the enjoyment of music, for the Prince and Princess possessed beautiful voices, and I was considered a brilliant performer on the piano. One day the Princess electrified me with the news that Liszt was coming to Ladendorf, and that I must certainly exhibit my talent before him. Every sympathizing pianist can readily imagine what the unfortunate piano suffered during the few days before Liszt's arrival. I even made my maid wake me at certain hours every night that I might convince myself that my piece was well and thoroughly studied, for I thought that if I could get through the most difficult passages satisfactorily when half stupid with sleep, I should have more confidence in performing them by day.

#### "EVERY INCH A GOD."

"On the morning of the eventful day we made a garland of roses and laid it along the keys of the piano. Our guest was received like a king. His fascinating personality and charming manners took all our hearts by storm, and involuntarily some words rose to my mind which I had once heard from the lips of Princess Wittgenstein. She was looking at a portrait of the King of Prussia, with the well-known motto, 'Every inch a king,' and observed that under Liszt's picture should be written, 'Every inch a god.'

## A MARBLE ANSWER.

"Owing to the sincerity and cordiality of his manner, he possessed the rare gift of impressing those whom he met for the first time with the feeling that they had known him for years. At dinner his bright and animated conversation was the prime attraction. We were still at dinner when Countess St. M—— was



FRANZ LISZT.

announced. She was taking a course of baths at Pyrawarth. It was now nearly five o'clock, and though we were all dying with longing none of us had expressed the least wish to hear Liszt play. Our visitor was not so bashful. Scarcely was Countess St. M—— seated when she requested Liszt, in a somewhat peremptory manner, to play her one of his best things. This he refused in the coldest way, explaining that he never played immediately after a meal. The Countess seemed to think that Liszt refused from timidity, and sought to encourage him with patronizing speeches. She ended by saying: 'I have ordered a bath for this evening, and I fear I shall miss it if you make me wait any longer.' To which Liszt answered, like marble: 'In that case, madame, I advise you to choose the bath.'

## LISZT PLAYS.

"Hardly had the Countess' carriage wheels rolled away when Liszt walked over to the piano and asked in his genial way, 'Now, shall we have some music?' We, of course, all agreed with enthusiasm, and Liszt opened the instrument and took up the wreath of roses with an expression of pleasure and

admiration. He then led me to the piano. A tremor seized me, and my terror increased when Liszt sat down beside me to turn over the leaves. Fright deprived me of sight and hearing, and I brought my performance to an end without knowing how I accomplished it. My audience, headed by Liszt, encouraged me with hearty applause, and, after a short pause, Liszt took my place and played. But how? As none but Liszt ever played, or ever will.

## AND IMPROVISES.

"He improvised also, allowing each member of the company to give him a theme, and finally blended all the themes together in one brilliant fantasia. Siegmund, our hostess' second boy, gave 'Der Liebe Augustin' as his choice of a theme, and the artist, to please the child, had woven it into his fantasia. In a coaxing way the boy then asked Liszt to show him how to play 'Der Liebe Augustin.' 'Willingly,' he said; 'press your fingers firmly on my hands.' Then he improvised the most astonishing variations on the familiar air, moving us first to breathless astonishment and then to enthusiastic applause. 'Did I play that? Can I really play 'Der Liebe Augustin?'' asked the child. 'You have just played it.'

## "IN FRIENDLY REMEMBRANCE."

"At supper Liszt served round the champagne with his own hands and was there ever a draught more intoxicating than that offered us by the hand of the king of pianists! The whole company seemed electrified by the first taste of the magic drink. The glasses clinked and many a one was shattered in the encounter. The rest of the evening flew by amid delightful talk and the entrancing music which Liszt drew from the piano. And the second day was, if possible, more delightful than the first. When, on the morning of the third day, he was taking his departure, he said to me: 'I have received permission from our kind hostess to bring her a portrait of myself on my next visit; will you allow me to bring another for you?' After a few weeks he brought the portraits. On mine was written, 'To Mme. Scheidlein, in friendly remembrance of Ladendorf,' and if I have never been envied for anything else in my life, I certainly was in this instance by all the ladies to whom I showed this picture."

THE paper in the *Geographical Magazine* on Borneo is full of interesting facts. The natives wear earrings which sometimes weigh as much as two pounds. By adding to their weight every year a woman will sometimes have her ears hanging as low as her shoulders. The writer says he has seen a girl put her head through one of her elongated earlobes. Spiritualism prevails among the natives. He gives an account of the resourceful ingenuity of a Dyak, who, when he could not find a worm on a fishing expedition, calmly cut small pieces of flesh from the sole of his foot with which to bait the hooks. Commander Dundas's account of how he ascended the Jub River into the heart of Somaliland is very entertaining.



## MILTON'S HOUSES.

## A Picture of Chalfont-St.-Giles.

PROFESSOR MASSON concludes his paper upon "Homes of Milton," in *Good Words* for April, by a paper in which he gives considerable prominence to the only remaining house of Milton, which stands at Chalfont-St.-Giles. Professor Masson says: "Chalfont-St.-Giles is a small and very secluded village in the south of Buckinghamshire, about five miles from Amersham and four from the now famous Beaconsfield. It is thirteen miles farther north in the county than Milton's former residence of Horton, and is distant from London about twenty-three miles in all. Coming upon it by the usual route from London via Rickmansworth, you descend steeply into a quiet and sleepy hollow, containing a straggling street of old houses, with an old inn or two among them, and the old parish church just off on the left hand; and, having gone through this street, you ascend again, till the village and the hollow end, and you are once more on an elevated country road. The 'pretty box' which Ellwood had taken for Milton was a cottage on the left hand exactly at the terminus of the village, on this its upward slope out of the hollow.

"It is by a kind of caprice that so much has been made of the recollection of the particular seven or eight months of Milton's life which he passed in his rustic retreat at Chalfont-St.-Giles. Not only was his stay there short and casual, but there is no certain record of any occupation of his at Chalfont comparable in importance with what is known of his occupations in all or most of his many other residences. Nor is there the compensation of being able to connect what one might imagine of his restless thoughts and musings while at Chalfont with the visible aspects of things, then as now, in and about that quiet Buckinghamshire village. The external world for Milton, wherever they took him, had been for the last thirteen years but one and the same surrounding sphere of impenetrable opaque; and, unless he had become acquainted with Chalfont in the days preceding his blindness, all that he could now know of it, as they led him about in it or on the roads near it, was that it was a hollow somewhere in the country, with houses in it whence one heard human voices and other sounds.

"It is easy, nevertheless, to account for the disproportionate recollection of Chalfont-St.-Giles in the biography of Milton, and for the fascination of that village now for pilgrims on Milton's account. In the first place, the cottage at Chalfont-St.-Giles is the sole tenement once inhabited by Milton that is now certainly extant. While all his other houses have disappeared one after another—the house in Petty France the last of them—this humble cottage has survived, and is under such care now that it will, one hopes, be long preserved. One can see it on its old site at the end of the village, a small fabric of brick and wood, its flank to the road, but its front, with the attached little bit of pale-green garden, at right angles to the road and looking to the open fields beyond; one can enter the tiny rooms and examine

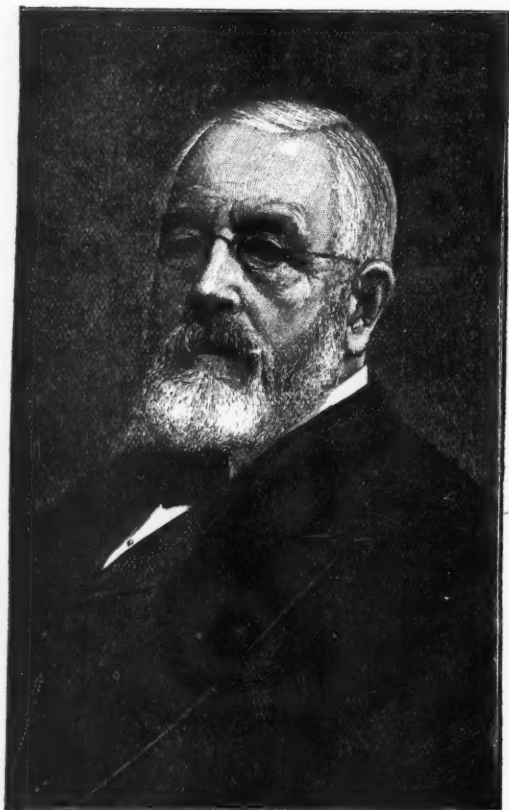
the old latticed windows and the other relics of the antique cottage-furnishing of Milton's time which still remain in them; one can sit at the front door, where once there was the porch in which the blind man sat in the autumn months of 1665, inhaling the garden scents and listening to the songs of birds and the lowings of the fielded cattle. This mere continued existence of the cottage, were there nothing more, would suffice to account for the peculiarly strong recollection now of the few months of Milton's life which were passed at Chalfont-St.-Giles. But



MILTON'S COTTAGE, FROM THE FIELD AND HILLSIDE  
ADJOINING IT. CHALFONT-ST.-GILES.

much of the interest of the cottage is due to the record by the young Quaker Ellwood of one incident in it during Milton's brief tenancy. Ellwood, whose own residence at the time was in the adjacent village of Chalfont-St.-Peter's, where he lived as a makeshift Latin tutor in the family of Isaac Pennington, the chief Quaker gentleman of those parts, had been prevented, by an accident to which Quakers were then constantly liable, from waiting on Milton on his first arrival. Pennington and he, with eight other Quakers, had been thrown into Aylesbury jail for assisting at the attempted burial of one of their persuasion without Church rites and in unconsecrated ground; and not till after a month's imprisonment had they been released. Then Ellwood made haste to see Milton in the Chalfont-St.-Giles cottage, with the result, as he tells us, that Milton lent him the manuscript of *Paradise Lost* to read at his leisure, and that, when he returned the manuscript in a second visit, he ventured, after due thanks, to remark, 'Thou hast said much here of *Paradise Lost*, but what hast thou to say of *Paradise Found*?'—whereupon, continues Ellwood, Milton 'made no answer, but sat some time in a muse.'

In the March number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, Dr. Hanslick is writing his autobiography under the title, "Aus Meinem Leben." The first installment, which runs over thirty pages, deals with his boyhood and student days in Prague (1825-1845), and is full of interesting reminiscence.



MR. HENRY TATE.

## THE HENRY TATE GALLERY.

THE articles on the Tate collection are continued by Mr. Walter Armstrong in the *Art Journal*, and Mr. Spielmann in the *Magazine of Art*, both for April.

Sir John Millais's "Ophelia," says Mr. Spielmann, is a canvas of the very first importance. It is a work painted according to the strictest tenets of the Pre-Raphaelite creed, and it delights the beholder of to-day as much as it surprised the Parisians, when, in 1855, it was exhibited in the Avenue Montaigne. The face of "Ophelia" is that of Mrs. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, while she was yet Miss Siddall. The background was painted on the River Ewell, near Kingston. Though the picture was painted in 1851 and exhibited at the Royal Academy in the following year, the colors are still as brilliant as the day they were

laid on. In 1866 Messrs. Graves bought it for £798, and caused it to be engraved by Mr. Stephenson. From them it passed to Mrs. Fuller-Maitland, who lent it last year to the Guildhall Exhibition and who parted with it to Mr. Tate for the sum, it is said, of £3,000.

## ACTUALITY.

Mr. Walter Armstrong thinks it a pity English painters do not persevere more greatly in actuality, life in London teeming with subjects which would bring into play all the resources of art. So far these subjects have been left mainly to those who have seen in them opportunities for pathos of the Adelphi stamp. Mr. Kennington's "Orphans" errs in that direction.

## THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY AT BOSTON.

IN the *Art Journal* for April there is a short account of the new public library in course of erection at Boston. The building, which occupies one of the finest sites in the city, is in the classic Renaissance style, and is built of Milford granite. The decorative features are on a large scale, and the Bates Hall will probably be the most beautiful interior in America. The idea of the trustees is to make the building take the place in the education of the masses of the cathedrals of the Middle Ages; for those who resort to public libraries generally possess but a very meagre assortment of household gods, and the library may be the place where they can forget the sordid facts of their daily lives, "a place withal that belongs to them, a temple of the people, to which each one pays his or her proportion of taxes for its maintenance."

In the April number of the *Art Journal*, Mr. Herbert Schmalz describes his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, in quest of local coloring and the atmosphere essential to enable him to enter fully into the spirit of his theme, "The Return from Calvary."



THE PROPOSED TATE GALLERY.

## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### THE FORUM.

**I**N the preceding department will be found reviews of the three articles on "Purification of Elections," "The Great Democratic Opportunity" by President Seth Low, and "The Outlook and Duty of the Republican Party" by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

#### CHURCH UNION IN MAINE.

President DeWitt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, describes the movement toward church union, which has been set on foot in Maine. Three years ago five denominations, representing three-fourths of all the churches in Maine, met and organized a commission to undertake the work of merging the weaker into the stronger churches in that State. This commission has now received full authority to act from four out of the five denominations, and the fifth is in hearty sympathy with the movement. The following are the main provisions of the platform agreed upon by the commission:

"1. No community in which any denomination has legitimate claims should be entered by any other denomination through its official agencies without conference with the denomination or denominations having said claims. 2. A feeble church should be revived, if possible, rather than a new one established to become its rival. 3. The preferences of a community should always be regarded by denominational committees, missionary agents, and individual workers. 4. Those denominations having churches nearest at hand should, other things being equal, be recognized as in the most advantageous position to encourage and aid a new enterprise in their vicinity. 5. All questions of interpretation of the foregoing statements and all cases of friction between denominations or churches of different denominations should be referred to the commission through its executive committee."

There is needed in every State, says President Hyde, an organization like the Maine Church Union Commission.

#### ABUSES OF OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

Hon. William Slade, formerly consul at Brussels, points out the abuses of our consular service. The demands on a consul by his fellow citizens at home and abroad are incessant and relate to almost all conceivable subjects connected with trade. He is also besieged with requests for information as to the laws of domicile and those governing the relation of landlord and tenant; for protection from unjust arrest and aid in the prosecution of rights or in the defence of interests imperiled in civil courts; and yet, says Mr. Slade, "our system requires of applicants no evidence of their general fitness or ability, no specific examination as to consular qualifications, no knowledge of any foreign language; and no permanent tenure of office exists. We educate and retain in service our naval and military officers, but to represent us abroad we are content not only to send men generally utterly ignorant of consular duties and responsibilities, but as a rule to supersede them at about the time they have become fitted properly to discharge them."

#### THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL.

Dr. J. M. Rice continues his series of special articles for the *Forum* on "The Public School System of the United States," this month discussing the schools of Chicago and St. Paul. The instruction given in the Chicago

schools he pronounces unscientific, and gives as the principal cause of the low standard of these schools "a lack of professional strength on the part of the teacher," the obvious remedy for which defect lies, as he suggests, in raising the teachers' standard. Dr. Rice finds that the St. Paul schools have greatly improved since they were divorced from politics in 1890, and he calls attention especially to the good work of the present superintendent, Mr. C. B. Gilbert, in breaking up the old mechanical method of instruction, and in his efforts to instill life into the teachers.

#### RUSSIAN JEWS AS DESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

Under the theory that it is not the condition in which the immigrant comes that determines his usefulness, but the power that he shows to rise above his condition, Miss Ida M. Van Etten claims the Russian Jews as desirable immigrants. "Jewish immigration is free from the objection so commonly urged against immigration in general, that it increases crime and pauperism. The Jewish quarter in New York, although more densely populated than any other tenement-house district, is rarely the scene of serious brawls or disturbances. The records of police courts are remarkably free from Jewish names. This is principally owing to their temperate habits, while their strong domestic virtues, their love of their wives and children, prevent family troubles whose settlement forms so large a part of the work of civil courts and police justices. Statistics show that during the last few years, when Jewish immigration has so greatly increased, crime among this nationality has not shown a corresponding increase. Politically, the Jews possess many characteristics of the best citizens. Their respect and desire for education make them most unlikely to follow an ignorant demagogue, while for a still deeper and more radical reason they make an enlightened selfishness their standard of all political worth."

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"**C**HARGES at the World's Fair," by Director-General Davis, "Shipbuilding Here and Abroad," by Naval-Constructor Hichborn, and the three articles on "How Shall the Pension List be Revised," are reviewed in another department.

#### DR. HAMMOND ON BRAIN SURGERY.

Dr. Hammond's article on "Brain Surgery" is a clear exposition to the lay mind of some of the most recent advances in this most intricate and delicate science. He reviews the beginning with Bartholow and his work in the localization of cerebral functions, tracing the gradual advance until all the motor functions, sight, hearing and speech have been located. He relates a few cases of especial interest and indicates the various surgical procedures employed for their relief, as in depressed fractures and the latest operations devised in the hitherto hopeless conditions of idiocy and imbecility. Antisepsis obviates the greatest of difficulties, suppuration. He concludes: "The danger from brain surgery is at the present time reduced to a minimum. The skull is opened, the membranes are divided, the brain itself is explored with probes and knives, an abscess is evacuated, a clot of blood removed, a tumor excised, and the subjects of all



these bold and terrible procedures suffer no pain and recover without the formation of a single drop of pus."

#### THE EARTH IS SOLID, NOT A MOLTEN GLOBE.

Mr. George F. Becher, of the United States Geological Survey, sums up his article on "The Interior of the Earth," as follows: "All the arguments which have not been shown to be inconclusive or false indicate that the earth presents a resistance to deformation about as great as if it were a solid steel ball, and that it actually is solid to, or nearly to, the center. The permanent deformations to which it has been subjected near the surface are enormous, and their amount is seldom appreciated by astronomers or physicists; but these deformations have been produced for the most part by the 'flow of solids,' and there is no known incompatibility between such distortions and the theory of a solid earth. The public may accept the theory of *Terra Firma* in peace, and those geologists who attempt to combat it can scarcely fail to lose their labor."

#### RAISE THE PAY OF OUR CONSULS.

The Hon. Robert Adams, Jr., contends that "our consuls should be trained for their positions, and pass an examination on such subjects as the laws regulating shipping, the commercial treaties existing between their own and other countries, the laws relating to intestates, on the consular regulations of the United States, and on such other subjects as relate to their duties. They should also be required to have a practical knowledge of French, or of the language of the country to which they are to be sent."

In order to secure men qualified to fill the position of consul intelligently, Mr. Adams holds that the salaries must be raised. He asks: "How can a man be expected to live at Para, in Brazil, under an equatorial sun, exposed to malarial and yellow fevers, and deprived almost entirely of all social intercourse, for \$1,500 a year? or, even worse, at Santos, where the town was decimated by yellow fever during the past year, the victims including the United States vice-consul? Yet the importance of the first position to our country can best be stated by the value of the exports to the United States, which amount annually to \$7,000,000, while the annual export of coffee alone from the second port to our country is \$25,000,000. These cases could be amplified, but they are sufficient to illustrate the present state of affairs."

#### THE NEGRO AS A MECHANIC.

Ex-Governor Lowry of Mississippi writes on the subject "The Negro as a Mechanic." He points out that there are obstacles in the way of the negro of the South learning a mechanical trade, chief of which are "the hostility of the white mechanics of the North against a negro mechanic" and "the hostility of the various mechanical trades to allowing more than an infinitesimal percentage of apprentices, even of the white race."

Mr. Lowry concludes that "with the removal of the obstacles to which reference has been made, there can be no question that the more intelligent young negroes in the Southern States can readily acquire in the various mechanical trades the skill necessary to make them expert workmen, as carpenters, cabinet makers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, painters, tanners, paper hangers, upholsterers and plasterers. The removal of these obstacles and the accomplishment of the purpose aimed at will undeniably redound to the benefit of both races, and will certainly elevate the negro and promote his happiness, prosperity and self-respect in a very remarkable degree."

#### THE ARENA.

MR. R. HAMLIN GARLAND'S conception of "The Future of Fiction," and Mr. B. O. Flower's editorial on the "Burning of the Negroes in the South" are reviewed elsewhere.

#### THE POPULAR INITIATIVE IN LEGISLATION.

A movement "which," the author says, "solves the great political problem: How to enable great masses of people to govern themselves directly," is explained by Mr. W. D. McCrackan in an article on the right of initiative recently introduced into the Swiss Federal Constitution. This provides that any body of fifty thousand voters may demand amendment, alteration or abolition of special articles of the constitution, and is thus the necessary corollary of the Referendum already existing, which requires the submission to the people for acceptance or rejection any laws framed by the representatives. The Initiative provides for the right of the people to suggest legislation, while the Referendum requires that all legislation be submitted to them for approval. "The one supplies the progressive element in the process of legislation, while the other acts as a critical, controlling check upon the adoption of laws. Taken together, the two institutions form the most perfect contrivance, so far devised by a free people, for the conduct of self-government." Mr. McCrackan remarks, by the way, that "the combination of the Initiative and Referendum is absolutely fatal to that political evil, the lobby. Bribery is too risky an investment when the people hold the deciding ballot."

#### THE SOCIAL QUAGMIRE.

Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, D. C. L., continues with the details of his scheme for the emancipation of the wage-workers by restoring them to small landholdings, whereby they shall become independent of the present oppressive conditions of labor. He says: "Give the industrial laborers free access to land—the primary source of all food and all wealth—in the form of cottage homesteads around all cities, towns and villages, by which they may be enabled to provide food for their families and to carry on such home industries as they may find convenient. Thus only will it be possible for them to enter into really 'free contracts' with capitalists; thus only can we get rid of the great army of the unemployed, and insure to the worker a much larger proportion of the product of his labor."

#### TENEMENT HOUSE PROBLEM IN NEW YORK.

Appropos, as it were, of Mr. Wallace's article, follows Eva McDonald Valesh's picture of the tenement house "quagmire" in New York City, the wretchedness of which the author conceives has been in no way bettered by "the questionable philanthropy of harboring the outcast Russian Jews." Various plans are proposed for amelioration, among which are the reconstruction of the tenement houses and the suppression of the sweating system by the boycotting of goods manufactured therein.

#### COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Mr. Chester A. Reed sees in "Compulsory Arbitration" a serious menace to individual liberty and a questionable extension of the prerogatives of government. The proper social spirit, and therefore desirable social conditions, will not be fostered by the policy of coercion: to have any real strength or permanency, social organization must be spontaneous; and "the attempt to legislate sympathy into employers will not only fail of its object, but, worse yet, will have a reactionary effect in diminishing the self-reliance and self-respect of the workman."

## THE NEW REVIEW.

MADAME NOVIKOFF'S article upon "Russia, Rome and the Old Catholics" is dealt with elsewhere.

## WHEN IS OBSTRUCTION NOT OBSTRUCTION?

Nine M.P.s. occupy the first twelve pages of the *New Review* in giving their definition of what they consider to be parliamentary obstruction. It does not come to much. Obstruction, according to Mr. Leonard Courtney, is an offense, the whole guilt of which consists in the motive. Obstruction is obstruction, not when it stops business, but when it stops business in order to express ill-will or obstinacy. It is not obstruction when the object of the obstructor is to improve the character of the action of the House by making it more deliberate or more in consonance with the opinion of the country. Mr. Redmond says that the new rules must be used as ruthlessly to pass the Home Rule bill as they were to carry the Coercion bill. What Mr. Redmond forgets is that the new rules are not efficacious against the House of Lords, and that to attempt to rush the bill through the House of Commons before half the clauses of it have been considered at all would supply the House of Lords with a ready-made and plausible excuse for throwing out the bill altogether.

## M. RENAN ON THE OLD TESTAMENT.

"Israel's Deep Slumber" is the title of a characteristic article by M. Rénan. The deep slumber is the time from 400 B.C. to 200 B.C., during which period the genius of Judaism was asleep. The law absorbed the whole of the intellectual life of Israel. The Thora was like a game of patience to poor decrepit Israel; but it was the straitest waistcoat that ever throttled out human life. It rendered a fully developed life impossible. Nothing was apparent but priests and sacred ordinances. Intellect was in a state of complete decadence. Morality was no better. From this period date all the faults with which the modern Jews are reproached. The Jews were poor soldiers. The only races which have produced great armies are those which have believed in immortality. The Jew's only thought when he went into battle was how to save his life. While the law was thus strangling the life of Israel the prophets were preparing for its revival. For the time the law triumphs, but the time is coming when the dead will awake. "Jesus will make amends for Esdras, will hold aloft again the prophetic torch of Israel, will enchant humanity with the vision of His delightful Kingdom of God, will draw Greece herself to Him, and will win her fresh life under the Christian dispensation."

## CHARACTER SKETCH OF MR. MORLEY.

An anonymous study in character of Mr. John Morley contains very little that is new. Mr. Morley, like Mr. Lowe, joined Mr. Gladstone's Government with a feeling of distrust against his chief. In both cases distrust soon yielded to enthusiastic and unbounded admiration. Mr. Morley is no dreamy pedant. No one more enjoys a joke. This may perhaps explain the following statement of the writer: "Nobody who knows Mr. Morley can be surprised at the popularity he has won among the permanent Coercionists at Dublin Castle. It would be impossible for an archbishop or a resident magistrate, an Orange Tory or a Social Democrat, to resist the fascination of his manner and his talk. It is the same everywhere—in the House of Commons, in society, in the most casual intercourse—as in the privacy of his own home. He is universally irresistible, and the people who admire him the most are those

whose admiration is best worth having. Mr. Balfour has something of the same gift, and perhaps cultivates it with more care. Mr. Balfour, it is only justice to say, thoroughly appreciates his great antagonist, and his demeanor to Mr. Morley is a charming mixture of delicate urbanity with deferential courtesy."

## JENNY LIND'S LOVE AFFAIR.

In an article entitled "People I Have Met," Mrs. Simpson gives a curious account of Jenny Lind's love affair with Claudius Harris. He was a young Indian officer, intensely Low Church, who attracted Jenny by his pure mind and personal goodness. He insisted that she should give up the stage and devote the rest of her life to atoning for her theatrical career. She left the stage when twenty-eight, and this step on her part is justified by Mrs. Simpson, because she was worn out by the strain of emotion resulting from the fidelity with which she threw herself into all her characters. This ill-assorted match was broken off under the following circumstances: "Mr. Harris had asked Jenny to insert in the settlements a promise that she would never act again. To this my father objected, and he also insisted that Jenny was to have uncontrolled power over her earnings. Mr. Harris said this was unscriptural, and the engagement was nearly broken off, but renewed in consequence of the despair Mr. Harris exhibited. He also terrified her by threats of torment here and hereafter if she broke her word, and, last of all, when in the joy of reconciliation she was singing to him, she turned round and saw that he had gone to sleep!"

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

IN another department we have made reviews of the articles upon the Pope and the Bible, M. Taine and M. Pobedonostseff.

This leaves very few articles to be noticed under this head. Mr. Henniker Heaton, writing on the Imperial Telegraph System, exposes the anomalies of the present system, and suggests the Zone system should be introduced: "In my opinion three cable zones should be instituted. In the first, which should include all Europe, the rate should be 1d. per word. In the second, which should include Egypt, India, Persia and Afghanistan, the charge should be 6d. a word. In the outer zone the charge should be 1s. per word for the present. With these three items in our tariff the cables would on the whole yield a far greater revenue than at present."

"After careful calculation, I should strongly recommend the establishment for the present of a tariff of 6d. a word to India and 1s. a word to Australia. If the Government acted promptly, this tariff might be in force soon after the beginning of next year."

Mr. Romanes discusses Mr. Herbert Spencer's paper on "Natural Selection." He concludes his article with the following observations: "Even if by means of their new theory of heredity, or otherwise, the Neo-Darwinians should ever be able to disprove the possibility of use-inheritance, I should be driven to adopt the belief of Asa Gray, Nägeli, Virchow, and not a few other naturalists—the belief, I mean, that there is in nature some hitherto unknown principle of adoptive modification, which is at present almost as unsuspected as was the principle of Natural Selection some half century ago."

Professor Max Müller has a sympathetic little article in support of spelling reform in France, and Mr. Andrew Seth writes on the "New Psychology and Automatism."

His paper is chiefly a review of Munsterberg's Introduction to the Study of Psychology.

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

WE have noticed in another department the article on the Home Rule bill.

##### VERDI'S FALSTAFF.

Professor Villiers Stanford has the first place with a review and a critical estimate of Verdi's new opera "Falstaff." He regards this opera as his most powerful and most beautiful composition. The scene of the buck basket as manipulated by Verdi is so laughter-provoking, that at the first performance the music almost became inaudible, owing to the unrestrained mirth of the audience. The acts are so evenly balanced that hardly any act is better than the rest. The music is new in style, and strikingly fresh and original.

##### AN AMERICAN WOMAN POET.

Mr. Kernahan maintains that an American woman has at last arisen who is entitled to rank with Mrs. Barrett Browning and Miss Rossetti. This poet is Louise Chandler Moulton. Short as her poems are, Mr. Kernahan says they are full of music and of beauty of imagery and diction. One of their greatest charms is their simplicity and directness of feeling. He holds that her sonnets are among the best that America has yet produced. Her most serious artistic defect is a too frequent note of tender melancholy. The "mob of the dead" haunts her imagination, and her muse sits forever at the entrance to the tomb.

##### AGAINST MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

Mr. A. R. Wallace, in an article entitled "Are Individually Acquired Characters Inherited?" maintains, in opposition to Herbert Spencer, that they are not. In this paper he essays to show that all the alleged facts and arguments are inconclusive, and that the balance of the evidence yet adduced is altogether in favor of such characters not being inherited. He says that Mr. Spencer's paper "affords a glaring example of taking the unessential in place of the essential, and drawing conclusions from a partial and altogether insufficient survey of the phenomena."

##### POLITICS AND PROGRESS IN SIAM.

Mr. George Curzon describes the result of his observations during his recent tour in the Siamese Empire. It is an interesting article, full of information, but like all Mr. Curzon's writings, more encyclopedic than brilliant. He says that the administration of the country is in the hands of a singularly able body of men, imbued with the ideas and learning of the West. Alone among the nations of the world the Kingdom of Siam is governed by young men; there is hardly a single Minister above the age of forty. There is another ground for hope, for in Siam the status of women, always one of the best indexes of civilization, is high: "Like their fellows in Annam, the Siamese women enjoy great freedom and influence. Being of a most mercantile and managing temperament, they become the self-constituted stewardesses, treasurers, and hucksters of the home, or shop or store. They may be seen by the hundred going to market, each seated alone in her own canoe with her wares spread out before her. The last King kept a body guard of Amazons, with red coats and trousers and small carbines; but the present sovereign has converted them into a species of interior palace police."

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. PYX HAWES makes the following suggestion as to the elimination of the middleman by the local authorities in England: "In connection with each borough abattoir I should establish, under the control of the local authority, a farm-produce bureau, to which the neighboring farmers and graziers should voluntarily forward from time to time a detailed list of any fat stock or other marketable produce they desire to sell. The information so obtained could be printed and published. By this means farmers and others interested in the reports could gauge the local needs beforehand, and assist in regulating the supply. The local authority, upon a requisition from a majority of the ratepayers in any district under their control, should have powers to purchase and to kill fatted stock, and to open shops for the sale of such meat at a reasonable profit. They should have powers, also, to establish district bakeries for the sale of bread at a reasonable price. These powers would rarely be exercised, unless the inflation of the retail prices was extreme, and milder measures had proved futile."

##### WHAT THE MOHAMMEDANS WANT.

Rafîûddin Ahmad, writing on "England in Relation to Mohammedan States," thus states what he considers to be the duty of England toward the Mohammedans of the East: "One or other of the European nations that hold the keys of learning in their hands must be applied to. England, France, Russia, Italy; which? If it is not to be England, her own will be the fault. It is England's duty, and her interest, not to allow Russia or any other European nation to beguile the Mohammedans from their allegiance. She must exercise motherly supervision over them; she must adopt means for the diffusion of learning among them; she must patronize and foster their national institutions, and allow high military and civil honors to her Moslem children. She may rest assured, in that case, that she will always have the loyal support of a valorous and honest people."

#### THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster* this month is above the average. Mr. C. D. Farquharson, in an article entitled "Federation: the Policy of the Future," lays great stress upon the harm that has been done by the excess of militarism and protection. Another article of a similar character is Mr. J. Hall Richardson's paper in favor of utilizing the English post office for securing \$1.25 a week to every man who passes the age of sixty. His article concludes, "the organization is complete, the security is unimpeachable, only one thing is wanted—the money."

##### THE RELIGION OF AN EVOLUTIONIST.

There is a powerful although somewhat sombre article on the basis of religious belief. The writer, Miss Bodington, says: "Why may we not hope that the extraordinary, the unique instinct of religion, slowly evolved as it has been from the lowest fetish worship, may be the preparation for an existence of unimaginable glory in another world than ours? Faith may be beyond the grasp of those who will not relinquish the guidance of Reason. But Hope remains to tell us that the deathless instinct of religion bids us not despair, and that, 'beyond the veil, beyond the veil,' when this mortal shall have put on immortality, we may retain our self-consciousness, and become more fully cognizant of an Eternal All-Good, All-Loving, but not all-powerful Being, who has striven to draw us to Himself."



## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere the articles on Home Rule by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Redmond, and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's latest Egyptian escapade.

## THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN BIRDS.

Mr. John Worth pleads for the preservation of the North American birds, which are at present being willfully and rapidly extirpated. He says that at a single roost of passage pigeons, extending from forty miles in length to three to ten in width, over three million pigeons were killed in the year 1878. Mr. Worth pleads for an act of Congress for the rigorous prevention of the bird slaughter now going on. His paper is full of extremely interesting descriptions of the loves and lives of American birds. The facts are taken from the Smithsonian Institution volume of the "Life Histories of North American Birds."

## MR. COURTNEY'S BIMETALLIST PROPOSITION.

Mr. Leonard Courtney, who is one of the convinced bimetallicists, writes on this interminable subject. He has a suggestion of his own, which he thinks is both good and practical: "Assuming that the existing market value of silver showed a ratio between it and gold of something between twenty-three and twenty-four to one, he would provide that the Mint should receive silver bullion and grant certificates therefor which should be legal tender at the ratio of twenty-five to one."

"Five years ago I joined with my friends in deprecating any attempt to establish an international agreement for the free coinage of both gold and silver as standard money. I have advanced with further experience and reflection to the belief that such an agreement is to be desired, and that it could be accomplished with the minimum of change and with great advantage to the empire and the world on the conditions I have suggested."

## READING TO AND FOR WORKINGMEN.

There is a most interesting article by Mr. George R. Humphry on the reading of the working classes. He says the workmen read solid books more than clerks as a rule; and he gives a list of books taken out in three months at a factory library. In these three months one hundred and sixty solid books were issued, as against three hundred and fifty-two works of fiction. He makes the following suggestion as to the way in which we can help our neighbors in this matter: "Here is a field of labor open to all who have books. If you cannot spare them, set aside one evening a week, or one a month, to read to a class of workmen. Some years ago I tried this in a tailor's shop, reading 'Macaulay's Essays,' commencing with 'Lord Clive' (which I read by request three times, each time to a larger audience). I have always looked back on this small effort with considerable pleasure. If you cannot do this, see that no spare book is wasted. Send it to some workman or workmen's club. But if unable to do this yourself, enlist some school teacher, induce him, or her, to lend the book to the children under them, to take home to read. My experience is that a borrowed book is read more than one presented."

## ARTIFICIAL DIAMOND MAKING.

Prince Krapotkin in his article upon recent science describes the progress which has been made in the making of artificial diamonds. It has already been proved that rubies of a good size can be manufactured, and it has been shown that little diamonds can be made out of purified sugar charcoal. A soft iron solution full of sugar char-

coal is plunged into molten iron at a temperature of 5,400 degrees Fahrenheit. The iron after being thus thoroughly saturated with carbon is then suddenly plunged into a pail of cold water until its surface has cooled to a dull red glow. The liquid iron in the interior solidifies under immense pressure. When it cools the iron is dissolved in hydrochloric acid. In the residue some real diamonds were discovered. Prince Krapotkin says that there is no doubt but that they were real diamonds. They are of the same density and crystalline structure as the genuine diamond. They are translucent, they scratch a ruby, and they can be consumed in oxygen at a temperature of 1800. The experiment is extremely interesting, and points to a time when diamonds will become worthless, as they will be produced as easily as beads.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Baron Rothschild concludes his papers on the financial causes of the French revolution. The present King of Sweden writes upon Charles the Twelfth, the Lion King of Sweden, and Lord Grimthorpe has a couple of pages entitled "Architecture or an Art of Nothing."

## THE CENTURY.

WE have reviewed at greater length Judge Joseph E. Gary's article on "The Chicago Anarchists of 1886."

There is an appropriate atmosphere of bourgeoning spring in this April number, in which the article on "A Tree Museum," by M. C. Robbins, is the greatest factor. As this writer says, there are few of us who know that the Arnold Arboretum in Boston is the finest tree museum in the world. This interesting institution, founded in 1870 by a bequest from Mr. James Arnold, is now the property of Harvard University. "Lovely roses bloom here in glowing variety of color, but they are all single. Sweetbriars and other climbing roses mount to the tops of great poles prepared for them, and fling abroad their garlands, mating their sweetness with that of honey-suckles in myriad varieties, and with that of a thousand other blooms too numerous to chronicle. Up and down the rows upon rows one may journey, till one pauses for very weariness, leaving half unseen. It is so with the trees. One might take a day for the conifers, and then hardly be able to see them all. Each has its interest for the student, either for its home in some far land, of whose traditions it breathes, or for some singularity of growth that marks it from its fellows. Here all the cramping mistakes of the Old World have been avoided, and 'ample room and verge enough' have been left for the bravest oak to spread its giant arms abroad, and for the most majestic beech to furnish shade."

"All lands of the temperate zone pay tribute to this forest. Whatever will grow in New England here finds a home. Hardy bamboos from Japan, conifers from Colorado and the Rocky Mountains, English oaks, and French poplars, are to be found; but most of all are cherished the natives of America, for a home collection is the best of all."

Professor Charles Sprague Sargent is responsible for the successful carrying out of this delightful experiment in park making.

Mr. Thomas Janvier, who has been telling, through two numbers, of his journey to Southern France to the home of Mistral, describes thus the leader of the Félibres, the picturesque Provençal singer:

"What a noble-looking, poet-like poet he was! Over six feet high, broad-shouldered, straight as an arrow,

elate in carriage, vigorous—with only his gray hair, and his nearly white mustache and imperial, to certify to his fifty years. In one respect his photographic portraits do him injustice. His face is haughty in repose, and this expression is emphasized by his commanding presence and resolute air. But no one ever thinks of Mistral as haughty who has seen him smile. It is as frank as his manner, this smile; all his face is lit up by the friendliness that is in his warm Provençal heart."

The Félibres are the poets and poetry lovers of the country who are devoting themselves to reviving and perpetuating the Provençal language of the troubadours.

#### SCRIBNER'S.

THE "Unpublished Letters of Carlyle" have scarcely the interest which their announcement is likely to have created. As the Seer of Chelsea himself says in one of them:

"Seriously, I am a very talkative individual, as you may see, fond to excess of nonsense, and apt to occupy the sheet of my correspondence with *bletherings* which lead to no useful result. You must come hither to Moray street if you want to hear me talk sense. I desire you to prove whether I am not a philosopher, by actual inspection."

In a complaint of cities in general and of Edinburgh in particular, the philosopher continues in this same epistle:

"My paradise must lie many miles from any paved street—some green nook, it should be, in a far valley of the Highlands, by the clear and quiet waters, with smooth lawns around me, mountains in the distance, and the free sky overhead. Put a bright white cottage down in such a place, give me books and food and raiment and conveniences, with liberty to break the heads of all that come within a furlong of me (except some few select persons, to be hereafter specified) and then—should I be pleased? I know not—but if you hear of any such establishment, I beg you will give me notice."

One of the longer contributions of the number is entitled "The Arts Relating to Women," and describes the historical phases of dress, as influenced by art, which the Woman's Department of the Paris Exposition showed. The author, Octave Uzanne, is decidedly optimistic as to our present tendencies in matters of dress, and it is so rare to find any one who is willing to talk at all about it, and who is also willing to praise the work of our nineteenth century dressmakers, that we quote the passage:

"Modern fashions show this inquisitive and artistic spirit of our contemporaries; dress now seeks its best inspirations from art, and some of our fashions are only copies of old pictures. Every one is occupied with art for woman, all which can contribute to her grace, to the beauty of her figure and charm of her face, is studied with religious care. For the last ten years, old designs, old stuffs, antique laces, and old stitches, for which other countries were formerly famous, have come back into honor. Everywhere a woman chooses according to her own taste or the character of her physiognomy. In the same gathering may be seen a long coat of the time of the Regency beside a bodice laced like that of the Marguerite of Faust; a body copied from those of the Restoration, not far from a skirt falling straight like those of the First Empire. We live in the past, and at the same time are cosmopolitan."

The writer further affirms that our prevailing modes are governed by the best simplicity.

#### HARPER'S.

WE quote elsewhere from Mr. Poultney Bigelow's article, "In the Barracks of the Czar," from Julian Ralph's, "The City of Brooklyn," and Ex-Senator Ingalls' on Kansas. Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson has a second chapter on "Washington Society," this one dealing with the inner circle of people who have gained time to think of the graces of living—a circle which has, like Topsy, "grewed," and that very recently. But a few years ago, the capital "relapsed into a village when Congress adjourned," as one of its women said. But a change came.

"Champagne and terrapin succeeded tea and crackers, while dancing took the place of conversation. The out-of-door life of communities that harbor millionaires was made part of a pageantry to which the capital had thus far been a stranger. Country clubs and hounds, aniseed bags and beagles, paper hunts and *al fresco* breakfasts—all these made the poor old picnic and its simple luncheons seek the deep shadows of a remote and somewhat impecunious past. Lingering and luxurious dinners made the 'card receptions' impracticable. In a word, the Washington society which is not official, which is part of that which fills the ballrooms and dining rooms of the great commercial cities, which is presented to the Queen and rides on the coaches from Paris to Versailles, which hunts at the Country Club and Cedarhurst, and occasionally in Genesee and in Kent, which knows what the set of the Prince—the only Prince—does at midnight, which gambles at Monaco, and yachts, and keeps stables, and bets, which makes of pleasure a vocation, and the care of its rents, and often of its mind, an avocation—that society does in Washington as nearly as it can what it does in New York, or Boston, or Philadelphia, or at the various summer places to which it makes its way when the proper time comes. It is becoming a narrower and narrower circle, although, fortunately, no man within it has yet risen who can draw the line about it sharply, and who can number and name the people who properly belong to it."

Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, writing on "The Progress of Art in New York," has many and strong words of praise for the Art Students' League and the National Academy of Design, and finds an imposing array of artists in all branches and *genres*, whom he describes as to their work and significance, with as much detail as their number will permit. He is exceedingly patriotic and optimistic in his subject, and urges that it is the duty of collectors to buy American works on their merits. He gives anecdotes to show that foreign pictures are now preferred simply because they are foreign, and secondly, he announces that we are no longer elementary in our art education, for our teachers and methods are eminently good and beyond a suspicion of crudity.

"The art schools of New York are fed from other art and museum schools throughout the United States, and ultimately get the pick of nearly all the best young men and women. The Empire City is already an art centre, very much alive and will continue to grow greater and more active. What is most needed now is a recognition of this fact and a vivid sense on the part of business men and connoisseurs that the best and most far-sighted thing they can do for themselves as well as for art, is to patronize American artists lavishly and sincerely, patriotically, yet with discrimination, and with an independent taste for what is good and genuine that should not lean upon foreign fashion."

## NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE most noticeable article in the April *New England* is Prof. Arthur L. Perry's "Ten Plain Words on Protection." He attacks the protective system on two main grounds. He regards it as inherently illogical because whenever a tax is put on an importation, it, he says, kills a home industry—that industry which produced the export to pay for the taxed article. In the second place, he points to the fact that tariffs are not imposed by legislators of their own will, but are forced and wheedled and teased out of them by lobbyists and interested parties. Professor Perry says he has come to these conclusions, after forty years of study on the question, and after having started with strong prejudices in favor of protection.

Mrs. Lucy M. Salmon, of Vassar, writes on "Some Historical Aspects of Domestic Service," and finds that owing to the industrial and social revolutions that have taken place in the world it is impossible to hope that we can ever restore the conditions of household service to their old-fashioned status. She points out incidentally that women are no longer handicapped by immobility of labor in the case of domestic service.

"Industrial development has been carried so far that the problem has come to be how to make this form of labor not more mobile but more stable.

"One illustration of this is found in the fact that when nearly 700 domestic employes were recently asked how many of them had ever been engaged in any other occupation, twenty-seven per cent. replied they had. The mobility as to place of labor was even greater. It was found that sixty-eight per cent. of the number did not reside in their native State and country."

## THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

WE quote elsewhere from the article by Albert F. Matthews on the question "Can Practical Newspaper Work be Taught in Colleges?"

One of the best contributions of the number is by E. J. Edwards, who gives "Reminiscences of James G. Blaine." He says: "Mr. Blaine was of two natures; free from restraint among his friends, it seemed at times as though he forgot that he was not a boy. An illustration of this occurred at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York a few years ago. Mr. Blaine was there with some members of his family. A family friend who was a musician called, and she no sooner came into the parlor than Mr. Blaine with boyish spirits seized her, danced her to the piano and made her play selection after selection from one of the comic operas. He was a perfect kitten, as one who saw him afterward said, at that time. Men who knew him only as dignified, somewhat imperious and unyielding, would have been amazed had they seen him frolicking around that parlor and listening with delight to the operatic melodies. He was to have had an important meeting with politicians that evening, but instead of that he ran away with his family and their friend to a theatre where 'The Mascotte' was sung, and he sat concealed in a box, seemingly fascinated by the performance. He was passionately fond of music of all kinds. When the politicians found that he had overlooked an engagement and gone to a comic opera, some of them were angry."

Susan Lawrence tells some of the qualities of "Romance in London on Three Hundred a Year." She furnishes a room herself, cooks her own meals at an open charcoal grate, belongs to a comfortable club, sees and hears most that is worth seeing and hearing—all at a liv-

ing expenditure of \$4 per week, and a total disbursement of \$300 a year.

"When I keep this ghostly but vivid company I spend more money. Omnibuses and trams steal away one's pennies, and London is too vast to be pilgrimage-covered on foot entirely. I carry bread and fruits in my bag and buy a six-cent pot of tea wherever I may be. I have a wide acquaintance with economical and respectable restaurants, but as a rule I prefer to wait for my chop at home for seven cents to paying sixteen for it elsewhere. It is a rich, active, healthful, picturesque, shabby life. I prefer it to the teapot tempests of American villages, the desperate struggle for appearances of American city life."

## THE ATLANTIC.

WE quote elsewhere from President E. Benjamin Andrews' article on "Money as an International Problem."

In Dr. E. E. Hale's very readable autobiographical reminiscences, which he has continued from "A New England Boyhood" into the present series, "My College Days," he gives a description of an old-time college commencement, a very formidable occasion, judged by our present standards: "In our day, about twenty-five of the graduating class spoke, and there were one or two addresses by speakers who represented the 'masters'—that is, those who took their second degree three years after they graduated. A 'master' might have fifteen minutes for his address, I believe. The three seniors who had 'orations'—that is, the highest scholars in the graduating class—had ten minutes. In order of rank, there followed dissertations, disquisitions, and, if anybody could write verse, a poem. A dissertation was eight minutes long, and a disquisition four. Of all this you were notified when you were appointed. Now, if the reader will imagine that, after every group of five parts, there was an interlude of music, and people got up and walked about, and those of us who could not stand it any longer went off, so that seats were changed, he will see that a good deal of time ebbed away before the different addresses and all the music were finished. Then came the distribution of degrees, very much according to the forms which are still in use. The whole function lasted six or seven hours even then."

To the choir of voices which have been lifted up to praise and lament Bishop Brooks, Mr. Alexander V. G. Allen adds his in this number of the *Atlantic*. He ascribes Phillips Brooks' most important work to his contributions to our spiritual psychology, and calls special attention, too, to his catholicity of sympathy:

"It was a characteristic mark of the power of Phillips Brooks as a preacher that he appealed with equal success to the educated and to the illiterate. It fell to his lot to minister to the cultivated and fashionable, for the most part, whether at the Church of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia, Trinity Church, Boston, or the chapel of Harvard University. But if ever there was a man of whom, after his Divine Master, it might be said that the poor heard him gladly, it was he. In later years, more especially, he gave himself to them with all the resources at his disposal. He did not need to preach down to them, as the expression goes; he gave them the one truth which ran through all his teaching, the manner and the form unchanged; and the sermon which delighted a fastidious taste or illumined the specialist for his task was heard with rapt attention by the man of no education."



## LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE April *Lippincott's* is a "Columbian Number," and begins with a full-fledged novelette of which the discoverer is the hero—"Columbus in Love," by George Alfred Townsend. This puts Christopher in the most romantic light that has yet encompassed him, and furnishes him, when his great voyage is done, with a loving wife and all the live-happy-ever-afterwards accompaniments.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne being called on by the Editor to give his views of the exposition, titles his reply, "A Description of the Inexpressible," and makes a readable half dozen pages of sketchy report. He thinks the fair is peculiarly lucky in its site.

"Following the wise advice of Major Handy, the first thing I did was to climb up as high as I could get on the top of the Administration Building—a gigantic dome, encrusted with gold, which soars aloft no matter how many hundred feet skyward, and from its breathless summit gives you a prospect over all the domain which you are hereafter to traverse and possess. Opposite you, as you face northward, is the broad horizon of the lake. Surely no Exposition was ever so fortunate in its site as this of 1893. There could be but one conceivable improvement, and that is, the water of the lake might be salt instead of fresh."

## MUNSEY'S.

MARGARET FLEMING gives a brief sketch of Delsarte's life and work, and expounds his theory as to the correspondence of the emotions with the different poses and developments of the body. For instance, he makes such simple and modest organs as the legs express these varied and subtle sentiments:

"If the legs are wide apart, we know that the personality is commonplace, vulgar, or in a state of intoxication. If the feet are near together and point forward it indicates rusticity, unless the position is assumed, in which case it means servility, as in a soldier or a servant. If the weight is on the back leg, with both legs straight, it shows defiance. In an enthusiastic moment the weight will rest upon the advancing foot, the other leg free and straight.

"The attitudes of the legs and feet are as varied as the swift changes of the face, and betray the character as justly; but the arm and hand, being always in evidence, are the readier understood. Delsarte called the shoulder 'the thermometer of passion,' always expressing a state of sensibility. The face must determine the passion's source."

One is puzzled to think of the emotions which might be expressed by the prevailing style of multipedal dancer.

Mr. Frank A. Munsey, publisher and editor of the magazine, writes on Thomas Brackett Reed, Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress. The writer told a story of Reed's early history to illustrate his characteristic obstinacy.

"It seems that on one occasion, when he was a young lawyer in Portland, he had been engaged on an important case. The verdict went against his client. The opposing counsel, in passing from the bar, smiled patronizingly upon Reed, and as he went by the court stenographer smoothed down the man's hair, ruffled in a nervous struggle to keep pace with the young lawyer's rapid tongue. Reed instantly arose, and stretching himself to his great height, walked boldly over to the stenographer and rubbed his hair back into its former position, looking down upon his opponent with a contemptuous smile."

Mr. Munsey credits the late Speaker with too much straightforwardness and independence for his success as a practical politician.

## THE LITERARY NORTHWEST.

THIS enterprising magazine improves visibly this month; probably its most valuable article is that by Albert Schneider, M.D., on "The Cholera Outlook in 1893." He reviews the chances for a visitation and urges that we take immediate precautionary steps.

"In every city of the United States there should be an efficient board of health with full police authority. This board of health should look after the water supply, sewage, street and ally cleaning, wells, cisterns, private and public dwellings, especially second-hand shops, cheap restaurants and hotels, all sorts of drainage, all manner of traffic—in fact, everything relating to the sanitation of that city or community. They should have at their disposal all the necessary means for thorough disinfection, isolation or destruction of everything they thought necessary. T. is board of health must consist of energetic, intelligent physicians, with, as before stated, full police authority. This should be done now and not after the cholera has made its appearance.

"The cities that are especially liable to be attacked by cholera are those along the Atlantic Coast, the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes. If it is kept out of those places not much trouble need be feared. Let it once set foot in Chicago and it is impossible even to realize the terrible results."

A hearty tribute is paid to the work of the late William Swinton, by Mary J. Reid, who writes under the title, "Our Dead Historian."

"We think it is not too early to forecast his position as a historian of the Civil War. His scientific knowledge of military tactics, his presence in the lines and upon fields during many of the most important campaigns and battles, his personal acquaintance with most of the eminent Federal and Confederate generals, his non-partisan view, his profound knowledge of ancient and modern history, his excellent literary style—joined to a powerful gift of characterization, a brevity of statement, the art of correctly drawing and shading a historical picture—will make his three voluminous, one hundred years hence, the most invaluable contemporary record of the war."

## THE CALIFORNIAN.

THE April *Californian* is blazoned forth as a Hawaiian number and devotes many pages to a discussion of the history and peculiarities of the small islands that are calling to themselves such a disproportionate amount of attention. The star feature of this symposium is a fragment or two from the pen of the late King Kalakaua. James O'Meara, writing on "The History of Hawaii on Annexation," gives some statistics that well sum up the intrinsic importance of Hawaii.

"The public revenue of Hawaii has advanced from below \$200,000 a year to nearly \$3,000,000; the public expenditures from \$50,000 to above \$3,500,000 a year; the domestic exports from \$300,000 to \$14,000,000; the foreign imports from about \$1,250,000 to \$6,000,000; and a public debt of nearly \$4,000,000 marks the contrast to 1854, when there was no public debt. In 1854 the sugar product was only about 1,000,000 pounds a year, and other products barely supplied the wants of the inhabitants. Sugar is now the chief staple of export, and the average yearly product is in tens of thousands of tons. In 1854, the total population of 80,000 comprised 70,000 Kanakas and 10,000 foreigners, the latter of whom were chiefly Americans and subjects of Great Britain. The native population now is less than 35,000, and in the aggregate of not above

30,000 inhabitants about three-fourths are from the United States and British Isles; the remainder are Chinese and Japanese—the chief laborers of the Islands.

It is interesting to hear the estimate of Whitman, which is timed to strike the first anniversary of his death, from a singer who has the lyrical gift forbidden "Old Walt" so unmistakably as John Vance Cheney. Says he:

"Great poetry! Walt's writings are, rather, rude and mutilated reverberations of it, or, better still, bawls of the half-savage in the twilight primeval. Poetry must be, at least, something better than prose; and 'Leaves of Grass,' in point of form—that is, for one-half of poesy—falls behind the country-newspaper prose of 'current America.'

"The critics—who, by the bye, make us feel every inch of the way that they know they are not letting well enough alone—would have us see that Walt's articulation is characterized by freedom and ease; whereas it is only too plain an illustration of hopping with the stiffest shackles of mannerism."

#### POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

IN the April number President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford prints an article on his favorite subject of "Science and the Colleges." While he hastens to affirm that "Scientific men have no interest in the depreciation of literary or classical training," he rejoices in the great influx of the scientific spirit in the colleges which has come in the last generation.

"The men of science twenty-five years ago the college repelled rather than aided. I know a well-known naturalist who twenty years ago was dropped from the rolls of one of our State universities; not because he was idle or vicious or inattentive, but because he spent too much of his time studying birds, and did not keep up with his classmates in some of the conventional requirements in mathematics or Latin. The college had no use for bird knowledge; but it came out strong on irregular verbs. And so, like hundreds of others, this man went away and carried on his own studies in his own fashion. And others similarly situated, with aspirations in science or literature, history or engineering, went away or stayed away, and grew up untouched by the higher education of their times. The elective system provides for such as these."

M. Fernand Legrange argues for "Free Play in Physical Education." He wants children—and grown people too—to play rather than to swing dumbbells and Indian clubs, and shows that there is no basis for the objection, often made to plays, that their facility itself proves they do not require a great expenditure of muscular force, and are not, consequently, serious exercises.

"The pre-eminently recreative exercise is play. This natural gymnastics brings with it an attraction that animates the most indifferent and gives inspiration to the most phlegmatic. And what a contrast there is between pupils exercising in play and those upon whom a systematic gymnastics is imposed—between English school children, for example, and French! In France, to everybody's sorrow, the children seem to have a horror of motion. Left to themselves, as soon as they are out of the schoolroom, they walk along slowly in couples or gather in groups in the corners of the yard; and they pass the time in chatting, in 'philosophizing.' Gymnastics is obligatory, it is true, on some days and at certain hours; but a witness of the lesson will be struck with observing that hardly four or five pupils out of thirty execute their exercises conscientiously. The others present themselves in their turn, but hardly outline the

movement. The professor incites them, urges them; and they go back to their places after having made an imitation of an effort. In the English colleges no regulation makes exercise obligatory, and every one is free to dispense with it or engage in it at will. But all give themselves up to it with incredible ardor. Weak and strong, young pupils or students twenty years old, all show an equal passion for those plays in the open air, now neglected in France, for which gymnastics has been so unfortunately substituted."

#### THE GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINES.

THE *Geographical Journal* is very strong in maps. There are maps illustrating parts of Sarawak, the River Jub on the East Coast of Africa, and the Katanga District. The papers describe a journey up the Baram River to the Highlands of Borneo, a journey through Somaliland, and an account of the recent exploration of the South East Congo Basin.

#### A GIGANTIC MAP OF THE WORLD.

There is a map illustrating the reclamation of the Zuyder Zee. But one of the most interesting papers is that which describes what it would cost to construct a map of the world on the scale of one to a million, or of about sixteen miles to the inch. At present Europe is nearly all mapped out on the scale of three and a quarter miles to the inch, and the time is drawing near when even the least surveyed parts of the world will be mapped out at the scale of one to a million. A complete map of the world on this scale would cover an area of 2127 square feet. It would be printed on about 800 sheets. It is interesting to notice that the British Empire would require 220 sheets, or more than a quarter of all those necessary to cover the world. Russia comes next with 192, then the United States as a bad third with only 65. The production of such a map would entail a cost of about \$500,000.

#### ARE THE MALAGASY CHRISTIANIZED?

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* has a very interesting paper, which was read by the French Consul at Edinburgh, on Madagascar. He says that the Malagasy believe that the soul can be spirited from the body twelve to fifteen months before death. When any one falls ill he fears that his soul has been lost, and he goes to a sorcerer, who sets to work to find the missing soul and compel it to re-enter its former habitation. One-half of the population of Madagascar are heathens. The French Consul declares that the missionaries have done some good, but: "The great mass of the people have remained faithful to the social and idolatrous traditions of the good old times of Ranavalona I. A woman will go to the temple or to mass in the morning and in the afternoon will prepare the poison with which to kill her rival. She will pray to God for success in her crime. A man dies, having been a Christian from his birth. After the funeral rites at the temple or the church his friends and relatives will carry away the body to bury it in the land of his ancestors with all the Pagan rites."

#### THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE current number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* is decidedly above the average. It opens with three papers on Burmah, which are in sympathy with the Burmans and calculated to promote a more sympathetic understanding of those who are constantly accused of dacoity. We notice elsewhere the articles on "Amir Abdurrahman and the Press," and "The Plea for the Evacuation of Egypt."

# THE NEW BOOKS.

## RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### HISTORY, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

Greeley on Lincoln. With Mr. Greeley's Letters to Charles A. Dana and a Lady Friend. Edited by Joel Benton. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.25.

Mr. Benton deserves the thanks of every newspaper man in the country for this charming little volume, which throws light upon the personal characteristics and the working methods of the greatest of American journalists. It is well to have Mr. Greeley's lecture on Lincoln reproduced in this convenient form, but the priceless part of this book is the collection of letters from Mr. Greeley to Mr. Charles A. Dana. Mr. Dana was at that time managing editor of the *Tribune*. Mr. Greeley being editor-in-chief, and the letters were written on occasions when Mr. Greeley was absent from the office, usually at Washington. They have to do both with politics and with the administration of the *Tribune*. Every newspaper man will find them infinitely amusing, and many other readers will enjoy them as well.

The American Commonwealth. By James Bryce. Third edition, revised. 2 vols. Vol. I. Octavo, pp. 741. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

The brilliant and unqualified success of Professor James Bryce's "American Commonwealth" led the author almost at once to the determination to prepare a thoroughly revised and slightly enlarged edition, which should bring many of the topics discussed down to a date several years later than was possible in the early editions, which should correct some of the errors inevitable in a work dealing with a myriad of details, and which should give amplification to some topics. The first volume of the new edition is now in hand. This volume deals with the National government and the State governments. It will be in the second volume that one may expect to find the more important variations from the first edition, and to find some new or materially enlarged chapters. The present volume, it may be remarked, includes in its discussion of State constitutions the new organic laws of the last six States admitted to the Union under the Harrison administration, and illustrates in various similar ways the thoroughness and industry which the distinguished author has brought to his task. In view of his arduous parliamentary duties, Mr. Bryce's careful revision of this extensive work is a very remarkable example of fidelity to the minutiae of a great undertaking.

The Russian Famine of 1891 and 1892. By W. C. Edgar. Paper, 8vo, pp. 74. Minneapolis: Millers' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company. 50 cents.

It is just a year and a quarter since the columns of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* contained an article under the title "Help for the Russian Starvelings: the 'Northwestern Miller's' Flour Cargo." Mr. W. C. Edgar, Editor of the *Miller*, originated and was identified with that great philanthropic project from its inception until the good steamship *Missouri* returned to her Atlantic harbor. He has written a brief history of the whole episode. This account is as intensely interesting as it is modest and scrupulously faithful to facts. The events prior to the trip of the *Missouri*, that trip itself, the keen-eyed observation of Mr. Edgar in the portions of Russia afflicted by the double curse of famine and typhus, compose a record of international and permanent importance; solid, and yet more fascinating to a healthy, mature mind than any romance. Mr. Edgar went to Russia upon a special errand, and he has resolutely and wisely refused to encumber his chronicle with religious or political matter. It is noticeable that he returned with a keener sense of the good, the human elements of the empire's population, though perhaps with no less perception of the Russian problem. The illustrations of this little book are numerous and excellent, and include a map of the famine regions, portraits, etc. In an appendix, which contains a final report of the assistance given, we find that the committees of which Mr. Edgar was chief, expended a total of more than \$25,000, and that more than twenty States and Territories of the Union contributed.

The Memoirs of Baron de Marbot. From the French by Arthur John Butler. 12mo, pp. 704. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

We are fortunate in having so excellent a translation of the famous memoirs of Baron de Marbot as Mr. Arthur John

Butler has made for the Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. The fourth edition is now upon the market. No one can well study the life and times of Napoleon without the aid of the sidelights which Gen. Marbot throws upon the whole period of the Napoleonic wars up to 1814. It is not often that a great work in a foreign language is so intelligently reproduced. The translator was compelled to condense materially at points, but he has done it with much discretion.

The Negro in the District of Columbia. By Edward Ingle, A.B. Paper, 8vo, pp. 110. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.

The latest issue in the Johns Hopkins Historical and Political Science Studies is entitled "The Negro in this District of Columbia," and its author is Mr. Edward Ingle, who is a graduate of that university, and who has given much time and attention both to the historical and to the present and practical conditions of social and economic life in Maryland and that general region. This study will take its place beside that of Dr. Brackett and several other useful monographs which have appeared or are known to be forthcoming from the Johns Hopkins Press.

Socialism and the American Spirit. By Nicholas Paine Gilman. 12mo, pp. 386. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Nicholas P. Gilman, whose valuable work upon profit sharing has been so widely read, has now given us a volume which contains to a large extent the social and economic philosophy which underlies his advocacy of profit-sharing as a mode of industrial peace and as a means of social progress. Mr. Gilman's discrimination between the European idea of the socialistic state and the American spirit of individualism which nevertheless welcomes united action for certain given ends, is both ingenious, and as it seems to us, well considered and true.

American Marine: The shipping Question in History and Politics. By William W. Bates. Octavo, pp. 493. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.

Mr. W. W. Bates has been connected with American shipping and American shipping interests for fifty years, and is at once an expert and an enthusiast. His ardor for the upbuilding of our American maritime interests will put him into sympathetic touch with a large proportion of his readers. He has given us a book which discusses navigation laws, and the policies that the United States Government has pursued toward the shipping interest, and which deals in detail with such questions as the durability of British and American-built ships, the marine insurance question, and many matters technical in their character but of essential bearing upon the general theme. Mr. Bates is a believer in the policy of protection, as applied to the upbuilding of our ocean-carrying interests and our shipbuilding industry.

Personal Reminiscences, 1840-1890. Including some not hitherto published of Lincoln and the War. By L. E. Chittenden. Octavo, pp. 443. New York: Richmond, Croscup & Co. \$2.

Mr. L. E. Chittenden, who has given us one good book in his "Recollections of President Lincoln," now gives us another in his personal reminiscences, covering the period from 1840 to 1890. The book is not consecutive, but contains a series of chapters practically complete in themselves, many of them possessing very great interest, all of them having an air of perfect candor, and some of them possessing true historical value. They have to do with political parties and episodes, with many Vermont concerns, with school teaching, duck shooting, hypnotism, birds, books and various miscellaneous matters. The last portion of the book is devoted to a study of the character and career of Lincoln. It was, in our opinion, a mistake of judgment on Mr. Chittenden's part to bind this essay on Lincoln into the volume of personal reminiscences. It should have been given to the public in a separate form.

Life and Labor of the People in London. Edited by Charles Booth. Vol. IV. Octavo, pp. 354. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Charles Booth, the distinguished investigator of the



social and economic condition of the people of the English metropolis, now presents us with the fourth volume of his great work on the "Life and Labor of the People in London." This volume is devoted to the "Trades of East London," and most of it has been written by Mr. Booth's colleagues and assistants in his investigation. The introduction, however, is by Mr. Booth, as is the final chapter on the sweating system. Beatrice Potter contributes the chapter on the dock laborers, and the one on the tailoring trade; David F. Schloss writes of the organization and method of the boot-making trade; Mr. Booth himself presents a comparison between the conditions in the tailoring and boot-making trades of East London and West London, with the assistance of Mr. James Macdonald and Clara E. Collet. The furniture trade in East London is described by Ernest Aves, the tobacco workers by Stephen N. Fox, silk manufacture by Jesse Argyle, and women's work in general by Clara E. Collet. It is unnecessary to add that these industrial studies are based upon the most exhaustive statistical inquiries, and upon house-to-house and shop-to-shop study of actual conditions.

**The People's Money.** By W. L. Trenholm. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

There are whole shelves full of books extant upon the science of money, some of them professedly A B C books, and some of them ambitiously elaborate. There is, however, a place and a market for Mr. Trenholm's new volume, "The People's Money," which is a clear, straightforward, untechnical explanation of the origin and nature of money, the part it plays in the business life of our day, and the principles which underlie all the current discussions about coinage and various forms of paper money. The average intelligent citizen will find Mr. Trenholm's book a treasure. As controller of the currency the author had exceptional opportunities for making a practical study of monetary problems.

**The History and Theory of Money.** By Sidney Sherwood, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 426. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.

Students of the subject of money, and, even more than students, the practical business men who feel some inclination to read upon this vital question, will find Dr. Sidney Sherwood's book a valuable addition to the economic library. Dr. Sherwood, who is now connected with the Department of Political Economy of the Johns Hopkins University, was invited last year by Professor James O. the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, to deliver a course of twelve university-extension lectures in Philadelphia, arranged especially for bankers and those connected with monetary and financial institutions. The course was opened with much prestige, and a number of distinguished men made brief addresses at the opening session. Interesting discussions also followed each one of Dr. Sherwood's lectures. The entire proceedings, including discussions, were taken down by stenographers, and the present volume is made up of the material thus gathered. The lectures covered a broad range, dealing with historical aspects of coinage, gold and silver production, substitutes for metal money, the place of banks in the money system, history of American currency, history of monetary theories, bimetalism and the silver question, and the other practical and present-day problems around which controversial discussion rages.

**The Silver Situation in the United States.** By F. W. Taussig. 12mo, pp. 141. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

When Professor Taussig, of Harvard, contributed to the publications of the American Economic Association some fifteen months ago his monograph upon the silver situation in the United States, the work was duly and emphatically commended to the attention of the readers of this department of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. The copies printed by the Economic Association were soon exhausted, and Professor Taussig has now rewritten and enlarged the book. It is, we are glad to announce, made accessible to the general public in the Messrs Putnam's "Questions of the Day" series. Professor Taussig has given us a very scholarly, but not a technical or abstruse book. It is fair-minded, and it has a very marked timeliness.

**People's Banks: A Record of Social and Economic Success.** By Henry W. Wolff. Octavo, pp. 277. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

There was manifest need of just such a book as Mr. Henry W. Wolff has given us in this account of what has been accomplished by the different kinds of people's banks and credit associations of Europe. The book treats of the subject from both economic and the social point of view, and is in the nature of propaganda for the general idea of popular credit co-operation. It describes the credit associations of Schulze-Delitzsch and the Raiffeisen loan banks of Germany, the

people's banks of Italy, co-operative credit in Switzerland and France, and various similar movements and experiments in all parts of Europe. The advocates of our American building and loan associations, and of various forms of savings banks, will find this book a mine of valuable information.

**The Roman Catholic Question.** By Lyman Abbott. Paper, 12mo, pp. 22. New York: Christian Union Company. 10 cents.

Dr. Lyman Abbott believes that a reconciliation between Protestants and Catholics upon the school question in this country is not an impossible task, and he has shown on more than one occasion a willingness to meet the reasonable and American element of the Catholic church fully half way. This sermon, preached from Plymouth pulpit and published in pamphlet form, deserves very wide circulation. Even if nothing else were accomplished there is much of good to be gained by the tone and spirit of Dr. Abbott's discussion.

**The Last Voyages of the Admiral of the Ocean Sea, as Related by Himself and His Companions.** By Charles Paul MacKie. 12mo, pp. 518. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.75.

Mr. MacKie's purpose has been to relate in a plain, narrative style the career of Columbus from the great discovery until his death. While his aim is that of an impartial historian, the result of his study is a more favorable view of the character and insight of the great Admiral than is popular with a certain group of historical critics at present. The author bases his work entirely upon materials left by Columbus himself and his associates, and he has made his own translations from the originals. The general reader will find in these pages a first-hand, straightforward presentation of Columbus's work in colonizing the New World, of his great influence on later exploration, and of his unmerited and pitiable downfall.

**The City-State of the Greeks and Romans. A Survey Introductory to the Study of Ancient History.** By W. Warde Fowler, M.A. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.10.

"The City-State" is an expansion of a series of lectures given for several years by the author to students at Oxford University. It is a general survey of the political life of the two great classical peoples, written in a spirit of broad and intelligent historical study. The educational value of the book to beginners in its field is considerable, and Mr. Fowler has the great advantage of a lucid, attractive style.

**Tenting on the Plains; or, General Custer in Kansas and Texas.** By Elizabeth B. Custer. 12mo, pp. 393. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. \$1.

Mrs. Custer's record of her brave husband's career in Kansas and Texas is now issued in a form befitting the popular purse. This edition is from new plates, with an attractive cover, and presents an excellent appearance. All the illustrations of the expensive edition are included. The experiences of General Custer which make up this interesting account occurred during the two or three years immediately after the close of the civil war.

**The Political Value of History.** By W. E. H. Lecky, LL.D., D.C.L. 12mo, pp. 57. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

In substance this thin volume reproduces a presidential address which the philosophical historian Doctor Lecky delivered before a Birmingham audience. It treats simply and ably of the bearing of historical study upon practical political wisdom.

#### HISTORY OF LITERATURE AND OF ART.

**The Victorian Age of English Literature.** By Mrs. Oliphant. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 647. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$3.

Mrs. Oliphant's definition of literature is a pretty broad one. She prefers to consider it from the biographical and national view rather than from the purely artistic one. In these two volumes, which make delightful if a little gossip reading, she has given considerable space to the critics, journalists, scientific, theological and philosophical writers of the Victorian age. The author's aim has been to include all the names in these various fields which are of historical importance. The volumes give an excellent bird's-eye view of this period, which lies too near our day to allow a final criticism.

**Familiar Talks on English Literature.** By Abby Sage Richardson. 12mo, pp. 433. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

This is a new edition, revised, of Miss Richardson's manual of English literature from the English Conquest to the death of Walter Scott, which has been before the public for some ten years. These talks make no pretensions to a philosophic treatment or critical depth, but they attain their purpose well—"to create a desire on the part of those who read, to know the best works of our best authors." Miss Richardson is undoubtedly wise in excluding for the most part biographical facts.

**A Short History of English Literature for Young People.** By Miss E. S. Kirkland. 12mo, pp. 398. Chicago. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

Miss Kirkland is author of "Six Little Cooks," "Dora's Housekeeping," etc. The present volume is intended to be a companion for her "Short History of France" and "Short History of England," and the writer suggests that it might have appropriately been called "an attempt to introduce young people to the study of literature." Wisely avoiding unimportant details and choosing carefully her materials, Miss Kirkland has written a very interesting account of English literature from Caedmon to Tennyson. There are eleven illustrations of Chaucer, Spencer, Shakespeare, Scott, etc.

**Persian Literature, Ancient and Modern.** By Elizabeth B. Reed. 12mo, pp. 434. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$2.50.

One of the most scholarly productions of the season is this work from the pen of Elizabeth B. Reed, who has an international reputation as an Orientalist. The results of her years of research in the fields of Hindu and Persian literature appear in the present volume and in the earlier "Hindu Literature." Miss Reed is, we believe, the only American woman who has the honor to hold full membership in the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. She traces with a most able hand the development of the literature of Persia from the earliest times until it was practically extinguished by priestly and political oppression. Analyses of many of the greater literary monuments are given, together with translations of copious extracts therefrom. As frontispiece, an elegant *fac-simile* of a portion of the title-page of an illuminated text is given, and through the courtesy of Prof. Max Müller the book contains also a *fac-simile* of a portion of the oldest Zend manuscript. The publishers, S. C. Griggs & Co., are to be congratulated upon those features of this noteworthy book with which they have been mainly concerned.

**The Gods of Olympus; or, Mythology of the Greeks and Romans.** Edited by Katherine A. Raleigh. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

The basis for this volume on classic mythology is the twentieth edition of the work of Doctor Petiscus. Large alterations and additions have been made, however, by the translator and editor, Katherine A. Raleigh. Passages from English writers have been substituted for those from German poets, several new illustrations have been added and abundant reference upon the main topics treated. Although primarily intended for beginners in its interesting field, the book will be very valuable to more advanced students of classical art and literature. The material features of the work are most excellent.

**The Evolution of Decorative Art.** By Henry Balfour, M. A., F. Z. S. 12mo, pp. 146. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Balfour is curator of the ethnographical department of the Oxford University Museum, and has had resource to abundant materials. His essay is an inductive study of the earliest forms and changes of decorative art. He draws his examples from the primitive living races, and reasons, therefore, from the known to the unknown. The general reader who is intelligently interested in the origin of art will find this a most readable little treatise. Numerous illustrations accompany the text.

**Recollections of Middle Life.** By Francisque Sarcey. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

For just about a generation M. Francisque Sarcey has been a prominent member of the journalistic and dramatic life of Paris. His varied career has also embraced the work of the teacher and lecturer. The present volume, which Mr. Edward Carey, of the New York Times, has translated, is a sequel to a volume M. Sarcey wrote in 1885 under the title

"Souvenirs de Jeunesse." These pages glow with the wit and observation of a strong, frank, attractive personality, and offer a better insight into the literary France of our day and days just past than more formal and less readable ones. As a frontispiece a portrait of the genial and hard-working critic is given.

#### CRITICISM, ESSAYS AND BELLES-LETTRES.

**The Novel; What It Is.** By F. Marion Crawford. 32mo, pp. 108. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

The two very notable articles which the cosmopolitan novelist recently contributed to the *Forum* have been very prettily bound in book form by Mr. Crawford's publishers. An excellent portrait is added. The author's exposition of his art is to the last degree interesting and timely.

**Excursions in Criticism: Being Some Prose Recreations of a Rhymers.** By William Watson. 12mo, pp. 166. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

These "prose recreations of a rhymers," gathered into this volume and dedicated to George Meredith, have appeared in various periodicals. They are all short, and being upon topics of great contemporary interest in criticism, are eminently readable in themselves. Mr. Watson's criticism in general shows the same sane and poised quality as his poetry. The reader feels that he is hearing one who can speak with authority and who speaks from his whole personality. To most of our readers the chapters most attractive may perhaps be those upon "Lowell as a Critic," "Ibsen's Prose Dramas," and "Mr. Hardy's Tess."

**The Drama: Addresses by Henry Irving.** 12mo, pp. 201. New York: Tait, Sons & Co. \$1.25.

No art has risen more rapidly and steadily in favor with the conservative, studious classes during the past few decades than that of the actor. It is significant that each of these four addresses of a lover and master of the stage was delivered before a distinctly educational body: one at Harvard, two at Edinburgh and one at Oxford. Mr. Irving has upon each occasion chosen subjects most intimately connected with his own profession, and treated them not only with dignity and insight, but with a language which gives them high rank as literature.

**The Choice of Books.** By Frederic Harrison. 16mo, pp. 163. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Those who are dissiplined of having a choice guide and incentive to truly valuable reading at hand can make no mistake in choosing "The Choice of Books." Mr. Harrison has a "mission"—if one can use that abused word—in these days of indiscriminate and self-indulgent reading. He reminds us once more that the perusal of books is a part of life and ought to be under the domination of rational and elevated purpose.

**Through Colonial Doorways.** By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. 12mo, pp. 237. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

Our revolutionary forefathers are traditionally supposed to have led a rather stern and struggling existence. Miss Wharton's genial pen introduces us to the lighter, more social side of their life. She tells us how they told good stories, how they loved and how they danced. The only fault we have to find with these very enjoyable papers is that they so soon come to an end. The author's style is a cheery and inviting one, and the publishers have adapted the external appearance of the book thereto. The frontispiece is a charming bit of an old colonial doorway.

**Observations of a Musician.** By Louis Lombard. Paper, 16mo, pp. 114. Utica, N. Y.: Published by the author.

Louis Lombard is at the head of the Utica (N. Y.) Conservatory of Music. His brief essays upon varied topics in the musical domain are most intelligent, pointed and up to date.

**Our Cycling Tour in England.** By Reuben Gold Thwaites. 12mo, pp. 315. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, proved sometime ago that he could write delightfully of his experiences in canoeing upon the "Historic Waterways" of the Badger State. In this present journal of vacation rambling in the Motherland he has been equally successful. It is a quiet record, full of a genuine love for nature and humanity, and brimful of that personal anecdote which is the chief charm of such out-door books as this. The half-dozen illustrations are excellent, as well as the little cuts used as chapter headings.

**How to Know the Wild Flowers.** By Mrs. William Starr Dana. 12mo, pp. 314. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

This delightful and timely book will at once attract the attention of those who love our wild flowers in their haunts, and who wish to identify them without a labored scientific analysis. Taking a suggestion from John Burroughs the authors have grouped according to the color of the flowers. The order of the seasons is also observed. A large number of descriptions is given and with each plant are given its English, scientific and family name. Technical matter is avoided as far as possible and the illustrations are well chosen. The book will prove a handbook companionable as well as reliable. It is so strongly bound that it may be used in the woods without fear of injury.

#### POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

**Second Book of Verse.** By Eugene Field. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Eugene Field requires no introduction to our readers. His "Second Book of Verse" contains all the humor, pathos, mellow metrical effects and sly wit for which earlier volumes have prepared us. A considerable number of the pieces in this book are the outgrowth of a European trip, but the tone is American throughout. Personally, we enjoy Mr. Field best when he sings of child life and when he employs the ringing ballad metre.

**The Shadows of the Lake.** By Frank Leyton. Fourth edition. 16mo, pp. 149. New York: Longmans, Greene & Co. \$1.25.

The fact that this is a fourth edition of this little volume of English poems makes it unnecessary to speak of its popularity. To us Mr. Leyton's muse seems a rather moody and rather melancholy creature. These pages are certainly poetic, however; the work of a thinker and a dreamer, with many musical lines and admirable ideas. The sombre side of life is certainly a legitimate field for the poet, and many people prefer the shadows of the "metaphysical cloud" to the sunshine of humor. But it would be unjust to Mr. Leyton to give the impression that all of his verse is tinged with sadness. There is a reminiscence of Blake in this later poet's work.

**The Eloping Angels: A Caprice.** By William Watson. 16mo, pp. 29. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

The English poet calls this brief production a caprice; but a true and delicate moral lies beneath the levity, as Mr. Watson indicates in his dedication to Grant Allen. The poem treats of two angels who prefer the love upon earth to the somewhat extenuated love of Paradise. It is most artistically printed and bound.

**The Poetical Works of John Dryden.** With Memoir, Notes, Index, Etc. 12mo, pp. 607. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.50.

This edition of Dryden's poems is a practically complete one for the ordinary student. It contains "all of his original poems, songs and lyrics from plays not hitherto reprinted; his translation from Theocritus, Horace and Homer; and selections from those from Lucretius and Ovid." The text has been carefully compared with that of previous editions, and the original titles and mottoes are retained. Short notes precede the main division of the poetry. The volume is strongly and neatly bound, and the type, though necessarily fine, is perfectly clear.

**Ideals: A Romance of Idealism.** By Charles Grissen. Paper, 12mo, pp. 172. San Francisco: San Francisco News Company. 50 cents.

Mr. Grissen's romance of idealism is so uneven in quality it can hardly be spoken of as a whole. It has in places a very evident poetic imagination and is generally metrically smooth. There are passages of true lyrical effect, and the idea of the whole poem is a high one.

**Dream of the Ages: A Poem of Columbia.** By Kate Brownlee Sherwood. Quarto, pp. 81. Washington, D. C.: *The National Tribune*.

Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood has heretofore given proof of excellent lyrical power and of a peculiar felicity in writing poems of patriotism. The "Dream of the Ages" is a poetic outline of American history, written in several metres and with many illustrations, including a portrait of the author. It is well worth reading at this particular time. The cover is attractive in blue and gold.

**The Plutocrat: A Drama in Five Acts.** By Otto Frederick Schupphaus. 12mo, pp. 103. New York: A. Lovell & Co. \$1.

This drama cannot be called literature, nor can it be of much value to the student of sociology. Nevertheless it is in its way a mite toward the solution of the great labor and capital question, and will doubtless find many readers.

#### RELIGION AND MORALS.

**Phillips Brooks' Addresses.** With Introduction by Rev. Julius H. Ward. 16mo, pp. 174. Boston: Charles E. Brown & Co. \$1.

This little volume is daintily bound and contains an admirable etched portrait of the great preacher by W. H. W. Bicknell. The six addresses upon various occasions are entitled: "The Beauty of a Life of Service," "Thought and Action," "The Duty of the Christian Business Man," "True Liberty," "The Christ in Whom Christians Believe," and "Abraham Lincoln." A brief introduction is written by Rev. Julius H. Ward.

**Sermons Preached in St. John's Church, Washington, D. C.** By George William Douglas, S. T. D. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph. \$1.50.

These brief sermons are all marked by manliness and sympathy. Though printed primarily at the request of the preacher's Protestant Episcopal parish, they have that depth of humanity and clear, straightforward style which makes them worthy of a wide reading public.

**Primary Convictions.** By William Alexander, D.D., Columbia College Lectures. Octavo, pp. 338. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

The larger number of these discussions were originally given as "Columbia College Lectures on Subjects Connected with Evidence of Christianity" in 1892. Bishop Alexander has treated with scholarly conservatism and Christian faith the religious convictions which find utterance in the Nicene and Apostles' Creeds, with which his thinking is in accord. Back of such a book there is a life of study and experience, which has the right to speak with authority.

**Nobiscum Deus: The Gospel of the Incarnation.** By William Frederic Faber. 12mo, pp. 187. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph. \$1.

Into each of the chapters of this little book there goes the spirit of an eminently practical but still deeply religious Christianity. The style is such as to give clear and strong utterance to the timely thoughts which center about the idea that the kingdom of heaven may be now and here. By the author of "The Church for the Times."

**The Life of Love: A Course of Lent Lectures.** By the Rev. George Body, D.D. 12mo, pp. 249. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

This volume is based upon a course of Lent lectures delivered by Doctor Body in London. The addresses are clear in language and reverent in tone, written from a rather extreme high church position. The predominant note seems ecclesiastical and biblical rather than human.

**In Spirit and in Truth.** Essays by Younger Ministers of the Unitarian Church. With an Introduction by Rev. James De Normandie. 12mo, pp. 163. Boston: George H. Ellis.

Unitarianism in the earlier part of its history in this country was necessarily somewhat of a destructive force. Channing preached the doctrine of individuality so strongly that his followers have been comparatively weak in organization. This little volume of essays by younger Unitarian clergymen is the outgrowth, a reaction, a constructive tendency in the ranks of the Unitarian Church. "It represents a tendency away from negations and criticisms to a religion of positive assertions." There are chapters by separate writers upon "The Philosophy of Religion," "The Revelation of God in Nature," "The Thoughts of God in the Bible," "The Use of a Liturgy in Worship," etc., all marked by a spirit of intelligence and reverence.

**Golden Rule Meditations.** By Amos R. Wells. 24mo, pp. 104. Boston: United Society of Christian Endeavor. 75 cents.

These tender and sensible meditations upon the religious element in the experiences of daily life are placed in book form



at the request of many readers. They first appeared from week to week in the columns of *The Golden Rule*. The little volume will be an appropriate present to a Christian Endeavorer.

**Youth.** By Charles Wagner. Translated from the French by Ernest Redwood. 12mo, pp. 291. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

The moral and social problems of the rising generation to-day are essentially the same the world over. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that a work written primarily for the youth of France is found to be equally adapted to conditions on our side of the Atlantic. The book of Charles Wagner called "Youth," which Ernest Redwood has translated, is mainly a book of moral warning and advice. We use the word moral in this connection in its widest sense. Mr. Wagner opposes with great intelligence and with sympathy for the sufferers from the *Zeitgeist* the skepticism, disillusionment, lack of enthusiasm, utilitarianism and other prevailing evils of our day. He sums up the bad results of our materialistic civilization in the phrase: "Man is belittled in his own eyes." Our escape, according to Mr. Wagner, does not lie in a reaction which shall deny our century, but in a return to faith, to activity and methods less introspective than those in vogue. The style of the book is, perhaps, a trifle rhetorical, but it is simple and fully adequate to the timely and generally sound message of the author.

**Seed : Number One Hard. Six Speeches.** By John G. Woolley. 12mo, pp. 157. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.

To the temperance workers of the country the name of John G. Woolley is probably familiar. This little book embraces a half dozen addresses upon temperance reform delivered before various public bodies. Mr. Woolley is himself a reformed inebriate, and he has established a sanctuary for his afflicted fellows upon Rest Island, Minnesota. To that mission the publishers have made a gift of the book.

**The Great Awakening. A Report of the Christian Convention of the Northwest, Conducted by Rev. B. Fay Mills and Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, at Minneapolis, Minn. Quarto, pp. 122. Minneapolis: H. B. Hudson. 25 cents.**

This is a stenographic report of a great religious convention held in Minneapolis in March. It is of more than local interest, in that it contains a portrait and a number of addresses of the rising young evangelist, Rev. B. Fay Mills.

#### THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY.

**Present Day Theology. A Popular Discussion of Leading Doctrines of the Christian Faith.** By Lewis French Stearns. Octavo, pp. 592. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Lewis French Stearns was for about a decade before his death (in 1882) professor of Christian Theology in Bangor Theological Seminary (Congregational). This book is the principal work which he left. Professor Stearns came of a Puritan stock which has produced many thinkers and writers, and he acquired an enviable reputation for himself. In "Present Day Theology" he treats of the central doctrines of Christianity from the standpoint of Protestant Evangelicism. In a letter quoted in this volume Prof. George P. Fisher writes of the author: "He looks at things with an open eye, sees clearly what are the fundamental questions, and is capable of bringing to the discussion of them a sincere Christian spirit and a refined, cultivated intellect." Professor Stearns' style is simple and logical, well adapted for the general reading public. The book contains a portrait of the author and a biographical sketch by his relative, Prof. George L. Prentiss. The text contains a very large number of biblical references and an index of these is given.

**Outlines of the History of Dogma.** By Dr. Adolf Harnack. 12mo, pp. 579. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$2.50.

The minuteness of German scholarship prevails too largely in this "History of Dogma" to allow it to be considered a work for recreative hours. It is, however, the latest work of a celebrated and profound scholar in church history, translated with his expressed wish by a former pupil, Professor Edwin Knox Mitchell, now of Hartford Theological Seminary. Dr. Harnack traces the rise of Christian dogma, its accretions and modifications from Greek philosophy, and its development, down to the period of the Reformation. The work belongs to a field of research in which comparatively little has been done

by English and American scholars, and will, therefore, recommend itself to many students.

**The Blood Covenant : A Primitive Rite and Its Bearings on Scripture.** By H. Clay Trumbull. Octavo, pp. 400. Philadelphia: John D. Wattles, \$2.

In this second edition of a work which a few years ago attracted a very wide and favorable notice, the author, Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, has added a considerable amount of matter. He has aimed to answer critical objections which were raised when the first edition appeared. Dr. Trumbull is well known as author of "Kadesh Barnea" and many other works, and as editor of the *Sunday School Times*. His "Blood Covenant" is a monument of exhaustive research and convincing inductions upon a hitherto obscure religious rite of antiquity.

**Christ and Criticism : Thoughts Concerning the Relation of Christian Faith to Biblical Criticism.** By Charles Marsh Mead, Ph.D., D.D. 12mo, pp. 195. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 75 cents.

This treatise is partly an expansion of the last chapter of the author's work on "Supernatural Revelation." It is a discussion, conservative but critical, of the question how far the authority of Christ should have a weight in modifying biblical criticism. Doctor Mead is professor in Hartford Theological Seminary.

**Are the Baptists Baptists? A Study in Comparative Church Polity.** By Kago Pulsidore. Paper, 12mo, pp. 30. Boston: Charles H. Kilborn.

A monograph on Baptist polity by a pastor of that church.

**The Philosophy of Individuality ; or, The One and the Many.** By Antoinette Brown Blackwell. Octavo, pp. 519. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

This is an elaborate and extended work for the technical student of metaphysics. It embodies "an attempt to find stable and now paradoxical first principles," and is an outgrowth of the system of thought presented in the author's earlier works—"Studies in General Science," and "The Physical Basis of Immortality." Even one who is outside the mystic realm of philosophical discussion is bound to notice what an important influence modern physical science is having upon metaphysics. The preface of "The Philosophy of Individuality" states that it contains a "theory of the inherent correlations of all processes." In the discussion of that theory the author treats of "motion," "the rhythmic atom," "electricity," "magnetism," etc., before she discusses the phenomena of life and consciousness.

**The Meaning and the Method of Life : A Search for Religion in Biology.** By George M. Gould, A.M., M.D. Octavo, pp. 297. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

Twenty-five years ago such a book would have had very few readers, in fact it could probably not have been written. It is an elaborate attempt to arrive at an independent religious theory by the highway of biology. The style of the work is so profoundly metaphysical and scientific that it will appeal to a comparatively small circle. It is full of wide knowledge and what appears to be profound thinking.

#### NEW EDITIONS OF OLD FAVORITES.

**Waverley ; or, 'Tis Sixty Years Since.** By Sir Walter Scott. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 417-397. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. New York: Bryan, Taylor & Co. \$5.

Estes & Lauriat are publishing a new limited edition of the Waverley novels, which, for the present at least, need hardly fear a rival. The forty-eight volumes of the series will contain three hundred etchings from original drawings by the best French, English and Scotch artists, under the general supervision of Mr. Macbeth Raeburn. The illustration is, perhaps, the most marked feature of the edition. The eminent English litterateur, Mr. Andrew Lang, furnishes critical notes to each volume, a general introduction, and an introduction to each novel. He has had the privilege of examining Scott's library at Abbotsford through the courtesy of Mrs. Maxwell Scott, the great-granddaughter of Sir Walter. The typographical and binding details of the edition are in keeping with the other features, which, taken together, can well sustain the appellation "International." The Scott-loving world is to be highly congratulated. The first two volumes are devoted to "Waverley," the first illustration being a portrait of the great romancer.

**The Caxtons: A Family Picture.** By Edward Bulwer Lytton. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 339-373. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$3.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are at present publishing a "New Library Edition" of the works of Bulwer Lytton. The general style of the volumes is like that of their edition of the romances of Dumas. Their appearance is a delight to the eye in printing and binding. The series will be completed in forty volumes, for each of which Mr. Edmund H. Garret contributes a beautiful etching. The edition recommends itself to lovers of standard English fiction, and it is issued at a most reasonable price.

**Amiel's Journal.** The Journal in Time of Henri-Frederic Amiel. Translated by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Two vols., 18mo, pp. 415-402. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Macmillan & Co. have recently issued a new edition of Mrs. Humphry Ward's translation of Amiel's Journal, together with her helpful notes and very sympathetic introduction. These two quiet, dainty little volumes contain consolation and stimulus of a very rare quality. Amiel's claim is, as Mrs. Ward wrote long ago, that of "The Poet and the Artist," sustained by that of a profound thinker and a man of large, human sympathy.

**The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M.A., F.R.S.** Edited by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. 12mo, pp. 402. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Many editions of this famous diary have appeared since the first, in 1825. The present one is based upon Bright's, with the notes of Lord Braybrooke. These notes, however, have been revised in accordance with the latest research, many have been added, and nearly a fourth more of the original diary is included than in Bright's edition. The editor, Henry B. Wheatley, has brought together the main particulars of Pepys' life which the diary itself does not reveal. The first volume contains an excellent etching of the old Englishman, with several other valuable illustrations. The mechanical features show the usual good qualities of Bohn's libraries.

**Boswell's Johnson.** Edited by Mowbray Morris. 12mo, pp. 741. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

The excellent features of Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s popular "Globe Library" are perfectly familiar. This new edition of the famous masterwork of Boswell sustains the reputation for careful editing, excellent typography and binding which the earlier members of the series gained.

**The Complete Angler; or, The Contemplative Man's Recreation of Izaak Walton.** Edited by Edward Gilpin Johnson. 12mo, pp. 287. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

This is an attractive, convenient little edition of Walton's masterpiece intended for those who value the work as a literary production. Cotton's essay and the "heavy" technical notes of many editions are dispensed with. Mr. Edward Gilpin Johnson has edited the volume and written for it a brief but sufficient introduction. There are many readers who will prefer this edition to the more complete and more cumbersome ones.

**David Copperfield.** By Charles Dickens. A Reprint of the first edition. 12mo, pp. 846. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

**American Notes and Pictures from Italy.** By Charles Dickens. A Reprint of the first edition. 12mo, pp. 398. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

**The Letters of Charles Dickens.** Edited by his Sister-in-Law and his Eldest Daughter. 1833 to 1870. 12mo, pp. 772. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

We have had frequent occasion to call our readers' attention to the excellent and popular reprint of the first editions of Dickens' works now being published by Macmillan & Co. Charles Dickens, the younger, who is writing biographical and bibliographical introductions to these volumes, states in "David Copperfield" that the autobiographical element in that novel is far less than the public generally supposes. The collection of Dickens' letters was made by the sister-in-law and the eldest daughter of the novelist, and first published in 1882. The present edition is carefully revised and corrected.

**The Inheritance.** By Susan Edmonstone Ferrier. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 453-443. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

In our issue of last month we referred to Roberts Brothers' new complete edition of the novels of Miss Ferrier. The many readers who enjoy Miss Austen's works will find a congenial element in the amusing and masterly realistic novels of the Scotch woman. The two volumes of "The Inheritance" have now appeared.

#### BOOKS OF REFERENCE AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

**Scenes from Every Land.** A Photographic Panorama of the World. Edited by Thomas Lowell Knox. Size, 10x13 inches, pp. 400. Springfield, Ohio: Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick.

Quite similar to the popular album prepared under John L. Stoddard's supervision entitled "Glimpses of the World," and commended a month or two ago in these pages, is one which comes from an Ohio firm of publishers, entitled "Scenes from Every Land." It contains more than 500 photographic views, well produced by the half-tone process and clearly printed. Famous buildings and famous bits of natural scenery in all parts of the world make up a volume of much interest. There is an introduction from the pen of Gen. Lew Wallace, and each chapter is accompanied by a few brief but intelligent sentences of description, written, as we are assured, by various gentlemen of distinction.

**How Do You Spell It? or, Words as They Look.** A Book for Easy People. By W. T. C. Hyde. 12mo, pp. 342. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

Literary workers of every name who are not entirely successful in the matter of English orthography will be grateful to Mr. Hyde for his little book. It contains lists of nearly all words which are commonly misspelled, with the questionable portions of the words printed in bold-face type. Mr. Hyde's whole theory—and it is a sound one psychologically—is that the true way to learn to spell is by means of impressions upon the eye—i. e., the word should present itself to the mind as a picture, not as a sound. The appendix contains a large number of definitions of technical commercial terms. All the features of this little work seem admirable.

**The Natural method of Writing Music.** By Levi Orser. Paper, 8vo, pp. 68. Boston: Eastern Publishing Company. 50 cents.

A new system of musical notation which seems to us sensible and progressive. The features of the plan are clearly explained in this pamphlet.

**Three Roads to a Commission in the United States Army.** By Lieut. W. P. Burnham. 12mo, pp. 170. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

This is intended as a handbook of information to those who wish to attain a commissioned rank in the United States Army. Lieut. Burnham gives directions in accordance with the most recent laws. One may become a second lieutenant by way of West Point, or he may be appointed from the army directly, or from civil life. The course of study at the military academy and points upon entrance examinations are given. The author is professor of Military Tactics at St. John's Military School, and has written several other works of a like character.

**Daily Dinners: A Collection of 366 Distinct Menus in English and French.** By Nancy Lake. 12mo, pp. 192. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.

This little volume by the author of "Menus Made Easy" is intended as an aid for ladies of moderate means and leisure who may be glad of more detailed assistance for daily family life. It contains a dinner programme for every day in the year, written in English and in French, and with notes explaining the less familiar dishes. It will be of service to many who wish to combine art and common sense in the management of their tables.

**Outdoors: A Book of Healthful Pleasure.** Paper, 12mo, pp. 75. Boston: Pope Mfg. Co. 10 cents.

Now that the season of outdoor recreations is returning lovers of "healthful pleasure" will appreciate this gaily covered little book with its illustrated articles on lawn tennis, yachting, base ball, canoeing, etc., by noted authorities.

**Eminent Persons' Biographies.** Reprinted from the *Times*. Vol. III. 1882-1886. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

In two previous numbers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS we have noticed the biographies which are being reprinted from the London *Times* under the title "Eminent Persons." The third volume of the series covers the period from 1882 to 1886. The list of the great dead is a little shorter than in the previous volumes, but it contains among others the notable names of Darwin, Garibaldi, Gambetta, Victor Hugo, General Grant, etc.

#### TECHNOLOGY.

**A Manual of Machine Drawing and Design.** By David Allan Low and Alfred William Bevis. 12mo, pp. 782. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

This is quite an elaborate work addressed to progressive students of mechanical engineering. There is a great wealth of illustration specially prepared for this book, and the general treatment of the subject is practical, logical; for ordinary purposes apparently exhaustive. Of the authors, David Allan Low is headmaster of the People's Palace Day Technical School, London, and Mr. Bevis is director of manual training for the school board of that great industrial city—Birmingham. They have put into this treatise a great amount of experience and thought.

**The Measurements of Electrical Currents and Other Advanced Primers of Electricity.** By Edwin J. Houston, A.M. 12mo, pp. 429. New York: The W. J. Johnston Company. \$1.

In our February number we noticed the first volume of Professor Houston's "Advanced Primers" upon electricity. The second volume has chapters upon the various measurements of electric force upon "Arc Lighting," "Alternating Currents," "The Electric Motor" and a review called a "Primer of Primers." The features of giving extracts from important electrical works as an aid to the student in selecting is continued.

**Telephone Lines and Their Properties.** By William J. Hopkins. 12mo, pp. 274. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Hopkins, Professor of Physics in the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, has had considerable direct experience with telephone lines. He has written a clear, succinct treatise on the subject, which explains in a practical way to the student and to the general reader the main facts in regard to wires, exchanges, cables, long-distance lines and many other topics connected with telephone construction.

**Amateur Photography. A Practical Guide for the Beginner.** By W. I. Lincoln Adams. Paper, 12mo, pp. 90. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. 50 cents.

Mr. W. I. Lincoln, editor of the *Photographic Times*, has reprinted in revised book form a series of articles which originally appeared in the columns of the *Christian Union* and *Outing*. The amateur will here find a guide for ordinary work in photography, and an introduction into the more mysterious regions of the pastime. The treatise is illustrated and has an appendix of useful tables.

#### JUVENILE.

**Heroic Happenings. Told in Verse and Story.** By Elbridge S. Brooks. Octavo, pp. 238. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks is right at home when it comes to making a volume of tales of the olden times which shall fascinate boys and girls, as he proved in "Historic Boys," "Chivalric Days," and "Historic Girls." The central figures of "Heroic Happenings" are drawn from many countries and many times, as the following sample chapter headings will show: "The First War Correspondent; Egypt, B.C. 1340;" "The True Story of Casabianca;" "The Boys' Crusade;" "By Thames Water," and "The Liberty Bell." Some of the stories are in verse. The cover of the volume will be a delight to children's hearts, as well as the numerous beautiful illustrations by Garrett, Birch, Ogden and others.

**The Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote of La Mancha.** By Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. 12mo, pp. 286. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

This volume is an addition to the series of "Classics for Children," of Messrs. Ginn & Co. The work has been abridged from Ormsby's translations, and edited by Mabel F. Wheaton.

About one-fourth of the matter of the original translation appears, but little that is essential to a full understanding of Don Quixote and his famous squire has been omitted.

#### FICTION.

**To Leeward.** By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 404. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are drawing near the end of their task of furnishing the public a worthy uniform edition of Mr. Crawford's popular novels. "To Leeward," while not to be considered among the very best of his works, is a story of remarkable power. The present volume—the novel first appeared some ten years ago—has been very recently revised by Mr. Crawford.

**Island Nights' Entertainments.** By Robert Louis Stevenson. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.20.

Three of Mr. Stevenson's most recent tales compose this volume: "The Beach of Falesa," "The Bottle Imp," and "The Isle of Voices." All are stories of the South Sea in the familiar romantic style of the author. Mr. Stevenson's genius sets itself against some of the strongest contemporary tendencies in fiction, but perhaps for that very reason is more acceptable to many people. The numerous illustrations and the binding are in peculiar keeping with the weird atmosphere of the tales.

**Stories of a Western Town.** By Octave Thanet. 12mo pp. 254. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

The delightful stories of Hawkeye Land which "Octave Thanet" has recently been contributing to the pages of *Scribner's Monthly* are now published in book form. The numerous fitting illustrations of Mr. A. B. Frost are retained. "Octave Thanet's" pen has done a most worthy service in the creation of the long-awaited "Mississippi Valley Literature." She has a first-hand thorough acquaintance with those Iowa towns which border upon the great stream, and are known as the "river towns," and she is always to be congratulated that she has found the life in them worthy of a place in fiction.

**A Tillyloss Scandal.** By J. M. Barrie. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.

Our readers will find a brief sketch of the rising young Scotch writer, Mr. J. M. Barrie, among our book notices for December last. The present volume contains besides "A Tillyloss Scandal"—Tillyloss being a quarter in Thrums, which a previous work of Mr. Barrie's has made familiar—about a baker's dozen of shorter sketches. Many of these are partly in dialect, and they all have that frank, contagious humor which seems the author's dominant quality. Mr. Barrie has rediscovered the Scotland of our day as a field for fiction.

**The Last Tenant.** By B. L. Farjeon. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

This story is from the pen of a writer of no small production and no small popularity. "The Last Tenant" is a tale of a "haunted house" in London, whose tragic mystery is solved through the agency of a spectral cat. Notwithstanding the sombre character of the plot, there is a large infusion of humor in the story, and the tone throughout is frank and wholesome.

**Redbank. Life on a Southern Plantation.** By M. L. Cowles. Paper, 12mo, pp. 370. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. 50 cents.

A vigorous, absorbing story of plantation life in the South in post-bellum days. The characters are drawn with a skillful hand, and become real people to the reader. It is an old-fashioned love tale, which ends in a happy marriage, after the author has given us a touch of tragedy.

**The Marplot.** By Sidney Royse Lysaght. 12mo, pp. 425. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

A novel with quite an involved plot, and yet a strong portrayal of character. The scene is laid at various times in England, Ireland and Egypt. It is unconventional in its treatment of the moral question, and there is considerable passion woven into the story, which does not, however, deserve the epithet sensational. On the whole, we should say that this love tale showed power and individuality, but a hand which is not yet quite certain of itself. It will hold the close attention of most readers who search for something a "little different" from the mass of current fiction.



**The Revolution in Tanner's Lane.** By Mark Rutherford. 12mo, pp. 388. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

Last month we noticed "The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford." "The Revolution in Tanner's Lane" is a novel written in the same vein, and distinguishes itself at once from the mass of current fiction. The book deals with the England of the early part of this century, and portrays clearly and ably the social and religious convulsions of the time. The main interest of the story centers about a few strongly-drawn characters, and the author preserves an artistic simplicity. If there is any fault to be found it is in the pessimistic tone which tends here and there to become cynical.

**Val-Maria. A Romance of the Time of Napoleon I.** By Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull. 12mo, pp. 200. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull has the spirit and style of a poet, although she writes in prose. She has followed her study of "The Catholic Man," in which she portrayed the personality of the poet Lanier, by "Val-Maria. A Romance of the Time of Napoleon I." It is written with the delicate and unflinching purity of a true artist in words. The story itself is a touching one of a child life which ended early after having created a high work of art in a statue of the "Little Corporal," whom the boy artist almost worshipped. Mrs. Turnbull has chosen as an appropriate clue to the main thread of her story the familiar words: "A little child shall lead them." The publishers have furnished a tasty binding, a frontispiece by Kenyon Cox, and other features in happy accord.

**After Many Days. An American Novel.** By Theodore B. Wilson and James Clarence Harvey. 12mo, pp. 366. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.

This "American Novel by two Americans" seems to us to possess more of what is commonly supposed to be a French idea of fiction than the genuine cis-Atlantic novel ought to have. However, it is a strong story; the characters are clearly drawn, and they are real people who hold our interest to the end. It is not to be called a temperance story, although a drinking husband plays a large part in its history. All in all we consider the book a very successful piece of fiction. The scenes are in New England and belong to our own day.

**The Stormy Petrel. An Historical Romance.** By Col. John Bowles. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: A. Lovell & Co. \$1.

The author of this "historical romance" draws his materials largely from the exciting experiences of "border-ruffian" times in Kansas. In his preface he states that "in dealing with historical events the author has been careful to state only what he knows personally or has upon reliable testimony." John Brown is of course introduced, as well as many other characters typical of the stirring period of the fifties. The heroine was supposed to be of slave blood, but after her death it is revealed that she was the daughter of an abducted Italian woman.

**The Real Thing, and Other Tales.** By Henry James. 12mo, pp. 275. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Many readers consider Mr. James at his best when he writes a short story. The present volume contains five of his finished artistic tales: "The Real Thing," "Sir Dominick Ferrand," "Nora Vincent," "The Chaperon" and "Greville Fane." The second of these is the story, under the title "Jersey Villas," which closed in the August last number of the *Cosmopolitan*.

**Elizabeth: Christian Scientist.** By Matt Crim. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. \$1.

This new novel by the author of "Adventures of a Fair Rebel," etc., is to our mind a strong and fascinating story. It has a slight resemblance in plot to Mr. Howell's "Undiscovered Country." The situations are out of the ordinary run, as the title indicates, and belong particularly to our own time,

but the real interest is throughout with the characters. It is a love story simply, artistically told, with scenes laid in the South and in New York. We are introduced to several familiar types of fashionable city people and to this pure, beautiful woman, who, while thoroughly human, offers some strong contrasts to them—"Elizabeth, Christian Scientist."

#### EDUCATIONAL.

**Analytics of Literature. A Manual for the Objective Study of English Prose and Poetry.** By L. A. Sherman. 12mo, pp. 488. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.40.

The question of a proper method in the teaching of literature is a very prominent one in educational circles at present. Prof. L. A. Sherman, of the University of Nebraska, has embodied in his "Manual for the Objective Study of English Prose and Poetry," the principles which he has successfully employed for a number of years. It seems to us that the author has not as yet fully digested his system and that he has sometimes confused rhetoric, psychology and aesthetics. His volume is, however, one which every person interested in the vexed question will wish to master. Professor Sherman believes thoroughly in literature as a social institution. He claims for his objective method that it is particularly democratic, reaching the duller pupils as well as the brighter ones.

**A Course of Practical Elementary Biology.** By John Bidgood, B.Sc., F.L.S. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

This belongs in Longmans' series of elementary science manuals, and is arranged according to the most advanced methods of study in biology. After explaining to the learner the use of the microscope and other biological apparatus, Professor Bidgood gives him minute directions for experiments with the principal types of life. Yeast, penicillium, the male fern, amoeba, vorticella, the crayfish and the common frog are among the types studied. The development is from the simplest forms to the more complex. Many of the very numerous illustrations of this volume were drawn specially for it. Perhaps modern biology may not be quite so attractive at first sight as the "Natural History" of past days, but there can be no question of relative values.

**Mensuration.** By Wm. S. Hall, C.E. 16mo, pp. 69. Boston: Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

A work designed for the course in lower mathematics of schools and colleges, intended to supplement the later trigonometries which omit mensuration. The author is adjunct professor in Lafayette College.

**Complete set of Copies from Ginn & Co.'s Writing Books, Grammar Course.** Boston: Ginn & Co.

This new series of writing books offers a number of marked improvements which teachers of the art will do well to examine.

**Der Neffe als Onkel. From the French of Picard, by Friederich von Schiller.** 12mo, pp. 121. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

An admirably equipped edition of Schiller's play for school use.

**Un Cas de Conscience.** Par Paul Gervais. Edited with notes by R. P. Horsley, M.A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 86. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

**Les Enfants Patriotes.** Par G. Bruno. Edited by W. S. Lyon, M.A. Heath's "Modern Language" Series. Paper, 12mo, pp. 92. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

Numerous notes, a very complete vocabulary and two grammatical appendices accompany each of these volumes.

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### American Amateur Photographer.—N w York. March.

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### The Arena.—Boston.

The Future of Fiction. Hamlin Garland.  
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### Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London.

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How the House of Commons Deals with Offenders.  
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The Names of Political Parties. C. K. Roylance Kent.  
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The Bruised Serpent. W. H. Hudson.  
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G. P. Sigerson.

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The Birth of a Profession. J. B. Johnson.  
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Compensatory Theory of Bimetallism. R. F. Hoxie.  
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Pottery and the Royal Porcelain Works. Rev. R. Shindler.  
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The Crofter Scheme of British Columbia. R. E. Gosnell.  
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Some Aspects of Theosophy. Helen A. Hicks.  
Ludwig Von Bethoven.  
Should Women Vote?

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Among the Tibetans.—III. Illustrated. Isabella L. Bishop.  
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A Fossil Grove at Glasgow. E. E. Guthrie.  
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What Support Did John Brown Rely Upon? R. Shackleton, Jr.  
The Ride of Paul Revere. H. A. Giddings.  
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Ba uch Spinoza. Rudolph Grossman.  
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Sketch of Osaka, Japan. Rev. Otis Cary.  
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Modern Astronomy. George E. Latham.

Music.—Chicago. March.

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George Frederick Bristow. George H. Curtis.  
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The Home Rule Bill and the Army. Lord Ashbourne.  
Causes of the National Income. W. H. Mallock.  
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Seven and Three. Arthur Gaye.  
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Christian Konrad Sprengel. John C. Willis.  
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Carthy, Herbert Gladstone, C. Stuart Wortley, J. E. Redmond, Hugh Hoare.  
 Israel's Deep Slumber. Ernest Rénan.  
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 Mr. Walter Pater on Platonism. Edmund Gosse.  
 The Right Hon. John Morley, M. P.  
 Russia, Rome, and the Old Catholics. Madame Novikoff.  
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 The Lives and Loves of North American Birds. John Worth.  
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Brain Surgery. Dr. Wm. A. Hammond.  
 Shipbuilding Here and Abroad. Philip Hichborn, U. S. N.  
 Good and Bad Mothers. Mrs. Amelia E. Barr.  
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 Art of Mystery in Fiction. George Manville Fenn.  
 The Interior of the Earth. George F. Becker.  
 Two Englishwomen on America. Lady Grey-Egerton, Lady Sykes.  
 Faults in Our Consular Service. Robert Adams, Jr.  
 After Death—What! Rev. Charles F. Dole.  
 The Negro as a Mechanic. Robert Lowry.  
 Middle-Class Life in France. Marquise de San Carlos.  
 The Currency and the Democratic Party. R. P. Bland.  
 The Brussels Conference Reviewed. Charles Foster.  
 "By Women for Women." Lillian A. Mercur.  
 Do the Fittest Survive? W. A. Croft.  
 The Abuse of Secrecy. Clara Dixon Davidson.  
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#### Outing.—New York.

Canoeing on the Concord and Merrimac. J. N. Drake.  
 Hunting a Tapir. Allen Chamberlain.  
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 Long Distance Riding. Capt. Henry Romeyn.  
 The Yachting Outlook for '93. Charles L. Norton.  
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Forest Trees of the Sierra Nevada. Charles Palache.  
 The Wreck of the Petrel. Ninetta Eames.  
 Pampas Plumos. S. E. A. Higgins.  
 Among the Diggers Thirty Years Ago. Helen M. Carpenter.  
 A Byzantine Empress (Eudocia). Sara Carr Upton.

#### The Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. March.

Amidel.  
 Hand-Camera Guide to the World's Fair. F. Dundas Todd.  
 Simplicity in Printing Formula. James Ross.  
 What are Medals Given For?  
 A Standard Light.  
 Chemistry of Development. C. L. Mitchell.

#### Poet-Lore.—Boston.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. W. J. Rolfe.  
 Shakespeare and Lyly. Horace Davis.  
 Gentle Will, Our Fellow: A History of Shakespeare's Stage Life.  
 Use of Alliteration in Shakespeare's Poems. S. E. Bengough.  
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 Value of Contemporary Judgment. Helen A. Clarke.  
 Socialistic Thread in the Life and Works of William Morris.  
 Shakespearean Books of the Year.

#### Popular Science Monthly.—New York.

Science and the Colleges. David Starr Jordan.  
 The Festal Development of Art. David J. Hill.

Correlation of Structure, Action and Thought. T. L. Brunton.  
 Prof. G. F. Wright and His Critics. E. W. Claypole.  
 The Maoris of New Zealand. Edward Tregear.  
 Education of Our Colored Citizens. Maud W. Goodwin.  
 The Inadequacy of "Natural Selection." Herbert Spencer.  
 Free Play in Physical Education. M. Fernand Lagrange.  
 Conservation of the Mackerel Supply. Robert F. Walsh.  
 Traces of a Vanished Industry. John Gifford.  
 Ernest Rénan. Sketch of His Life and Work. G. Monod.

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The Real Problem of Inspiration. B. B. Warfield.  
 Hypo-Evangelism. J. P. Lilley.  
 Luther's Doctrine of Inspiration. Francis Pieper.  
 Conflict in Germany over the Apostle's Creed. Adolph Zahn.  
 James Russell Lowell as a Prose Writer. T. W. Hunt.  
 External Evidence as to Seneca's Writings and Paul's. C. M. Mead.

#### The Psychical Review.—Boston. February.

The Spectral Well of Virginia. A. E. Dolbear and T. E. Allen.  
 Cases of Fulfilled Prophecies. M. Rylda Libby.  
 Mysterious Music Revealed Through Caltraudience. H. M. Poole.  
 Implications of Psychical Phenomena.—II. A. E. Dolbear.  
 Leaves from the Autobiography of a Psychic. Emma Miner.  
 Sounds, Voices and Psychical Disturbances. Hamlin Garland.  
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 The Search for Facts.—I. T. E. Allen.

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Marginal Utility and Value. S. M. Macvane.  
 Classification of Public Revenues. E. R. A. Seligman.  
 The Interpretation of Ricardo. Simon N. Patten.  
 The Unemployed in German Cities. John Graham Brooks.  
 The New English Labor Department.

#### Quiver.—London.

How I Write Boys' Books: A Chat with Mr. R. M. Ballantyne. Illustrated. R. Blathwayt.  
 A Sunday School Teachers' Museum at Serjeants' Inn. Illustrated.

#### Review of the Churches.—London. March 15.

Missions and Morals. Mrs. Josephine Butler, Mr. Mathieson, and Mr. Raju Naidu.  
 The Sacraments. Canon Scott Holland.  
 Dr. Clifford. With Portrait and Illustrations.

#### The Sanitarian.—New York.

Cremation and Its Importance in Cholera.  
 Disinfection at Quarantine Stations. G. M. Sternberg.  
 A Sickly Ship.—U. S. S. *Albatross*. John C. Wise.  
 Clothes. Herbert Maxwell.  
 Mineral Springs of Georgia. A. N. Bell.  
 Drainage of Okefinokee Swamp.  
 Mortality and Morbidity Statistics. Harry K. Bell.

#### Scribner's Magazine.—New York.

An Artist in Japan. Robert Blum.  
 Unpublished Letters of Carlyle.  
 A New England Farm. Frank French.  
 The Restoration House. Stephen T. Aveling.  
 The Cities That Were Forgotten. Charles F. Lummis.  
 Anne of Brittany's Chateaux in the Valley of the Loire. T. A. Cook.  
 The Arts Relating to Women, and their Exhibition in Paris. T. A. Cook.  
 The Crisis of the Schipka Pass. Archibald Forbes.

#### Social Economist.—New York.

Philosophy of Immigration and Annexation. George Gunton.  
 Marine Solution of the Money Question. W. H. Bates.  
 Diminishing Returns from Investment. U. H. Crocker.  
 Advantages of City Life. Leonora B. Halsted.  
 Sixty Years of the English Poor Law. Edward Porritt.

#### Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Paisley. March.

Exploration of the Rivers Tana and Juba, East Africa. Commander F. G. Dundas.  
 Madagascar. Joël le Savoureux.  
 The Climate of the Interior of Greenland. With Diagrams. Prof. H. Mohn.

#### Strand Magazine.—London. March.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. Harry How.  
 From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—III. H. W. Lucy.



Portraits of Lord Battersea, W. Q. Orchardson, R.A.; Sir Charles Hallé, Lady Hallé, Dr. Hermann Adler (Chief Rabbi), Sir Archibald Alison and Madame Jane Hading. Hands. Beckles Willson.

Sunday at Home.—London.

A Third Group of Hymn Writers. With Portraits. Rev. Dr. S. G. Green.  
The Burning of the Clavie. Isabella F. Mayo.  
The Worship of Vishnu in India. Rev. C. Merk.  
A Fijian Coral Reef. C. F. Gordon Cumming.  
Some Quaker Women of the Past.—III. Mary Dyer.

Sunday Magazine.—London.

The Graves by the Victoria Nyanza. Rev. A. R. Buckland.  
The Canaanites of the New World. Rev. Dr. T. B. Stephenson.  
Bishop Thorold of Winchester at Farnham Castle.  
Things of Beauty: Shells. Darley Dale.  
Bible Trees. Rev. Dr. H. Macmillan.  
Jubilee Remembrances of Persons I Have Met. Dr. Newman Hall.

Theosophist.—London. March.

Old Diary Leaves. H. S. Olcott.  
Psychometry. Continued. W. R. Old.  
True Welsh Ghost Stories.—III. J. M. Pryse.

The Treasury.—New York.

The Family of God. J. L. Campbell.  
Social Responsibility. E. Benjamin Andrews.  
The Facts as to Inheritance. Prof. E. J. Wolf.

The United Service.—Philadelphia.

Reforms Needed in the Paper Work of the Army. Lieut. A. M. Palmer.  
Narrative of a First Cruise. Continued. W. H. Shock, U.S.N.  
Status of the Non-Commissioned Officer in the U. S. Army.  
The Military Courage of Royalty. Archibald Forbes.

University Extension.—Philadelphia.

Extension vs. The University Lecturer. W. H. Mace.  
Teaching by Correspondence. O. J. Thatcher.  
Shakespeare and the Reformation. B. E. Warner.  
Economics.—IX. Edward T. Devine.

University Magazine.—New York.

A Tramp to Mount Hamilton. W. W. Guth.  
Athletics in the XVth Century. Sir Thomas Elliot.  
Aroused Conscience in Intercollegiate Athletics. C. C. Tyler.  
Kenyon College.—I. W. F. Pierce.

Westminster Review.—London.

Federation. The Polity of the Future. C. D. Farquharson.  
Old Age Pay for the Million. J. Hall Richardson.  
Religion, Reason, and Agnosticism. A. Bodington.  
Professions Accessible to Women.  
After Disestablishment. Alfred Berlyn.  
The Marriage Relations: Divorce. H. L. Postlethwaite.  
What Hinders Emigration to Australasia?  
A Quaker of Sixty Years Ago: Joseph Pease.  
Astronomical Influence in Geological Evolution. R. G. M. Browne.

Young England.—London.

Heraldry: Its Romance and Meaning. S. Gibney.  
Torpedo Warfare. J. C. Paget.

Young Man.—London.

The Story of the Cotton King: John Rylands. Dr. Joseph Parker.  
Men I Have Met.—II. Garibaldi. Rev. H. R. Haweis.  
Can We Have an Ideal Theatre? Dr. Joseph Parker and W. J. Dawson.

Young Woman.—London.

Cycling. Illustrated. Mrs. E. R. Pennell.  
Courage in Women. Mrs. Fenwick Miller.  
Deborah: The Hebrew Boadicea. W. J. Dawson.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 7.

The Island of St. John—Patmos. Don Josaphet.  
Fishing in the Oldest Times. Dr. T. von Liebenau.  
Easter Egg Games. Hugo Sternberg.  
The Panama Scandal in France.—II. Illustrated. A. Kessler.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig. March 1.

Franziska Rheinberger (Fanny von Hoffnaass). With Portrait.  
O. Schmid.  
Choruses for Male Voices: "Die Welt der Töne," by Aug. Horn; and "Über's Feld," by A. Maier.

March 15.

Paul Homeyer. With Portrait.  
Choruses for Male Voices: "Die Neue Loreley," by Oskar Wermann; "Volkslied," by Carl Götz; and "Sängermarsch," by Moritz Uhle.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

March 4.

In the Reichstag. Continued.  
Adolf Stöber. With Portrait. J. E. Freiherr von Grotthuss.

March 11.

Alice Bady. With Portrait.  
The Nicaragua Canal. With Map.

March 18.

Duke Victor of Ratibor, Prince of Corvey. With Portrait.  
Dr. Kayssler.  
Schäffertanz and Metzgersprung in Munich. F. von Ostini.

March 25.

Two Indian Songsters. Christian Schwarzkopf.  
The Kingdom of the Mahdi. H. von Zobeltitz.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 8.

Judicial Oaths. Heinr. Justus.  
Post Office in Railway Trains. Post-Director Bruns.  
Symbolism of the Holy Cross. Dr. Dreibach.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau.

King Charles of Roumania.—XV.  
France and Germany. A Letter from Baron A. de Courcel.  
Is India in Danger? Sir Lepel Griffin.  
Breeding in the Animal Kingdom. R. von Hanstein.

Herod the Great. A. Réville.  
Hungary and the Wekerle Ministry.  
Physical Education for Women. A. Mosso.  
The Niagara Problem. Bernhard Dessau.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. March.

My Youth and Student Life at Prague. Eduard Hanslick.  
The History of Cupids in Art. Th. Birt.  
Friedrich Nietzsche's Philosophy and its Dangers. Ludwig Stein.  
Ballads. Philipp Spitta.  
Dante Literature. Herman Grimm.  
The Discovery of Western Europe. E. Hübner.  
The Political Situation in Hawaii.  
Political Correspondence: Panama and the Italian Bank Scandals; France and England in Egypt, etc.

Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. March.

The Philosophical Foundations of the Political Economy of Quesnay and Adam Smith. W. Hasbach.  
The Controversy about English Thoroughbreds. Prof. M. Wilckens.  
The Woman Question in the Light of Social Development. Irma von Troll-Borostyan.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig.

Heft 2.

Overhead Railways. Leo Silberstein.  
Miss Kate Marsden. With Portrait. Minna Cauer.  
Goethe's Last Love: Ulrica von Levetzow. K. Heinemann.  
Utopias of All Ages. Continued. Dr. I. O. Holsch.

Heft 3.

The New German Parliamentary Buildings. O. Neumann-Hofer.  
Through Kansas. Rudolf Cronaw.  
The Manufacture of Real Precious Stones. C. Falkenhorst.  
The Three Last Meistersingers of Strasburg. With Portraits. Alfred Klatte.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. March.

Questions for To-day in Our Fatherland. M. G. Conrad.  
The Improvement of the Race. Oskar Panizza.  
Heinz Tovote. With Portrait. Paul Schettler.  
Poems by Heinz Tovote, Karl Bleibtreu and Others.  
Wild Roses. A Sketch by Heinz Tovote.  
Modern Acting. Dr. Simon Moldauer.

Ibsen's "Masterbuilder." Hedwig Lachmann and Alfred Schuler.  
The Home for Working Women in Munich. Betty Naue.  
Luther and Marriage. Oskar Panizza.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Freiburg.  
Infanticide in China. Illustrated.  
The Benedictine Mission in the Indian Territory. Illustrated.  
Concluded.  
A Journey to Sinai. Continued. Illustrated. M. Jullien.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. March.  
The Popular Newspaper for Town and Country Under Friedrich von Tappelskirch. Concluded. Otto Kraus.  
Panama. E. Freiherr von Ungern-Sternberg.  
The Introduction of the Middle-European Common Time. Dr. E. von Rebeur.  
The Official Defense of the Military Situation.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

March 4.  
"Heimat." Act III. Scenes 1-8. Hermann Sudermann.  
Arnold Böcklin. Otto Julius Bierbaum.

March 11.  
"Heimat." Act III. Scenes 9-17. Hermann Sudermann.  
The Munich Secessionists in Berlin. A. Schütze.  
Edgar Tinel and Pietro Mascagni. H. Keimann.

March 18.  
"Heimat." Act IV. Scenes 1-9. Hermann Sudermann.  
Hamlet Problems.—III. Hamlet and Ophelia. Franz Servaes.

March 25.  
"Heimat." Concluded. Hermann Sudermann.  
The Literary Movement in Italy. Cesare Lombroso.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna.

March 1.  
Verdi and Vienna Opera Fifty Years Ago. F. Lentner.  
The Production of "Falstaff" at Milan. Max Graf.

March 15.  
Alfred J. Becher, Music Critic. F. Lentner.  
Goldmark's "Merlin." Ernst Pick.  
Piano Solo: "Flüchtige Gedanken." Josef Bayer.

Die Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 23.  
The Nationalization of Public Health. Eduard Bernstein.  
The First Report for 1892 of a German Factory Inspector. Dr. M. Quarc.

No. 24.  
A Workman's Reminiscences of Karl Marx. F. Lessner.  
The Reserve Army of Industry. Professor Julius Wolf and Eduard Bernstein.

No. 25.  
Why Are There More Women Than Men?  
Technical-Economic and Social-Economic Progress.

No. 26.  
Socialism in France During the Great Revolution. C. Hugo.  
Social Economic Progress. Continued.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau.

Translation of Rénan's "Feuilles Détachées."  
Tragedy and the "Orestes" of Æschylus. A. C. Kalischer.  
Stage-Mounting and Management. Dr. Paul Lindau.  
Peasant Poems: Jens Tvedt, Norwegian Poet. Ola Hansson.  
Electricity and Micro-Organisms.  
Portrait of Franz von Schönthan.

Römische Jahrbücher. Hermannstadt. February-March.  
The Clerical Programme of the Hungarian Government.  
The Education Programme of the Hungarian Government.  
The Historical and Philological Literature of the Roumanians for 189. N. Densusianu.  
Population and School Statistics in Roumania.  
Folk Lore of Roumania. W. Rudow.

Schweizerische Rundschau.—Zürich. March.

Poems by Adolf Frey and Karl Henckell.  
The Introduction of a Universal Time and Its Significance for Trade and Commerce in Switzerland. Prof. J. H. Graf.  
An Unknown Poem on the Battle of Murten. G. Tobler.  
Emile Faguet, French Author. (In French.) Virgile Rossell.  
Sphinx.—London. March.

The Masters of Mysticism. Wilhelm von Saintgeorge.  
Egypt's Great Pyramids. Illustrated. Eduard Maitland.  
Mahomedan Mysticism. Adolf Engelbach.  
Father John of Cronstadt. Raphael von Kroeber.  
Was There a Double-Tailed Comet Before the Deluge? A. Stentzel.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. March 14.  
The Apotheosis of Ernest Rénan. A. Baumgartner.  
The History of the Socialist Movement in Germany.—II. H. Pesch.  
The Provincial Letters of Pascal.—III. W. Kreiten.  
Mirabeau.—III. O. Pfäff.  
The Pictures of Fra Angelico in the Monastery of St. Mark at Florence. Concluded. St. Beissel.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 9.

Salem in Baden.  
Muskau and Its Castle.  
Carmen on the Stage and in Real Life. With Portrait. Minnie Hauk.  
Insect Life in Winter. Dr. Otto Gotthief.  
The Chrysanthemum in Japan.  
Social Democratic Pictures of the Future.  
Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 14.  
The Wilttermarsch. Heinrich Mohnsen.  
Hypnotism, Suggestion, and Cures by Suggestion. Prof. A. Eulenburg.  
Rosa Poppe. Actress. With portrait. Eugen Zabel.

Heft 15.  
The Graves of Confucius and Mencius. W. Blüthgen.  
Max von Pettenkofer. With portrait.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. March.  
Franz Hals, Artist. H. Knackfuss.  
The Duse Theatrical Season in Berlin. With portraits. P. von Szczepanski.  
The Castle at Ols. Hasso Harden.  
Mary Stuart in Scotland. T. H. Pantenius.

April.  
The Mural Paintings in the Pantheon and Hôtel de Ville in Paris. Ebby.  
Towns and Castles in Austria. Julius Mewrer.  
Cagliostro. With portraits. Julius Stinde.  
Carrier Pigeons. Illustrated. Christian Schwarzkopf.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 8.  
In German Dockyards. N. von Engelstedt.  
New Light on the Downfall of Napoleon I. W. Ducken.  
Beards and Their History. J. Von Falke.  
The City of the Czars: St. Petersburg. H. Roskoschny.  
Pig Sticking in Chicago. E. Von Hess-Wartegg.  
The English at Table. Wilhelm J. Brand.  
Lotus Flowers. W. Schulte von Brühl.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brunswick.

Hermann Hendrich and Mythological Art. Oskar Bie.  
Alsace Lorraine and the Vosges Mountains. Max Ring.  
The Color of Animals. Otto Gotthilf.  
Napoleon I. in Russia. Gustav Dahms.  
Wilhelm Junker. African Traveler. Illustrated. H. Frobenius.  
Tullia d'Aragona: A sketch from the Italian Renaissance. With Portrait. A. Schultheiss.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. Heft 3.

Women in Dramas. Vivus.  
Ibsen's Characters: The Master Builder. Loris.  
Albert Möser, Poet. Baldwin Gröller.

## THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

L'Amarante.—Paris. March 15.

Queen Olga of Greece. With Portrait.  
Cornelle and "Polyeucte." C. de Bonilla-Contreras.  
Artistic Causerie. E. Voruz.  
The Historic Louvre. Hippolyte Buffenoir.  
The Rhapsodies of the Nineteenth Century in Hungary.  
By a Chance of Fate: Saint-dié and America. E. S. Lantz.

Association Catholique.—Paris. March 15.

The Representation of Agriculture before Public Bodies by Agricultural Syndicates. Marquis de la Tour-du-Pin Chambly.  
Cheques and the Money Question. H. Savatier.  
Collectivism and Christian Social Reform. G. de Pascal.

**Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. March.**

A Botanist in the Caucasus. Emile Levier.  
Charles Pictet de Rochemont. Concluded. F. Dumur.  
Diderot and the Reform of the Drama in the Eighteenth Century. Concluded. J. Béraneck.  
A Revolution in Agriculture. Ed. Tallichet.  
Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss, Political.

**Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. March 20.**

The Effect of a Trembling of the Earth. A. Gretillat.  
Cardinal Lavigerie. Louis Ruffet.

**Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris.**

March 10.

The Wagnerian Drama. Continued. Georges Vanor.  
The Anarchic Idea and its Developments. J. Grave.

March 25.

The Poetic Movement. Francis Viéle-Griffin.  
Miracles. Jules Boies.

**Journal des Economistes.—Paris. March.**

The Paris Bourse. Alph. Courtois.  
Frédéric Bastiat and the New Economists of Austria. H. L. Asser.  
Persia, Economic, Financial and Commercial. Ahmed Bey.  
The Academy of Moral and Political Science, from Nov. 15, 1892, to Feb. 20, 1893. Joseph Lefort.  
Women in Public Offices.  
A New Peril: Compulsory State Aid for the Indigent in France. Hubert Valleroux.  
Meeting of the Society of Political Economy on March 4.

**Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.**

March 1.

English Missions in Algeria.  
Elizabeth and Essex. Continued. H. de la Ferrière.  
The Atavism of Genius. Concluded. C. Lombroso.  
Modern Hunting: the Horse. G. de Wailly.  
The Chicago Exhibition. L. Vossion-Serre.  
Count Montell and French Politics in N. Africa. L. Sevin-Desplaces.  
New Conditions of Naval Warfare. Commandant Z.  
Winter at Algiers. Yamina.  
Falstaff—From Shakespeare to Verdi. H. Montecorboli.

March 15.

Elizabeth and Essex. Continued. H. de la Ferrière.  
On the Earth and by the Earth. Introduction. Eugène Simon.  
Napoleon at Grenoble in 1815. Henry Houssaye.  
The New Age. A Comedy. Act I. Madame Adam.  
Leo XIII. and Liturgical Chanting. Destin.  
The Woman Question. Madame Jeanne Schmahl.  
Hippolyte Taine. F. Lollée.  
Notes of a Journey. (Siam.)

**Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.**

March 1.

Paris Fin de Siècle. Philibert Audebrand.  
The Struggle of the Sexes in Antiquity. C. Renooz.  
M. Lucien Bonaparte Wyse at Home.  
Chinese Cookery. Jules Le Teutrois.  
Chopin and George Sand. Oscar Comettant.

March 15.

A Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.  
A Page of History: Tonkin. Jean Reibrach.  
The Drama in Spain. Comte de Sérignan.  
The Early Training of Rachel, the Actress. Mme. Berton née Samson.

**Réforme Sociale.—Paris.**

March 1.

Co-operation in the French Parliament. Louis Durand.  
The Strike at Carmaux.—II. The Parliamentary Debates. A. Gibon.  
The Recent Progress of International Arbitration. A. Desjardin and F. Passy.  
The Awards to Workmen Given by the Architectural Society of Lyons.

March 16.

Hippolyte Taine. Alexis Delaire.  
Co-operation in the French Parliament. Concluded.  
Berlin and its Administrative Institutions. O. Pyffersen.  
The Beginning of Co-operation in England and France. Hubert Valleroux.

**Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.**

March 1.

Athalie. Continued. Mlle. E. Lerou.  
The London Theatrical Year of 1892. Pierre Valin.

March 15.

Jean Etienne Despréaux. 1748-1820. A. Firmin Didot.  
Balzac as a Dramatist. Gabriel Ferry.  
The Drama in the United States. Jean Remy.

**Revue Bleue.—Paris.**

March 4.

Victor Hugo's First Style in Lyric Poetry. F. Brunetière.  
The "Unpopularity" of M. Jules Ferry. E. Dubief.  
Lesage's Conception of Life. Eugène Lintilhac.

March 11.

Hippolyte Taine. Emile Faguet.  
The Poetic Work of Sainte Beuve. F. Brunetière.  
A National Educator: Ernest Lavisse. H. Béranger.

March 18.

The Referendum. Paul Lafitte.  
Alfred de Musset. F. Brunetière.  
Should a Frenchman Learn English or German? Michel Breal.

March 25.

Jules Ferry. Alfred Rambaud.  
The Transformation of Lyric Poetry by Romance: George Sand. F. Sand. F. Brunetière.

**Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.**

March 1.

Rome and the Renaissance.—II. Julian Klaczko.  
Greek Mines: Theocritus and Herondas. Jules Girard.  
Realist Art and the Critics.—II. Gustave Larroumet.  
Aluminium. J. Fleury.  
The Unpublished Life of Beaumarchais. E. Lintilhac.  
The Hawaiian Crisis. C. de Varigny.  
The Algerian Question. G. Valbut.

March 15.

The Jews and the Greek Dominion. Ernest Rénan.  
In Judaea.—A. Chevrillon.  
Mexico under President Diaz. C. Jannet.  
The 1st of December, 1789, at Toulon. George Duruy.  
France and Pope Leo XIII. Charles Benoist.  
Experimental Psychology: The Work of the London Congress. A. Binet.  
The Trial of Marshal Ney. V. de Vogüé.

**Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.**

March 1.

The Reform of French Orthography. Alcide Bonneau.  
Artificial Diamonds.  
Photography. S. Tasgeney.  
Giosuè Carducci and His Odes. With Portrait. L. Farges.  
The Pope's Court. Jean de Bonnefon.  
The Montell Mission. With Map and Portraits. J. Haussmann.  
The Centenary of Galileo at Padua.

March 15.

Antique Art. Paul Monceaux.  
The Foundation of the Brazilian State. M. Paisant.  
Across Greenland: Dr. Nansen's Expedition. Paul Jontel.  
The Destruction of the Iron Gate. G. Dumont.

**Revue de Famille.—Paris.**

March 1.

Varsailles, 1838 and 1871. Jules Simon.  
Notes on the French and German Armies. Sir C. W. Dilke.  
Napoleon at the Tuilleries. Frédéric Masson.  
The Police and the Anarchists.

March 15.

Further Reminiscences of My Teaching Days. Jules Simon.  
The Evolution of the Navy in the Nineteenth Century. Lieut. M. Loir.  
The English in the Middle Ages. J. Jusserand.  
Napoleon at the Tuilleries.—II. Frédéric Masson.  
Hippolyte Taine. Gustave Larroumet.

**Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.**

March 1.

The Encroachments of Siam. Mat. Gioi.  
Whom Will the Panama Canal Benefit? Le Noches.  
The Colonial Problems of Greater Britain. A. Salaïgnac.

March 15.

W. J. Archer's Explorations in the Valley of the Mekong. With Map.



The Mission of the *Capriceuse* in Canada in 1855. A. Salaig-nac.  
Letter from L. N. Bonaparte Wyse on the Advantages of the Panama Canal.

*Revue Générale.*—Brussels. March.

The Diary of a Witness of the Commune. F. Bournand.  
Contracts in Art: Böcklin and Jan Van Beers. W. Ritter.  
In the Waters of Zeeland. Concluded. H. Van Doorslaer.  
The Referendum in Switzerland. S. Deploige.  
The Powers and Moral Obligations of Shareholders in Limited Liability Companies. E. Harmant.

*Revue Maritime et Coloniale.*—Paris. March.

Cruisers.—Their Role and the Conditions They Should Satisfy. Vice-Admiral De Cuverville.  
Study on the Mechanical Theory of Heat. Continued. Ch. Brun.  
Historical Notice on the Experimental Ordnance Committee of Gavre. Continued.  
The Circulation of Winds and Rain in the Atmosphere. M. A. Dupouchel.  
New Caledonia and Its Inhabitants in 1890. Continued. Dr. Legrand.

*Revue du Monde Catholique.*—Paris. March.

A New Saint, Anne Magdeleine Remuzat. Com. Bérengier.  
Animal Nature. L. De Kirwan.  
The Congregation of Saint-Maur. Dom Louis Lévêque.  
Recent Books of History. Léonce de la Rallave.

*Revue Philosophique.*—Paris. March.

Researches on the Succession of Psychological Phenomena. B. Bourdon.  
Is Love a Pathological Condition? G. Danville.

*Revue Scientifique.*—Paris.

March 4.

The Currents of the Sea. J. Thoulet.  
The Effects of Consanguinity. F. Regnault.

March 11.

Anatomy in Art. Paul Richter.  
Latent Pictures on Polished Surfaces. W. B. Croft.

March 18.

The Application of Color Photography to Experimental Physiology. M. Marey.  
Recent Danish Explorations in Greenland. C. Rabot.

March 25.

A Greek Physician at Rome: Asclepiad. M. Albert.  
Optic Continuity. Francis Galton.  
Electric Railway. Georges Petit.

*Revue Socialiste.*—Paris. March 15.

The Reorganization of Society. V. Jaclard.  
The Conditions of Moral Regeneration in North America. L. Grönlund.  
Résumé of the Doctrine of St. Simon. Written in 1831. Hippolyte Carnot.  
J. de Strada. Concluded. J. F. Malan.

*Université Catholique.*—Lyons. March 15.

Cardinal Newman and the Catholic Renaissance in England. Continued. Count D. Grabinski.  
An Artist Priest: Abbé Guétal. A. Devaux.  
The Conclave. Continued. Lucius Lector.  
The Missions of St. Paul. E. Jacquier.  
Cardinal Pesch as Archbishop of Lyons. A. Ricard.

## THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

*La Civiltà Cattolica.*—Rome.

March 4.

Leo XIII. and the Bonacci Proposal.  
Rome of the Wolf and Rome of the Lamb.  
The Character of the Agents of Spiritualism.

March 18.

The "Evil of Rome" in Italy.  
The Copernican System in Galileo's Day and in Ours.  
Prof. Mivart on "Happiness in Hell."

*Nuova Antologia.*—Rome. March 1.

Verdi's Old Age. E. Panzacchi.  
Chicago and Its Italian Colony. G. Giacosa.  
The Episcopal Jubilee of Leo XIII. R. de Cesare.  
The Artistic Problem in Italy.—I. A. Rondani.  
The Youth of Terenzio Mamiani. T. Casini.

*La Rassegna Nazionale.*—Florence.

March 1.

The Regency of the Senators at Florence in 1800. P. F. Covoni.  
The Hexameron. Part III. Continued. A. Stoppani.  
Italian Colonists in the State of St. Paul (Brazil) A. de Zettiry.  
From North America. Egisto Rossi.

March 18.

Beauty as a Means of Education. A. Conti.  
Cardinal Lavigerie and the French Republic. Continued. A. A. di Pesaro.  
Socialism in Emilia and the General Elections of 1892. G. Assirelli.  
Portraits in the Museo Giovo. Dr. Fossati.

## THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

*Revista Contemporanea.*—Madrid.

February 28.

Natural Science and the Problems of Natural Production. A. de Segovia y Corrales.  
Monarchies and Republics.—II. D. Isern.  
The Physical Education of Children. L. Vega-Rey.

March 15.

Technical and Artistic Education. P. de Alzola y Minondo.  
Monarchies and Republics.—III. D. Isern.

*Revista General de Marina.*—Calle de Alcalá 56, Madrid. 16s. per annum. March.

Brief Considerations on the Weight of Projectiles. Captain Don Jose Gonzalez.  
Vocabulary of Powders and Explosives. 4 Figs. From the Italian of Lieutenant F. Salvati.  
Aiming Tubes. 8 Figs. Captain Don J. R. Alonso.  
Hispano-American Military Congress.

## THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

*Elsevier's Geillustreed Maandschrift.*—Amsterdam.

Théophile de Bock. Louis de Haes.  
A Draughtsman *Dei Gratia*. (Jules Chéret and his Work). J. V. Santen Koff.

*De Gids.*—Amsterdam. March.

Opzcooma. Prof. A. Pierson.  
Travel Notes from the Tropics. A. W. Hubrecht.

The Situation of Amsterdam. A. Fabius.  
Kuenen as a Theologian. H. Oort.  
An Egyptian in Europe. Prof. de Goeje.

*Vragen des Tijds.*—Haarlem. March.

The English Electoral Law. A. Kerdiijk.  
Freedom or State Tutelage. S. Van Houten.  
Vegetarianism. Dr. A. Snijders.

# INDEX TO PERIODICALS

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	Esq.	Esquiline.	NAR.	North American Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatM.	National Magazine.
Ant.	Antiquary.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NR.	New Review.
AR.	Andover Review.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NW.	New World.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
Arg.	Argosy.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NN.	Nature Notes.
As.	Asclepiad.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	O.	Outing.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	OD.	Our Day.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GW.	Good Words.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Bank L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HM.	Home Maker.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HR.	Health Record.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
C.	Cornhill.	InM.	Indian Magazine and Review.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IRER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Chant.	Chautauquan.	IRM.	Irish Monthly.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
ChMisi.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	Q.	Quiver.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CalM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
Cas.M.	Cassier's Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SC.	School and College.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
CW.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Ly.	Lyceum.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DM.	Dominion Illustrated Monthly.	M.	Month.	Treas.	Treasury.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	UE.	University Extension.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	UM.	University Magazine.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	USM.	United Service.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	WR.	Westminster Review.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	YE.	Young England.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YM.	Young Man.
		Mus.	Musical.	YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]  
Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the April numbers of periodicals.

Actors and Dancing Girls, Japanese, Helen E. Flesher, DM, Mar.  
Aeronautics: The Conquest of the Air, A. F. Zahm, CW.  
Afghanistan: The Amir and the Press, AQ.  
Africa:  
Exploration of the Tana and the Juba, F. G. Dundas, Scot GM, Mar.  
Up the Juba River through Somali-Land, F. G. Dundas, GJ, Mar.  
Explorations in the Southeast Congo Basin, GJ, Mar.  
Industrial Development of Nyasaland, J. Buchanan, GJ, Mar.  
Agriculture Conference, The National, L. L. Price, E.  
Ainu, The Japanese, Religion of, F. F. Ellinwood, MisR.  
Aix-la-Chapelle, Peace of, Miss C. M. Yonge, MP.  
Anarchism: or, The Idolatry of Lust, C. C. Bateman, HomR.  
Anarchists of 1886, The Chicago, Joseph E. Gary, CM.  
Ancient Cities: Cities that Were Forgotten, C. F. Lummis, Scrib.  
Annexation, Philosophy of Immigration and, George Gunton, SEcon.

Antwerp: How to See It.  
Apologist, The Present Task of the, A. B. Bruce, HomR.  
Apostles' Creed, Conflict in Germany over the, T. W. Hunt, PRR.  
April, Epic of, Grant Allen, Long.  
Arbitration, Compulsory, C. A. Reed, A.  
Archimedes, an Old Mechanic, G. Winterwood, GW.  
Architecture—An Art or Nothing, Lord Grimthorpe, NC.  
Architecture Among the Poets, Henry Van Brunt, A V.  
Arctic Exploration: The Polar Problem, R. Benyon, LH.  
Armies:  
The Reorganization of the Army, C. Battine, NatR.  
Royal Welsh Fusiliers, LudM.  
In the Barracks of the Czar, Poultney Bigelow, Harp.  
Armour, Philip D., C. H. Hepburn, MM.  
Art, the Festal Development of, D. J. Hill, PS.  
Art in New York, Progress of, G. P. Lathrop, Harp.  
Astronomy:  
Alpha Centauri and the Distance of the Stars, J. E. Gore, GM.  
Sun-Rays and Star-Beams, Agnes Giberne, MP.  
Astronomy Modern, George E. Latham, MM.

- Assegai and Shield, F. W. D'Evelyn, CalM.  
 Athens, Modern, N. W. Williams, GM.  
 Athletics in the XVth Century, Sir Thomas Elio, UM.  
 Australia, The Industrial Problem in, E. Mitchell, EngM.  
 Australian Agriculture, R. Wallace, JRCl, Mar.  
 Australia:  
 Australian Colonies as a Field for Retired Anglo-Indians, AQ.  
 The Payment of Members, Sir C. Gavan Duffy, CR.  
 Floods in Queensland, H. O. Forbes, GJ, Mar.  
 Authorship, The Organization of, D. April 1.  
 Ballantyne, R. M., and How He Writes His Books, Q.  
 Ballot Reform, R. H. McDonald, Jr., CalM.  
 Behring Sea Question, Adm. Sir M. C. Seymour, NC.  
 Berliners, Friedrich Spielhagen, Cos.  
 Bicycling:  
 Long Distance Riding, Henry Romeyn, O.  
 Lenz's World Tour Awheel, O.  
 Birds:  
 Bird Life in Spring, J. B. Chandler, EL.  
 Lives and Loves of North American Birds, J. Worth, NC.  
 Blaine, James G., John D. Loge, Ed.  
 Blaine, James G., Reminiscences of, E. J. Edwards, Chaut.  
 Bohemian Popular Poetry and Music, J. J. Kral, Mus., Mar.  
 Book Sale, The First English, A. W. Pollard, Long.  
 Borneo: Up the Baram River, C. Hose, GJ, March.  
 Brahmanism, Past and Present, T. M. Lindsay, MisR.  
 Brain Surgery, Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, NAR.  
 Brain-Tapping, A. A. Reade, GM.  
 Breathing, Art of, Major-General Draywn, NC.  
 Brooklyn, The City of, Julian Ralph, Harp.  
 Brooks, Phillips:  
 Phillips Brooks, Alexander V. G. Allen, AM.  
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 Brown, John: What Support Did John Brown Rely Upon  
 MAH.  
 Brussels Conference Reviewed, Charles Foster, NAR.  
 Buckfast Abbey, Ly, March.  
 Buddhism:  
 Buddha's Teaching, The Two Stages in, G. R. Forlong, AQ.  
 Buffalo, The City of, F. J. Shepard, NEM.  
 Buffalo, Story of the, Hamlin Russell, Harp.  
 Burial of the Dead in Paris, G. Peardon and Dr. Macaulay, LH.  
 Burman Dacoity and Patriotism, Sir H. Prendergast, AQ.  
 Byzantine Empress, A (Eudocia), Sara Carr Upton, OM.  
 California: All Along Shore, J. T. Connor, MM.  
 Campaign Expenditures, Insufficient Restriction of, J. B.  
 Bishop, F.  
 Canaanites of the New World, The, T. B. Stephenson, SunM.  
 Canoeing on the Concord and Merrimack, J. N. Drake, O.  
 Canterbury, University Extension in, Rebecca Harding Davis  
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 Carey, Alice and Phoebe, Cornelia St. John, HM.  
 Carlyle, Unpublished Letters of, Scrib.  
 Catholic Church:  
 The Pope and the Bible, CR.  
 Americanizing the Catholic Church, B. B. Cahoon, AJP.  
 Catholic University, The, Helen M. Sweeney, CW.  
 Celebration, Unconscious, J. H. Metcalf, PsyR, Feb.  
 Character: Are Individually Acquired Characters Inherited?  
 FR.  
 Charity, Principles and Dangers of the Administration of,  
 LJE.  
 Chicago, University of, H. H. Boyesen, Cos.  
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*The Review of Reviews will be indispensable through the World's Fair year. Readers should preserve and bind their numbers. The separate copies or the bound volumes for 1892 can still be obtained.*

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, AMERICAN EDITION, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

*From a Portrait-Bust by Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A. (Exhibited in this Year's Royal Academy.)*